58TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { DOCUMENT No. 234.

JOURNAL

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, 1861-1865.

VOLUME V.

FEBRUARY 1, 1904.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

First session.

Held at Richmond, Va., February 18, 1862, to April 21, 1862.

Second session.

Held at Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862, to October 13, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, FEBRUARY 18, 1862, TO APRIL 21, 1862.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, February 18, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

Journal of the House of Representatives, Congress of the Confederate States, begun and held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1862, being the first session of the First Congress held under the Permanent Constitution for the Government of the Confederate States of America.

On which day, being the day fixed by the law of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States for the meeting of the First Congress under the Permanent Constitution, at 12 o'clock m., the members-elect of the House of Representatives were called to order by

The Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, President of the Provisional Congress, in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by an act of the Provisional Congress.

William F. Gordon, jr., was appointed by the President Clerk pro tempore.

The roll of the members of the House of Representatives whose names follow, appeared, when the oath of office was administered to them by the President, and they took their seats.

From the State of—

Alabama	E. S. Dargan.
	William P. Chilton.
	James L. Pugh.
	J. L. M. Curry.
	John P. Ralls.
	David Clopton.
	F. S. Lyon.
Arkansas	Felix I. Batson.
	Grandison D. Royston.
	Augustus H. Garland.
	Thomas B. Hanly.

FLORIDA	James B. Dawkins.
	R. B. Hilton.
GEORGIA	A. H. Kenan.
	Hines Holt.
	A. R. Wright.
	Lucius J. Gartrell.
	William W. Clark.
	Robert P. Trippe.
	David W. Lewis.
	Hardy Strickland.
KENTUCKY	Willis B. Machen.
	John W. Crockett.
	Henry E. Read.
	George W. Ewing.
	H. W. Bruce.
	James W. Moore.
	Robert J. Breckinridge, jr.
	John M. Elliott.
LOUISIANA	Duncan F. Kenner.
	Charles Villeré.
	John Perkins, jr.
	Charles M. Conrad.
	Henry Marshall.
	Lucius Dupré.
MISSISSIPPI	John J. McRae.
	J. W. Clapp.
	Israel Welsh.
	Otho R. Singleton.
MISSOURI	Caspar W. Bell.
	George G. Vest.
	A. H. Conrow.
	William M. Cooke.
	Thomas W. Freeman.
	Thomas A. Harris.
NORTH CAROLINA	Robert R. Bridgers.
	Owen R. Kenan.
	T. D. McDowell.
	Thomas S. Ashe.
	J. R. McLean.
	William Lander.
	B. S. Gaither.
	A. T. Davidson.
SOUTH CAROLINA	William W. Boyce.
	W. P. Miles.
	M. L. Bonham.
	John McQueen.
	James Farrow.

TENNESSEE	D. M. Currin.
	Henry S. Foote.
	Thomas Menees.
	George W. Jones.
	W. G. Swan.
	W. H. Tibbs.
	E. L. Gardenhire.
	J. B. Heiskell.
TEXAS	J. A. Wilcox.
	Peter W. Gray.
	C. C. Herbert.
	W. B. Wright.
	M. D. Graham.
	F. B. Sexton.
VIRGINIA	John R. Chambliss.
	James Lyons.
	Roger A. Pryor.
	Thomas S. Bocock.
	John Goode, jr.
	D. C. De Jarnette.
	William Smith.
	Alex. R. Boteler.
	Waller R. Staples.
	Walter Preston.
	A. G. Jenkins.
	Robert Johnston.
	Charles W. Russell.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Foote nominated the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

Mr. Bocock was declared unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the First Congress.

Mr. Boyce moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Speaker-elect and conduct him to the chair.

The motion was agreed to; and

The Chair appointed Messrs. Boyce and Foote.

Mr. Bocock was then conducted to the chair, where the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was administered by Mr. Cobb, the presiding officer.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Albert R. Lamar, Secretary pro tempore of that body, informing the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized by the election of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, as President pro tempore, and James H. Nash, of South Carolina, as Secretary.

Mr. Curry offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the rules of the Provisional Congress be temporarily adopted, so far as they are applicable, as the rules of this House, and that a committee of five, of which the Speaker shall be chairman, be appointed to report rules for the permanent government of the House of Representatives, and that said committee also, in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, report joint rules for the government of the two Houses.

The resolution was agreed to; and

The Chair appointed as said committee Messrs. Curry of Alabama, Jones of Tennessee, Perkins of Louisiana, and Lewis of Georgia.

Mr. Chilton moved that the House proceed, viva voce, to the election of a Clerk.

The motion was agreed to.

Nominations for the office of Clerk were then made as follows, viz:

By Mr. Pryor: M. W. Clusky, of Tennessee.

By Mr. Curry: Robert E. Dixon, of Georgia.

By Mr. Lyons: James McDonald, of Virginia.

By Mr. Vest: Thomas C. Johnson, of Missouri.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk, the result of which vote was as follows:

For Robert E. Dixon: Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bridgers, Breckinridge, Chilton, Clark, Conrad, Curry, Crockett, Dupré, Davidson, Garland, Gartrell, Gaither, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lewis, Marshall, Machen, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Perkins, Royston, Read, Strickland, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Georgia, 36.

For M. W. Clusky: Messrs. Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Clapp, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Gardenhire, Heiskell, Jenkins, Jones, McRae, Menees, Pryor, Singleton, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wilcox, 22.

For T. C. Johnson: Messrs. Bell, H. W. Bruce, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Dargan, Dawkins, Ewing, Freeman, Farrow, Gray, Graham, Harris, Herbert, Lander, McLean, Moore, Russell, Ralls, Sexton, Vest, and Wright of Texas, 22.

For James McDonald: Messrs. Boteler, Chambliss, Goode, Lyons, Preston, Smith of Virginia, and Staples, 7.

The name of Mr. McDonald was withdrawn by Mr. Lyons.

The whole number of votes cast, 87; necessary to a choice, 44.

No gentleman having received a majority of the votes cast, the roll was again called with the following result:

For Mr. Dixon: Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bridgers, Breckinridge, Chilton, Clark, Conrad, Curry, Crockett, Dupré, Davidson, Ewing, Garland, Gartrell, Gaither, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Russell, Read, Strickland, Staples, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Georgia, 41.

For Mr. Clusky: Messrs. Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Clapp, Currin, Chambliss, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Gardenhire, Goode, Heiskell, Jenkins, Jones, McRae, Menees, Pryor, Ralls, Singleton, Swan, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wilcox, 27.

For Mr. Johnson: Messrs. Bell, H. W. Bruce, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Dargan, Dawkins, Freeman, Farrow, Gray, Graham, Harris, Herbert, Lander, McLean, Moore, Sexton, Vest, and Wright of Texas, 19.

No gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the roll was again called with the following result:

For Mr. Dixon: Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bridgers, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chilton, Clark, Conrad, Curry, Crockett, Dupré, Davidson, Ewing, Garland, Gartrell, Gaither, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, John-

ston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Russell, Read, Ralls, Strickland, Staples, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Georgia, 44.

For Mr. Clusky: Messrs. Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Clapp, Currin, Chambliss, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Gardenhire, Goode, Heiskell, Jenkins, Jones, McRae, Menees, Pryor, Singleton, Swan, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wilcox, 26.

For Mr. Johnson: Messrs. Bell, H. W. Bruce, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Dargan, Dawkins, Freeman, Farrow, Graham, Harris, Herbert, Lander, McLean, Moore, Vest, and Wright of Texas, 17.

R. E. Dixon, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States for the first session.

The said Robert E. Dixon appeared; when the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the oath truly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and abilities were administered to him by the Speaker; when he entered upon the duties of his office.

The House then proceeded, on motion of Mr. Russell, viva voce, to the election of Doorkeeper, and the vote being taken, it appeared that the following-named members voted for R. H. Wynne, of Alabama:

Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bridgers, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Boteler, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Curry, Clapp, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Chambliss, Crockett, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Davis, Davidson, De Jarnette, Elliott, Freeman, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Gartrell, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gray, Graham, Goode, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Jenkins, Jones, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McRae, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Perkins, Pryor, Preston, Royston, Russell, Read, Ralls, Strickland, Singleton, Swan, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Trippe, Tibbs, Villeré, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas, 83 [84].

The following-named members voted for L. D. Gilbert, of the State of Kentucky:

Messrs. H. W. Bruce and Ewing, 2.

R. H. Wynne, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; and thereupon the said R. H. Wynne appeared, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Speaker, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Smith of Virginia offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to inform the President that the Congress of the Confederate States is organized.

Mr. Chilton of Alabama moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words at the end thereof, viz:

and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Which motion was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The following is the committee appointed by the Chair under the resolution, viz: Messrs. Smith of Virginia, Chilton of Alabama, and Wright of Georgia.

Mr. Smith of Virginia offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Senate be invited to assemble in this Hall to-morrow at one o'clock and, together with the members of the House, count the ballots for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hanly presented a petition (accompanied by certain papers therein named) from J. P. Johnson, contesting the seat of A. H. Garland, the Representative from the Third district of Arkansas.

The petition was read and, on motion of Mr. Hanly, laid on the table.

Mr. Elliott offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, That the office of Sergeant-at-Arms be, and the same is hereby, created, and the House proceed to the election of said officer.

On motion of Mr. Perkins,

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Lyon announced the presence of Thomas J. Foster, a Representative-elect from the State of Alabama, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Welsh announced the presence of H. C. Chambers, a Representative-elect from the State of Mississippi, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Elliott announced the presence of Theodore L. Burnett, a Representative-elect from the State of Kentucky, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Davidson announced the presence of W. N. H. Smith, a Representative-elect from the State of North Carolina, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee offered the following resolutions; which were read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint two tellers on the part of the House, to be associated with such as may be appointed by the Senate, to superintend the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and that the Senate be advised of their appointment.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House will be ready at one o'clock postmeridian to-day to receive them in this Chamber for the purpose of executing the law requiring Congress to count the votes for President and Vice-President to-day.

Under the provision of the first resolution the Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Barksdale of Mississippi and Miles of South Carolina.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Elliott relative to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Curry moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate will meet the House in the Hall of Representatives, at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Chilton offered a resolution to entitle stenographers and reporters for newspapers to seats on the floor; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chilton offered a resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint the following standing committees:
Committee to Arrange for Government Buildings;
Committee on the Flag and Seal of the Confederacy;
Committee on Foreign Affairs;
Committee on Finance;
Committee on Commercial Affairs;
Committee on the Judiciary;
Committee on Naval Affairs;
Committee on Military Affairs;
Committee on Postal Affairs;
Committee on Patents;
Committee on Territories;
Committee on Public Lands;
Committee on Indian Affairs;
Committee on Printing;
Committee on Accounts;
Committee on Engrossment;
Committee on Pay and Mileage;
Committee on Claims;
Committee on Privileges and Elections; and
Committee on Commercial and Financial Independence;

which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of inquiry into the causes of the recent disasters which have befallen the armies of the Confederate States in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Mr. Crockett moved to lay the resolution on the table;

Upon which Mr. Kenner demanded the question; which was seconded, and the vote having been taken, the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, informing the House that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Orr of South Carolina and Sparrow of Louisiana tellers, to be associated with the tellers appointed by the House to count the votes for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Garland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to purchase five hundred dollars' worth of stationery for the use of this House, and to draw his warrant on the contingent fund of the House to pay for the same.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Nash, their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had passed a resolution that the President of the Senate appoint a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress, to act in conjunction with the committee of the House, and that the committee appointed on the part of the Senate was Messrs. Clark of Missouri and Barnwell of South Carolina.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution; which was agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That until further ordered the printing for the House be done by R. M. Smith, the printer of the Provisional Congress, on the terms prescribed by that body.

The Clerk having informed the Senate that the House was ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding to open and count the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States,

The Senate attended in the Hall of the House.

The President of the Senate pro tempore took the Speaker's chair as the presiding officer, the Speaker being seated on his left, and the Senators having taken the seats set apart for their accommodation.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, proceeded to open the certificates of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States.

All of the said certificates having been opened and examined by the tellers,

Mr. Miles, one of the tellers, reported the following as the result of ballots cast by the electoral colleges of the respective States:

Total number of States, 11.

Total number of votes cast for President, 109, of which Jefferson Davis received 109.

Total number of votes cast for Vice-President, 109, of which A. H. Stephens received 109.

To wit, as follows:

Alabama	For President—Jeff. Davis, 11 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 11 votes.
Arkansas	For President—Jeff. Davis, 17 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 17 votes.
Florida	For President—Jeff. Davis, 4 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 4 votes.
Georgia	For President—Jeff. Davis, 12 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 12 votes.
Louisiana	For President—Jeff. Davis, 8 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 8 votes.
Mississippi	For President—Jeff. Davis, 9 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 9 votes.
North Carolina	For President—Jeff. Davis, 12 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 12 votes.
South Carolina	For President—Jeff. Davis, 8 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 8 votes.
Tennessee	For President—Jeff. Davis, 13 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 13 votes.
Texas	For President—Jeff. Davis, 8 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 8 votes.
Virginia	For President—Jeff. Davis, 18 votes.
	For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, 18 votes.

The President of the Senate pro tempore then announced that the whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States is 109;

That for President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis had received 109 votes;

That for Vice-President of the Confederate States, Alexander H. Stephens had received 109 votes.

The President of the Senate pro tempore declared that Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is duly elected President of the Confederate States for the constitutional term to commence 22d February, 1862.

That Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is duly elected Vice-President of the Confederate States for the constitutional term to commence 22d February, 1862.

The Senate returned to its Chamber.

Mr. Kenner offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three of this body be appointed by the Speaker, to cooperate with a committee of the Senate, to announce to the Honorable Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and to the Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, of their election, respectively, as President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America for the next six years.

The resolution was agreed to; and

The Chair appointed as said committee Messrs. Kenner of Louisiana, Miles of South Carolina, and Barksdale of Mississippi.

The resolution of Mr. Russell, that until further ordered, the printing for this House be done by R. M. Smith, the printer of the Provisional Congress, on the terms prescribed by that body, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Welsh presented a resolution from the legislature of Mississippi in relation to the shipment of cotton.

Also, a memorial from the legislature of Mississippi in relation to the pay of the Army of the Confederate States; which were laid on the table.

Mr. Boteler offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the report of Major-General Thomas J. Jackson, respecting the recent operations of the division under his command in the Valley District of Virginia;

Also, the report of Colonel George W. Lay, inspector-general of the Department of Northern Virginia, as to the condition of the command in the Valley District of Virginia.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution, viz:

That a committee of one member from each State be appointed, to cooperate with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to participate in the arrangement of the ceremonies for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee, viz:

Messrs. Lyons of Virginia, Lyon of Alabama, Batson of Arkansas, Hilton of Florida, Holt of Georgia, H. W. Bruce of Kentucky, Marshall of Louisiana, Cooke of Missouri, Singleton of Mississippi, McDowell of North Carolina, McQueen of South Carolina, Swan of Tennessee, and Wilcox of Texas.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, informing the House that the Senate had agreed to a resolution to appoint a committee of two, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States and inform them of their election, and that Messrs. Barnwell of South Carolina and Davis of North Carolina were the committee appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Smith of Virginia introduced

A joint resolution for the purpose of suppressing intoxication in the Army;

which was read the first and second times and laid on the table.

Mr. Curry moved that the hour of meeting of the House be fixed for 12 o'clock each day.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the executive of the State of Virginia, inclosing joint resolutions from the legislature of Virginia; which are as follows, to wit:

Joint resolutions.

Whereas the public enemy, invited by domestic foes, being in power within some of the counties in Virginia, where they are confiscating the property of loyal citizens, and otherwise oppressing them in a cruel manner; and

Whereas the traitors there, contemplating a division of this time-honored Commonwealth, with the aid of this public enemy, have set up a pretended government over the same, which, under the force of circumstances, could not be prevented by the timely sending of an adequate military force; and

Whereas the legislature desires to reassure all loyal citizens throughout the commonwealth of their desire and intention to protect them: Therefore,

(1) *Resolved by the senate and house of delegates*, That in no event will the State of Virginia submit to or consent to the loss of a foot of her soil; that it is the firm determination of the State, and known to be that of the Confederate Government, to assert and maintain the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State of Virginia, to the uttermost limits of her ancient boundaries, at any and every cost.

(2) *Resolved*, That the governor be requested to present a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, to the Provisional Congress, now in session, and to the Permanent Congress, to convene on the 22d of February, for their approval.

Mr. Perkins offered a joint resolution approving the resolution passed by the legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate her ancient boundaries.

The resolution was read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to print the resolution for the purpose of suppressing intoxication in the Army.

Mr. Currin demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Wright of Georgia offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of this House be authorized to appoint an assistant doorkeeper, to aid him in preserving order and in the discharge of other duties; and also four pages, to aid him in waiting upon the members of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Curry,

Congress [The House] adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, February 20, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Pryor announced the presence of James P. Holcombe, a Representative-elect from the State of Virginia, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Bridgers announced the presence of Archibald H. Arrington, a Representative-elect from the State of North Carolina, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Boyce offered the following resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, to wit:

Resolved, That in addition to the usual standing committees, that a committee be appointed to be entitled "A committee on the public defense," to whom shall be referred the following subjects:
The procuring of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war;
The increase of the Army; and
The conduct of the war.

Mr. Currin presented a memorial of certain citizens of Tipton County, Tenn., for the suspension of the Sunday mail; which was laid on the table, without being read.

Mr. Foote introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That whatever propriety there may have been in the original adoption of what is known as the defensive policy in connection with the prosecution of the pending war for Southern independence, recent events have clearly demonstrated the expediency of abandoning that henceforth and forever, and that it will be the duty of the Government of the Confederate States to impart all possible activity to our military forces everywhere, and to assail the forces of the enemy wherever they are to be found, whether upon the land or water, with the view to obtaining the most ample indemnity for the past and the most complete security for the future.

Mr. Jenkins moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Foote upon the table.

Mr. Kenner, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire what measures are necessary to be taken to secure comfort to the members of the House and the convenience of the public while in open session.

The Chair appointed as said committee Messrs. Kenner of Louisiana, Lyons of Virginia, and Pugh of Alabama.

Mr. Curry, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Rules, to whom was referred a resolution in reference to standing committees, reported:

That the committee had duly considered the subject referred, and recommended the appointment of the following committees to consist of seven members each, to wit:
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Ways and Means;
A Committee on Military Affairs;
A Committee on Foreign Affairs;
A Committee on Naval Affairs;
A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Commerce;
A Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads;
A Committee on Territories and Public Lands;
A Committee on Indian Affairs;
A Committee on Patents; and
A Committee on Claims.
And the appointment of the following committees to consist of five members each, viz:
A Committee on Accounts; and
A Committee on Rules and Officers of the House.
And also the appointment of the following committees to consist of three members each, viz:
A Committee on Pay and Mileage; and
A Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The report was agreed to.

And, pending the consideration of the motion of Mr. Jenkins to lay the resolution of Mr. Foote on the table,

The House, on motion of Mr. Elliott,

Adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, February 21, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the Confederate States and inform him of the organization of both Houses of Congress, and that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that the committee had discharged the duty, and that the President expressed himself gratified at the fact, and after his inauguration, on the 22d of February, he would communicate with both Houses in writing.

Mr. Russell announced the presence of Muscoe R. H. Garnett, a Representative-elect from the State of Virginia, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Foster announced the presence of W. R. Smith, a Representative-elect from the State of Alabama, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Kenner, from the joint committee appointed to wait upon Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and inform them of their election to the offices, respectively, of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, reported that the committee had discharged the duty, and that Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, with gratitude, accepted the offices.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted yesterday.

The motion prevailed.

The report was taken up, and Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by striking out in the words "to consist of seven members each" the word "seven" and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine."

The motion was agreed to; and the report as amended was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. Jenkins to lay the resolution of Mr. Foote on the table in reference to the policy to be pursued in the present war.

The following message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, viz:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House that the Senate have appointed Messrs. Orr, Johnson, and Clay as the committee on the part of the Senate to draft rules for the government of the business of the two Houses.

Also, that the Senate have agreed to a resolution that the Attorney-General be requested to return to the Clerk of the House of Representatives the papers that were on file in the office of the Clerk of the Provisional Congress and all documents and other papers that were under the Clerk's control in the hands of the Public Printer and not otherwise disposed of by order of the Provisional Congress, and that all papers referring to executive sessions and executive business be returned to the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Perkins moved to take up the resolution of the Senate requesting the Attorney-General to transfer into the possession of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate the papers and documents of the Provisional Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Jenkins withdrew his motion to lay the resolution offered by

Mr. Foote in reference to the policy to be pursued in the present war on the table.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend the resolution by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the war should be conducted with an energy and policy, offensive and defensive, commensurate with the great interests involved in its issue, and that the same generous confidence, which a great and chivalrous people have reposed in their civil and military authorities, will be continued and strengthened by the adoption in the further progress of the war of the most active and thorough measures which the late reverses and menacing advances of the enemy make imperatively necessary.

Resolved, That the earliest practicable moment should be sought to supply all the means, whether of men, money, or arms, necessary to sustain the policy above declared.

Mr. Lyons, from the joint committee appointed to participate in the arrangement of the ceremonies for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, reported that the committee had discharged the duty and presented the following:

Programme for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States.

First. Col. Charles Dimmock to be chief marshal, assisted by four aids.

Second. The Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective halls at 11.30 o'clock a. m., and then, with their respective officers, repair to the hall of the house of delegates of Virginia, which has been kindly tendered by the house of delegates.

Third. The President and Vice-President elect will be conducted to the hall by the Joint Committee of Arrangements at 11.45 o'clock, and be received by the assembly standing.

Fourth. The President of the Senate will occupy the seat on the right of the President-elect; the Vice-President-elect that on the left of the President, and the Speaker of the House that on the left of the Vice-President.

Fifth. Invitations are extended to the following persons and bodies, to wit:

Members of the Cabinet, who will be seated on the right and left of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; the governor of Virginia and his staff; the governors of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond, and ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland; the senate and house of delegates of Virginia, with their respective officers; the judges of the supreme court of Virginia, and of the supreme court of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the judge of the Confederate district court at Richmond, and any other judge of a Confederate court who may be in Richmond; the members of the late Provisional Congress; the officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Richmond; the reverend clergy, and Masonic and other benevolent societies, and the members of the press.

Sixth. At half past 12 o'clock the procession will move from the hall by the eastern door of the Capitol to the statue of Washington, on the public square, by such route as the chief marshal may direct, in the following order, to wit:

I. The chief marshal.

II. The band.

III. Six members of the Committee of Arrangements, including their respective chairmen.

IV. The President-elect, attended by the President of the Senate.

V. The Vice-President-elect, attended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VI. The members of the Cabinet.

VII. The officiating clergyman, and the judge of the Confederate court at Richmond.

VIII. The Senate of the Confederate States, with its officers, in column of fours.

IX. The House of Representatives, with its officers, in column of fours.

X. The governors of Virginia and other States and staffs.

XI. The members of the senate and house of delegates of Virginia and their officers.

XII. The judges of the supreme court of Virginia and other States, who may be in the city of Richmond.
XIII. The officers of the Army and Navy.
XIV. The reverend clergy.
XV. The mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Richmond.
XVI. The Masons and other benevolent societies.
XVII. Members of the press.
XVIII. Citizens generally.

Seats will be provided by the chief marshal for the governors of States, the judges, and, as far as practicable, for the other guests.

The invited guests are requested to present themselves at the door of the hall in the order above indicated.

At the statue of Washington the President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officiating clergyman, Confederate judge, governors of States, judges of the supreme courts of States, the chief marshal and his aids, and six of the Committee of Arrangements will take positions on the platform. Prayer will then be offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Johns.

The inaugural address will then be delivered, after which the oath will be administered to the President by the Confederate judge, in Richmond, the Hon. J. D. Halyburton, and the result will be announced by the President of the Senate.

The oath will then be administered to the Vice-President by the President of the Senate, who will also announce the result.

The several legislative bodies will then return to their respective halls, and the President and Vice-President will then be escorted to their respective homes by the Committee of Arrangements.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell then moved to lay on the table the resolution in relation to the policy to be pursued in the present war, and the amendment to the same, and thereupon demanded the question.

The demand was seconded, and the motion prevailed

Mr. Curry offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet at half past eleven o'clock to-morrow to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and after said ceremonies shall be completed this House will stand adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell,

The House adjourned until half past 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, February 22, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Trippe of Georgia announced the presence of Mr. Charles J. Munnerlyn, a Representative-elect from the State of Georgia, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to adjourning the House, after the inauguration of the President and Vice-President, until 12 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Garland of Arkansas demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

The resolution was taken up, and Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by striking out the words "and after said ceremonies shall be completed this House will stand adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The House then proceeded in body, in pursuance of the programme arranged for the occasion, to take part in the ceremony of inaugurating the President and Vice-President elect, and having returned to their hall,

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of one member from each of the States, be appointed by the Speaker of the House, whose duty it shall be to request the Secretary of War at his earliest convenience to supply them with the fullest and most minute information in regard to the present condition of our armies in the field, the state of our defenses on the seaboard, along our rivers, and elsewhere, and report the same to the House with a view to enabling Congress to adopt such measures in cooperation with the executive department of the Government, as may be best calculated to facilitate the establishment of our national independence, and give peace, safety, and a sense of permanent security to our whole people.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Monday.

SIXTH DAY—MONDAY, February 24, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Curry, from the Committee on Rules, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint the following committees, to act with like committees to be appointed on the part of the Senate, viz:

Committee on Printing, to consist of five members of this House;

Committee on Buildings for the use of this Government, to consist of three members of this House; and

Committee on Flag and Seal of the Confederacy, to consist of three members of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Swan of Tennessee moved the House go into secret session.

Mr. Lyons seconded the motion,

And Congress [the House] went into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause an immediate survey of the fortifications on James River to be made by the best military engineer at his command, without detriment to the public service elsewhere, aided by an experienced military officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are adequate to the defense of the river, and that he be also requested to report to this House in secret session the result of such survey, with his own opinion in the premises; and in the meantime, that he communicate to this House all the information now in his possession in relation to the land and naval defenses of this city.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause an immediate survey of the earthworks which have been erected around Richmond to be made by a competent officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been properly located or not, and will be of any material value in the defense of the city; that the said officer or some other be required also to survey the line from the new bridges on the Chickahominy to the confluence of that stream with the Brooke, and thence up each of those streams

until he reaches the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining whether fortifications may not be judiciously erected upon such line for the defense of Richmond, and if so, at what points; and that the President be also requested to communicate to the House in secret session the result of such survey, with his own opinion in the premises.

The following message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, viz:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House that the Senate have concurred in the joint resolution approving the resolution passed by the legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate the integrity of her ancient boundaries, and pledging all the resources of the Confederacy to uphold her determination.

Mr. Burnett moved to amend the resolution in reference to the defenses and fortifications of the city of Richmond by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House whether, in his judgment, the defenses about the city of Richmond and on James River are sufficient for the perfect defense of the same, and if not, what sum of money, in his judgment, is required for said purpose.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the amendment by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to convene, as soon as practicable, a board composed of competent military and naval officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the defenses of the city of Richmond, with a view to determine whether they afford an adequate protection against an attack by land or naval forces, or by both combined; and if said defenses be found insufficient, to inform this House whether any legislation is required to complete them.

Mr. Gartrell demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the motion of Mr. Burnett to amend by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House whether, in his judgment, the defenses of the city of Richmond are in a satisfactory condition, and whether he desires any action on the part of Congress, either in the way of appropriation or otherwise, to aid the military authority in rendering such defenses complete and adequate.

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion of Mr. Miles to amend was agreed to.

The question recurring on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Burnett, as amended,

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Pryor moved to amend the resolutions by adding at the end of the first resolution the following words, viz:

and be requested to cause such obstructions to be placed in James River as will prevent the possibility of an attack by water on Richmond City, if, in his opinion, necessary for the public defense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring on the resolutions as amended,

Mr. Wright of Georgia called for the yeas and nays,

And one-fifth of the members voting for the call,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, viz:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas 67
Nays 18

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Moore, Preston, Pryor, Ralls, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Batson, Breckinridge, Conrad, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Garland, Harris, Hilton, Jenkins, Jones, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Strickland, and Wright of Georgia.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to appoint three assistants, and that the Doorkeeper be authorized to appoint one assistant and two pages.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, February 25, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Elections.—Messrs. Smith, of North Carolina; Vest, of Missouri; Staples, of Virginia; Crockett, of Kentucky; Gardenhire, of Tennessee; Curry, of Alabama; Clapp, of Mississippi; Dawkins, of Florida, and Trippe, of Georgia.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Kenner, of Louisiana; Jones, of Tennessee; Bonham, of South Carolina; Garnett, of Virginia; McRae, of Mississippi; Lyon, of Alabama; Machen, of Kentucky; Holt, of Georgia, and Graham, of Texas.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Miles, of South Carolina; Pryor, of Virginia; Kenan, of Georgia; Pugh, of Alabama; Davis, of Mississippi; Harris, of Missouri; Swan, of Tennessee; Bridgers, of North Carolina, and Batson, of Arkansas.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Foote, of Tennessee; Perkins, of Louisiana; W. R. Smith, of Alabama; De Jarnette, of Virginia; Barksdale, of Mississippi; McQueen, of South Carolina; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Preston, of Virginia, and McLean, of North Carolina.

Committee on Naval Affairs.– Messrs. Conrad, of Louisiana; Boyce, of South Carolina; Wright, of Georgia; Clopton, of Alabama; Currin, of Tennessee; Smith, of Virginia; Gaither, of North Carolina; Dawkins, of Florida, and Chambliss, of Virginia.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Gartrell, of Georgia; Russell, of Virginia; Dargan, of Alabama; Moore, of Kentucky; Garland, of Arkansas; Heiskell, of Tennessee; Gray, of Texas; Ashe, of North Carolina, and Holcombe, of Virginia.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Curry, of Alabama; Trippe, of Georgia; Cooke, of Missouri; McDowell, of North Carolina; Lyons, of Virginia; Sexton, of Texas; Villeré, of Louisiana; H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky, and Chambers, of Mississippi.

Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Chilton, of Alabama; Conrow, of Missouri; Royston, of Arkansas; Johnston, of Virginia; Davidson, of North Carolina; Clark, of Georgia; Welsh, of Mississippi; Hilton, of Florida, and Herbert, of Texas.

Committee on Territories and Public Lands.—Messrs. Wilcox, of Texas; Marshall, of Louisiana; Jenkins, of Virginia; Freeman, of Missouri; Foster, of Alabama; Batson, of Arkansas; Lewis, of Georgia; Ewing, of Kentucky, and Menees, of Tennessee.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Singleton, of Mississippi; Elliott, of Kentucky; Hanly, of Arkansas; Dupré, of Louisiana; Goode, of Virginia; Tibbs, of Tennessee; Wright, of Texas; Arrington, of North Carolina, and Ralls, of Alabama.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Bell, of Missouri; Lander, of North Carolina; Read, of Kentucky; Chilton, of Alabama; Staples, of Virginia; Marshall, of Louisiana; Hilton, of Florida; Strickland, of Georgia, and Wright, of Texas.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. W. Smith, of Virginia; Clopton, of Alabama; Burnett, of Kentucky; Villeré, of Louisiana; Clapp, of Mississippi; McLean, of North Carolina; Munnerlyn, of Georgia; Farrow, of South Carolina, and Gardenhire, of Tennessee.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. McQueen, of South Carolina; Foster, of Alabama; Kenan, of North Carolina; Strickland, of Georgia, and Hanly, of Arkansas.

Committee on Rules and Officers of the House.—Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Perkins, of Louisiana; Boteler, of Virginia; Lewis, of Georgia, and Smith, of North Carolina.

Committee on Pay and Mileage.—Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky; Singleton, of Mississippi, and Bridgers, of North Carolina.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Elliott, of Kentucky; Chambers, of Mississippi, and Tibbs, of Tennessee.

Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Barksdale, of Mississippi; Jenkins, of Virginia; A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Menees, of Tennessee, and Dupré, of Louisiana.

Committee on Flag and Seal.—Messrs. Boteler, of Virginia; W. R. Smith, of Alabama, and Gray, of Texas.

Committee on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Pugh, of Alabama, and Currin, of Tennessee.

Mr. Clopton introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to regulate the appointment of officers;" which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chilton offered

A resolution of inquiry as to raising 200,000 additional troops, and to provide arms, etc.;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hanly offered the following resolution; which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Honorable J. P. Johnson, who is now in this city, contesting the seat of the Honorable A. H. Garland, the Representative from the Third district in the State of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, invited to a seat upon the floor of this House during the continuance of such contest, except in secret session.

Mr. Royston offered the following resolution; which was read and laid upon the table, to wit:

Resolved, That under existing circumstances it is inexpedient for Congress to enter upon a general system of legislation, and that it will therefore at present legislate only upon such subjects as are necessary for an economical support of the Government to provide for the general defense of the Confederacy, the prompt and energetic prosecution of the war, and the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Hanly, the memorial of J. P. Johnson to represent the Third Congressional district of Arkansas was taken up and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Dawkins presented a certain ordinance of the State of Florida in reference to compensation to E. E. Blackburn, late United States marshal, and his assistant marshals, for taking the census of the northern district of Florida in 1860; which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a memorial from certain citizens of the State of Florida, praying a change of the mail route from Waldo Station to Etaniah, instead of from Starke Station to Etaniah, in the State of Florida; which was read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Gartrell offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the noncommissioned officers and privates engaged in the military service of the Confederate States, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Crockett introduced

A resolution in relation to the recent disasters to our Army, and to provide for its increase;

which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A bill to suspend the payment of duties during the war;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill to carry into effect the latter part of the second clause of the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America; which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A joint resolution approving resolutions passed by the legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate her ancient boundaries;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Chilton moved to refer the bill to suspend the payment of duties during the war, introduced by Mr. Perkins, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Perkins moved to postpone the consideration of the bill, order it to be printed, and make it the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Swan moved to amend the motion of Mr. Perkins by making it the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Perkins.

The motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the motion of Mr. Chilton; which was agreed to.

Mr. Marshall offered

A resolution that the President be authorized to order all tobacco, cotton, naval and other stores to be destroyed, when such destruction may be necessary to prevent them from falling into the possession of the enemy;

which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conrad offered

A resolution enjoining all loyal citizens to destroy cotton, tobacco, rice, etc., when in danger of seizure by the enemy, etc.;

which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kenner offered

A resolution repealing the twenty-seventh rule of the House;

which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Davis introduced

A bill to provide for the increase of the Army and regulate the pay of officers and privates;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill making appropriations to provide for creating a navy and building gunboats, and purchase of arms; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill for the establishment of hospitals, and for other purposes; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McDowell presented

A resolution of the North Carolina convention in relation to mints in the Confederacy;

which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Davidson presented a petition of the citizens of Mitchell County, N. C., asking for a mail route from Jonesborough, Tenn., to Grassy Creek, N. C.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of G. F. Morris and others; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Miles, Mr. Bell of Missouri was appointed to serve on the Committee on Military Affairs during the absence of Mr. Harris, a Representative from said State and a member of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public welfare, to communicate to the House Colonel W. B. Taliaferro's report of the battle of Carrick's Ford.

Mr. Boyce introduced

A bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gardenhire introduced

A resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of changing rule twenty-seven of the House;

which was read and agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn; which was read as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect by our arms the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States composing it were, by the peculiar character of their pursuits and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends; and though the results have not equaled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms; and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events, and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defense. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the Army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reenforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I can not doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectation and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended.

They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the Army. When the war first broke out many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally reenlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short

term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and reenlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and reenlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defense; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, shipyards, materials for shipbuilding, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practicable task even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and a certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defense. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been in round numbers one hundred and seventy millions of dollars—less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving—its revenues increasing and already affording the assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department. I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a supreme court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome Representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me as to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty cooperation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Garnett,

The message was laid on the table, and 1,000 copies of the same ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Gardenhire presented a communication from certain ladies of the State of Tennessee in relation to a flag; which was read and referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Also, a resolution to arm twenty regiments with pikes; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Heiskell offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality of making Treasury notes a legal tender; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote introduced

A bill to secure the destruction of cotton and tobacco, in certain cases, and to provide indemnity to the owners, and for other purposes; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garnett introduced

A bill to keep the effective strength of the Army constantly equal to its legal number;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boteler presented the memorial of citizens of Frederick and Morgan counties, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, a memorial from members of Captain Morgan's company of cavalry; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Also, a memorial from Thomas Mills; which was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnston of Virginia offered

A bill regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill for the relief of disbursing officers and agents of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill to amend the laws relative to the compensation of the attorneys of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to regulate the compensation to be allowed to commissioners of the courts of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Russell introduced

A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the act for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolutions; which were read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That this House, with grateful admiration, acknowledges and commemorates the faithful, gallant, and glorious services of our patriotic Army during the present war.

Second. This House, with reverence and gratitude, recognizes the divine favor in the many victories which have crowned our arms; in the success of the Provisional Government during the appointed year of its existence, and in the establishment of our Permanent Government.

Third. This House regrets and will inquire into the causes and circumstances of our recent misfortunes; but without extenuating these misfortunes or disparaging the power of the enemy, the House retains a sincere and unshaken confidence in the ability of the Confederate States, by persevering efforts, to vindicate their independence and to expel and chastise the invader.

Fourth. This House will exert its powers with energy for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the House confidently appeals to a loyal, brave, and free people to bear with fortitude those evils which partial successes may enable the enemy to inflict, and to sustain their Government and Army with united and zealous patriot-

ism in repelling an invasion which is without parallel in the history of civilized nations for the wickedness of its motives and the barbarities that mark its progress.

Fifth. This House congratulates the country that the effect of recent misfortunes has been not to depress, but to arouse the spirit of the people and to increase the number of volunteers offering for the war.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to take up for consideration, from the table, a resolution offered by him for the purpose of suppressing intoxication in the Army.

The motion was agreed to; and

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pryor introduced

A bill to continue in office the major and brigadier generals of the Provisional Army;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

On motion of Mr. Jones, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the resolution authorizing the Clerk and Doorkeeper to appoint assistants.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into and report upon the causes and circumstances of the capitulation of Roanoke Island; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was seconded, and the vote having been taken, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the late military disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, and also into the circumstances connected with the supposed surrender of the city of Nashville into the hands of the enemy, and report the result of their inquiries touching these matters to the House without delay, to the end that the recurrence of such disasters in future may be effectually prevented;

Whereupon,

The Chair announced the following as the committee, to wit:

Messrs. Foote of Tennessee, Barksdale of Mississippi, Hanly of Arkansas, Foster of Alabama, and H. W. Bruce of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Swan,

The House then resolved itself into open session.

EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives for the appointment of a joint committee on printing, on buildings, and

on flag and seal, to act with like committees on the part of the House of Representatives; and have appointed—

On Printing: Messrs. Phelan, Hill, and Clark.
On Buildings: Messrs. Burnett, Baker, and Davis.
On Flag and Seal: Messrs. Semmes, Preston, and Orr.

Mr. Garnett, by unanimous consent, offered

A resolution that 500 copies of the acts of the last session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States be published in pamphlet form as early as possible, to be distributed by the Attorney-General among the public officers and members of Congress;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be authorized to employ a clerk;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of our late disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson be instructed to inquire particularly into the causes of the incomplete state of the defenses of Fort Henry at the time it was attacked and captured by the enemy; also by whom and under whose authority said fort was located, and whether its location was or was not injudicious and inferior for purposes of defense to other locations in its immediate vicinity; also whether said location was or was not reviewed in person and approved by the commanding general of the department; also whether any other location in its immediate vicinity had been selected as a better point for defense and works begun thereat; and if so, by whom and under whose authority such new position had been selected and why said works had not been completed.

Mr. Chilton introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to the public printing;'"
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Holt offered the following resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restricting and limiting by law the production of cotton in the Confederate States during the continuance of the war and blockade. And also into the expediency of the Confederate Government taking into its own control, by purchase, advance thereon, or otherwise, of all the cotton now on hand or which may be grown in said Confederate States during the existence of the present war and blockade; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Thomas McNeill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, without being read.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A bill to prohibit the importation of articles the produce of the United States, or of other nations from the United States into the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Singleton presented the petition of L. L. Nichols; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Davidson offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to make

provision for supplying this House with stationery, etc., to report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. McDowell presented a certain resolution of the North Carolina convention in relation to the reenlistment of volunteers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Tibbs offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to provide for the payment for horses lost in the battles of Fishing Creek, Roanoke Island, and Fort Donelson;
which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution in reference to the increase of the pay of officers and soldiers of the Army; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Currin moved to take up a memorial from certain citizens of Tipton County, Tenn., and refer the same to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sexton introduced

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption;"
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Pryor introduced

A bill to amend an act for the establishment of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to authorize the Secretary of State to appoint an assistant; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Jenkins introduced

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish to this House the report of Col. Walter H. Jenifer of the battle of Leesburg, if not incompatible with the public interest;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyons introduced

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill declaring who shall be exempt from military service.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by striking out the words "be instructed to report" and inserting the words "be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting."

The motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Pryor, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back

A bill to continue in office the major and brigadier generals of the Provisional Army.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

The first section being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled*, That the major and brigadier generals appointed in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States by virtue of laws heretofore in force shall continue to hold their offices during the war: *Provided, however*, That the whole number of major-generals shall not exceed at any time one for every three brigades, and that the whole number of brigadier-generals shall not exceed at any time one

for every four regiments in the service of the Confederate States; and the President shall have power to reduce the number of such generals to the proportion of one to every three brigades and one to every four regiments by revoking commissions of supernumerary generals, by selection from the whole number: *And provided further*, That in appointing major and brigadier generals the proportion as aforesaid shall in no case be exceeded.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved to amend the same by adding at the end thereof the following words, to wit:

And provided further, That said major and brigadier generals shall be subject to removal, according to the regulations of the War Department as heretofore practiced.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The following message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the War Department," approved February 21, 1861.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be authorized to procure maps of the several States of the Confederacy, to assist them in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Swan moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "Confederacy" the following words, to wit: "and such other maps as the committee may, in their judgment, deem necessary."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back

A bill to carry into effect the latter part of the second clause of the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America,

and recommended the passage of the same, with an amendment.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. Kenner moved to take up for consideration the message of the President.

The motion was agreed to;

When,

Mr. Kenner offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the report of the Secretary of State be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; so much as relates to the report of the Secretary of War be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; so much as relates to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; so much as refers to the report of the Secretary of the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; so much as refers to the report of the Postmaster-General be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; so much as refers to the report of the Attorney-General be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and so much as refers to the report of the Commissioner of Patents be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Miles moved that the House take up for consideration a Senate bill to be entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to establish the War Department,' approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read first, second, and third times, and passed.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House a correct list of the number of establishments now engaged in manufacturing small arms, under contract with the Government; where located, the quantity of arms which are furnished per month or week. Also the number of powder mills engaged under contract with the Government in the manufacture of powder; and the quantity which is furnished from such mills per month or week. Also the means now employed in furnishing percussion caps. Whether, in his opinion, the various manufacturing establishments now employed by the Government will be able to furnish an ample supply of arms, powder, and percussion caps for the use of our Army; and if not, what further legislation by Congress may be necessary for the attainment of this object, and that he communicate the information in his possession in relation to the foregoing manufactures in secret session.

Mr. Villeré moved that the House meet daily at 11 o'clock a. m., and that no motion to adjourn shall be in order before 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the motion of Mr. Villeré by striking out "11 o'clock a. m." and inserting in lieu thereof "12 o'clock m."

Pending which motion,

The House, on motion of Mr. Miles,

Adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

NINTH DAY—THURSDAY, February 27, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Boteler announced the presence of Mr. John B. Baldwin, a Representative-elect from the State of Virginia, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Miles to a motion of Mr. Villeré in relation to the meeting and the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Villeré modified his motion by accepting the amendment of Mr. Miles, when Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by striking out the words "12 o'clock" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "11 o'clock."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bruce moved to amend further by striking out the latter clause of the motion, which referred to the time of adjournment; which motion was agreed to, and the motion as amended was adopted; which is as follows, to wit:

That the House hereafter meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Garnett moved that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at a quarter past 1 o'clock to-morrow; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Crockett offered the following resolution; which was read and, on motion of Mr. Holt, referred to the Committee on Rules, to wit:

Resolved, That the following rule be adopted by this House: No member shall be allowed to speak more than once on any question before the House until all others desiring to speak on the question shall have been heard; nor shall any member be allowed to speak more than twice on the same subject unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Garland introduced the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to procure, as soon as practicable, rooms for the several committees of this House.

Mr. Garland moved to take up his resolution providing stationery for the House from the table; which was agreed to, and

Mr. Garland then moved to refer the same to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was also agreed to.

Mr. Royston moved to take up from the table a resolution introduced by him limiting the legislation of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Trippe introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to appropriate money to pay the salaries of the several district collectors of the war tax in those States which have assumed the payment of said taxes;"

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable officers in the Army of the Confederate States to hold their seats in the Congress of the Confederate States, or whether they are entitled to do so under the Constitution without any legislation;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner presented certain joint resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana in reference to a mail line from Natchitoches, on Red River, to Monroe, on Ouachita River; which were read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Conrad presented a memorial of the New Orleans Delta Newspaper Company; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Welsh moved to take up from the table a resolution of the legislature of the State of Mississippi in relation to the shipment of cotton; which was agreed to, and

On motion of Mr. Welsh, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Welsh moved to take up a memorial of the legislature of the State of Mississippi in relation to the pay of the Army of the Confederate States; which was agreed to, and

On motion of Mr. Welsh, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Jenkins presented a memorial from L. Beckman; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Boteler presented

A joint resolution of the legislature of Virginia in relation to the pay of noncommissioned officers and privates;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief,

reported the same back and recommended its passage, with an amendment.

Mr. Wright moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed; that it be placed upon the Calendar and printed.

Mr. Gartrell called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Lyons moved that the House do now resolve itself into secret session; which was seconded, and the House having resolved itself into secret session and spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Miles moved to recommit to the Committee on Military Affairs

A bill to continue in office the major and brigadier generals of the Provisional Army.

The motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief.

The House then adjourned until quarter past 1 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 6. An act to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lyons moved to take up the bill of the Senate to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases; which was agreed to, and the bill was read the first and second times.

Mr. Royston called the question upon engrossing and reading the bill the third time; which was seconded.

The bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Lyons introduced

A bill to apprehend suspicious persons during the war, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus;

which was read the first and second times.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz: Joint resolution pledging the Government to maintain the territorial integrity of the Confederacy.

Mr. Gray moved to reconsider the vote by which a bill from the Senate to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases was passed.

Mr. Smith moved to postpone the bill under consideration, to take up the motion of Mr. Gray;

Whereupon,

Mr. Curry called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

The House then returned to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Swan moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon as soon as practicable.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was seconded, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Trippe offered the following joint resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, That if Congress shall adjourn to any other time and place than as at present provided, or in case of any public emergency the daily sessions of Congress at this place shall be prevented for consecutive days, Congress shall reassemble at on the day after the last regular adjournment of both branches of Congress, provided said day be not the Sabbath, and if the same be the Sabbath, then on the Monday thereafter.

Resolved further, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to remove the several Executive Departments, with the archives thereof, whenever in his judgment the public interests may require it to: *Provided*, That the President is further authorized to reassemble Congress by proclamation at any other time and place he may select and remove said Executive Departments and archives to the place he may so appoint;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Clapp moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

That a committee consisting of three members of the Senate and the like number on the part of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select, subject to the approval of Congress, some suitable place where the archives of the Government and such state papers as are not necessary for immediate use or reference may be deposited for safe-keeping, and also where the requisite accommodations for the various Departments of the Confederate Government may be obtained in the event of their removal from the city of Richmond before a permanent seat of government is located; and that said committee be instructed to report to the two Houses of Congress in secret session as early as practicable.

Mr. Foote moved to refer the original resolutions, together with the amendment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote moved that when the House was in secret session but one clerk and one doorkeeper be allowed on the floor, and the other officers of the House be excluded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Holt moved to reconsider the vote by which all the officers of the House except the Clerk and Doorkeeper were excluded from secret sessions of the body.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Dupré moved to refer the resolution offered by Mr. Trippe and the amendment thereto offered by Mr. Clapp to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dupré demanded the question.

The demand was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sexton moved that Congress go into open session.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Russell moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee of the House, to be called a Committee of Ordnance;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boyce offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, to be known as the Committee of Public Defense, to whom shall be referred such matters as the House may direct;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Royston offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Richmond forthwith to a more

central point of the Confederate States, and that they report by bill or otherwise to this House in secret session;

which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Kenner moved that Congress go into open session.

The motion was agreed to.

The House went into open session.

TENTH DAY—FRIDAY, February 28, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Curry moved that the House adjourn; upon which motion Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are as follows, viz: { Yeas ..... 46 / Nays 25

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Staples, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Barksdale, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Farrow, Foote, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Heiskell, Kenner, Lewis, Lyons, Perkins, Pryor, Royston, Russell, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Texas.

The motion prevailed,

And the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ELEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, March 1, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which was read and laid upon the table, and is as follows, to wit:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant asking for "the report of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, respecting the recent operations of the division under his command in the Valley District of Virginia;" also "the report of Col. George W. Lay, inspector-general of the Department of Northern Virginia, as to the condition of the command in the Valley District," I have to state that upon examination of the files of the War Department it appears that no such report from Major-General Jackson as that called for has reached that Department, and that the report of Colonel Lay was made without actual inspection on his part of the Army at Romney, then under the immediate command of General Loring, and only gives, in relation to it, such information as he received from officers at Winchester.

The usual and generally necessary practice is to consider inspection reports as confidential. It would frequently happen that the publication of such reports would needlessly wound the feelings of officers and would promote discord and heart-burnings among the troops.

The present instance forms no exception to the general rule, and it is believed that the public interest would receive detriment from the communication of the report which is called for. Justice to the parties concerned would require that much more should be communicated than the report, if it were submitted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Chair also laid before the House a communication from the President; which was read and laid upon the table, and is as follows, to wit:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the President to furnish the report of Col. Walter H. Jenifer of the battle of Leesburg, I have to state that a copy of General Evans' report of that battle, with all the accompanying papers, including the report of Col. Walter H. Jenifer, was sent with the report of the Secretary of War in December last to the Congress, and it is supposed that the notice of this fact will be accepted by you as a satisfactory compliance with the resolution above described.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Speaker made a report from the Committee on Rules; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The report is as follows, viz:

Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE I.

The Speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the House to order; and a quorum being present, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. Any mistakes in the entries shall, upon motion, then be corrected.

RULE II.

He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

RULE III.

Questions shall be distinctly put in the following form, viz: "As many as are of opinion that, etc. (as the question may be), say Aye," and after the affirmative vote is given, "As many as are of a contrary opinion say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division is called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question rising first from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

RULE IV.

The Speaker shall have power to supervise and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, with power, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in such part thereof as may be appropriated to spectators, to have the same cleared. He shall have power likewise to name any member to perform temporarily the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. During such substitution he may participate in the debates.

RULE V.

All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

RULE VI.

The Clerk of the House shall take an oath, to be administered by the Speaker, to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and also

to keep the secrets of the House; and he shall be deemed to continue in office until his successor is appointed unless sooner dismissed therefrom. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve all records and other papers introduced and submitted to the consideration of the House, to furnish to the chairman of each committee a list of the members thereof, and from time to time such papers as may be referred to it, and a copy of all orders of instruction given by the House to such committee. And in all things he shall perform his duty as Clerk, under the direction of the Speaker.

RULE VII.

The Doorkeeper shall take the same oath with the Clerk, shall have the same tenure of office, and shall in like manner discharge the duties assigned him by the House, under the direction of the Speaker.

RULE VIII.

When a member rises to speak, he shall respectfully address, "Mr. Speaker," standing in his place; he shall confine himself strictly to the question before the House, and when he has finished he shall sit down.

RULE IX.

In any one debate on the same question, no member shall speak more than once, till all others have spoken, who desire to do so, nor more than twice without the consent of a majority of the members present.

RULE X.

When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

RULE XI.

No member shall, in debate, use any language reflecting injuriously upon the character, motives, honor, or integrity of any other member.

RULE XII.

No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the House, while the Journal or public papers are being read, or while any member is speaking in debate, or during the call of the roll.

RULE XIII.

If any member, in speaking, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, in which case the member called to order shall immediately take his seat, unless permitted to explain, and the House, if appealed to, shall decide the case without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not proceed, except by leave of the House. For flagrant or repeated violations of order, especially if persisted in after the admonition of the Speaker, a member shall be liable to the censure of the House.

RULE XIV.

If any member be called to order by another member for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, in order that the Speaker and the House may be better able to judge the matter.

RULE XV.

Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. It shall not be in order to ask to be excused after the vote has commenced, nor upon motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, and the like. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly and immediately interested.

Rule XVI.

Any member shall have a right to vote at any time before the decision is pronounced by the Chair.

Rule XVII.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick or unable to attend.

Rule XVIII.

Any ten members (including the Speaker, if there be one, and he be present) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

Rule XIX.

Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be first called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over; the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if ten in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers, to be appointed for that purpose.

Rule XX.

When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and in like manner, whether a delinquent member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall or shall not be liable to defray the expense of such special messenger.

Rule XXI.

Every motion or proposition shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, and shall be delivered in at the Clerk's table, to be there read. And the question shall be stated by the Chair before the same shall be debated.

Rule XXII.

Any motion or proposition may be withdrawn by the mover at any time, before a decision, amendment, or other action of the body upon it, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

Rule XXIII.

When a question is under debate, no motion (except as may be specifically provided for) shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; to postpone indefinitely; to postpone to a day certain; to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order in which they stand arranged.

Rule XXIV.

If the question for decision contain several parts, any member may have the same divided; but, on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent proposition simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

Rule XXV.

Every joint resolution or bill requiring the signature of the President shall receive three readings in the House previous to its being passed, the Speaker giving notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third. The first reading of a bill or joint resolution shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be propounded "Shall the bill or resolution be rejected?" If no objection be made, or if the question on rejection be decided in the negative, the bill or resolution shall go to a second reading without a question.

After second reading, all such matters, unless the previous question be ordered, shall be open to amendment in the House, but it shall be in order in that stage of proceedings for any member to move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering it.

If the motion to go into Committee of the Whole shall prevail, the measure shall be taken up for immediate consideration, and nothing else shall be in order in said committee. If the committee rise before the consideration of the measure shall be concluded, the same shall be reported back and have place as unfinished business in the House, but as soon as it shall be again reached in order, unless it be otherwise disposed of, the House shall stand again resolved into Committee of the Whole, and so on, till the consideration of the measure therein be fully concluded.

Whereupon the committee shall be considered as dissolved, and the chairman shall report the measure back to the House, with the recommendation of the committee. The final question on any matter which shall have been considered in Committee of the Whole or by the House after second reading, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?"

And no amendment shall be received after the engrossment for a third reading has been ordered. But it shall at all times be in order before the final action on any matter to move its commitment, and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the whole shall be again read a second time and considered in like manner as if it had not before been engrossed.

Rule XXVI.

All appropriation bills and bills laying a tax upon the people shall be considered and matured in Committee of the Whole. The mode of proceeding in Committee of the Whole shall be to read over the bill or other matter at length for information, if desired by any member, and then to read it again by sections or clauses for amendment. The rules of the House shall be enforced in Committee of the Whole so far as applicable. The question may be called on the pending proposition, but the previous question shall not be ordered in Committee of the Whole.

Rule XXVII.

A motion to lay any amendment on the table prevailing, shall carry with it only the amendment and not the original proposition or matter. And no motion or proposition different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Rule XXVIII.

After a bill (or other matter) has been ordered to be engrossed, and it has been read a third time, the question shall be, "Shall the bill (or other matter, whatever it may be) now pass?"

Rule XXIX.

The title of bills and joint resolutions submitted to the House, and such parts thereof only as may be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the Journal.

Rule XXX.

When the previous question is called, the main question shall not be put, unless ordered by two-thirds of the members present; but upon the call for the question, made by any member, if the same be seconded by a majority of those present, the vote shall be immediately taken on the pending question, whatever it may be, without further debate.

Rule XXXI.

The form of the previous question shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if ordered, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote, first, on the motion to commit, if pending, then on pending amendments, and then upon the main question. If upon the call for the previous question the main question be not ordered, debate shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

RULE XXXII.

The motion to adjourn, and to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn, shall always be in order. These motions and the motion to lie on the table, and the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XXXIII.

When the reading of any paper, in possession of the House, and not being the precise matter upon which the House is acting, is called for, and objection is made by any member, the question shall be determined by a vote of the House without debate.

RULE XXXIV.

The yeas and nays on any question in Committee of the Whole and in the House may be called for at any time before proceeding to another question or proposition, but being once refused, they shall not be again demanded on the same question. In taking the yeas and nays the list of members shall be called alphabetically, except that the Speaker shall be called last.

RULE XXXV.

All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall prevail.

RULE XXXVI.

At the beginning of every Congress standing committees shall be appointed as follows, viz:

The following to consist of nine members each, to wit:
Elections.
Ways and Means.
Military Affairs.
Foreign Affairs.
Naval Affairs.
Judiciary.
Commerce.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Territories and Public Lands.
Indian Affairs.
Patents.
Claims.

The following to consist of five members each, to wit:
Accounts.
Rules and Officers of the House.

The following to consist of three members, to wit:
Pay and Mileage.

Also, the joint committees provided for in the rules of the two Houses, viz:
Committee on Printing, to consist of five members.
Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.
Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of three members.

RULE XXXVII.

No committee shall sit during the sessions of the House, nor employ a clerk at the public expense, without special leave of the House.

RULE XXXVIII.

When the House shall go into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker may vacate the chair and call some member to preside in committee. All questions in the House and in Committee of the Whole shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, if consistent with parliamentary law, except that in filling blanks the longest time and the largest sum shall first be put.

Rule XXXIX.

The order of business for the day, after the reading of the Journal, shall be as follows:

1. The call of the States, alphabetically, for memorials, bills, resolutions, or other matter which any member may wish to bring before Congress. But all bills and joint resolutions thus introduced, unless rejected, laid on the table, or indefinitely postponed, shall be referred to some committee for examination and report; the committee to be designated by the Speaker unless determined by the House.

2. The call of committees for reports, in the order in which said committees shall be named in the rules. When a committee shall report a bill, resolution, or other matter for the consideration of the House, the question first propounded by the Chair shall be: "Shall this bill (or other matter, as the case may be) be placed on the Calendar?" But pending this question the motion to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, and to commit, shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

3. The Calendar or regular orders of the day shall then be taken up, and every bill, resolution, or other measure shall be disposed of in the order in which it there stands. In calling the States and committees, and in considering the regular order of business each day, the unfinished business in each class shall first be considered in that particular class.

Rule XL.

At least one hour each day shall be set apart for the call of the States and committees, and the regular order shall in no event interfere therewith; and special orders shall not do so unless the intention of the House in that respect be clearly expressed.

Rule XLI.

The rules shall not be suspended, nor any special order made, nor the regular order of business changed, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, but a majority shall have power, at any time, to postpone the particular matter under consideration with a view to take up some other measure.

Rule XLII.

When a question has once been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, a motion to reconsider shall be entertained on motion of any member who voted with the prevailing side, provided it be made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session. The motion to reconsider may be entered as a matter of privilege, and its consideration shall take precedence of everything except special orders and other questions of privilege.

Rule XLIII.

All questions of order shall be decided by the Speaker without debate, subject to an appeal to the House. If the decision relate to a question of decorum, or propriety of conduct, it shall not be debatable. If it relate to the priority of business, or the relevancy or applicability of propositions, the appeal may be debated, but no member shall speak on it more than once, except by leave of the House.

Rule XLIV.

Whenever any matter is under consideration, a motion to print shall always be in order, unless cut off by a call for the question or the previous question, but all motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, message, or other documents shall be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Rule XLV.

Stenographers and reporters for the press wishing to take down the proceedings of the House may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign to them such places on the floor as shall not interfere with the convenience of the members when in open session.

RULE XLVI.

On motion made and seconded to go into secret session, the Speaker shall forthwith order the Hall to be cleared and the doors to be closed, but as soon as the business for consideration in secret session is disclosed, the question shall be propounded to the House, if demanded by any member, "Shall this matter be considered in secret session?" If a majority shall vote in the negative, the House shall immediately resume open session, and business shall proceed in order.

RULE XLVII.

The House being in secret session, the same order of business shall prevail which is prescribed for the House in open session, except that a majority in secret session shall have power to change such order and determine what shall first be taken up.

RULE XLVIII.

Any officer or member of the House of Representatives convicted of disclosing any matter directed by the body to be held in confidence shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from service, and in case of a member, to suffer expulsion from the body.

RULE XLIX.

No motion or proposition shall be made to change these rules, unless two days' notice of the intention to make such motion or proposition shall first be given, and such motion or proposition shall not be passed unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE L.

These shall be the rules of the House of Representatives until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Lyon presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Sumter County, Ala., in relation to a daily mail; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Clopton introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for granting furloughs in cases of sickness;"

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garland introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the payment of pensions in the Confederate States of America and the Indian tribes under their protection;"

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Trippe presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Griffin, Ga., in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved that the vote by which the bill introduced by Mr. Garland was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means be reconsidered.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A bill to authorize the President to send additional commissioners to foreign nations;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kenner introduced

A resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to

inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at or near the city of New Orleans;
which was agreed to.

Mr. Marshall presented a certain joint resolution of the general assembly of Louisiana in reference to establishing a triweekly mail coach line from Natchitoches to Monroe; which was read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McRae introduced

A bill to levy a war tax on cotton produced in the year 1862;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Welsh introduced

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the best mode of ascertaining the number and condition of extra arms now in the various companies of the different regiments in the service of the Confederate States, and report by bill or otherwise the steps necessary to be taken in order to bring said extra arms into immediate service;
which was agreed to.

Mr. Bell introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Cavalry Corps;"
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cooke moved to take up a resolution from the Senate pledging the Government to maintain the territorial integrity of the Confederacy.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Swan introduced

A bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to represent the Confederate States of America at the Industrial Exhibition to be opened at London May 1, 1862;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Heiskell introduced

A bill to aid the manufacture of arms;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote introduced

A resolution that the President be requested to communicate to this House any information which he may possess touching the presence of certain foreign vessels in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay at this time, and especially whether these vessels are probably here for the purpose of exporting cotton or tobacco from the Confederate States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sexton offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the law now in force to provide for the issue of Treasury notes, and levying a war tax for their redemption, approved August 19, 1861, is not in conflict with the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States; and if so, what legislation is necessary to render its provisions conformable thereto, and to report by bill or otherwise;
which was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert introduced

A bill to provide for connecting the Texas and New Orleans Railroad with the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad for military purposes; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to repeal an act for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution relating to the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to provide for transferring from the district courts of the Confederate States of America to the proper State courts all suits between citizens of different States, and to repeal in part the tenth and forty-seventh sections of an act to establish the judicial courts of the Confederate States of America; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Goode offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report as soon as possible what legislation, if any, is necessary to provide a more perfect system of passports than that existing at present;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the balance due those persons in the Confederate States who were engaged in behalf of the late United States in taking the census of 1860; which was agreed to.

Mr. Staples presented the memorial of Catherine Miller in reference to a deed to a house and lot, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Kenner, by the unanimous consent of the House, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to purchase one thousand dollars worth of stationery to be distributed equally among the members of the House. Also, to purchase a supply of stationery and books necessary to the carrying on the business of his office, and that the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the House;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by the consent of the House, reported back

A bill to prohibit the importation of articles the produce and manufacture of the United States, or of other nations from the United States into the Confederate States,

and moved that it be printed and made the special order for 1 o'clock on Monday; which was agreed to.

Congress [The House] then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, took up the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: The bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief.

The question being upon the amendment offered by the Committee on Military Affairs to strike out all after the enacting clause; which is as follows, to wit:[a]

Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by adding the following as an additional section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the duties now performed by the Secretary of War shall be performed by said commanding general, except such ministerial duties as he shall deem it best to devolve upon the principal Secretary of the Department hereby created, and that henceforth and until the termination of the pending struggle of arms the office of Secretary of War be discontinued.

The following message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, viz:[a]

And insert in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:[a]

Mr. Foote moved that the House go into open session.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the bill to * * * was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

The House adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock a. m.

TWELFTH DAY—MONDAY, March 3, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Machen announced the presence of Mr. James S. Chrisman, a Representative-elect from the State of Kentucky, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Miles moved to postpone the regular order of business to take up for consideration a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Pugh introduced

A bill to authorize the purchase of private arms or pay for the use of the same;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ralls introduced

A joint resolution declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States;

which was read the first and second times, engrossed, and read the third time.

Mr. Pugh demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolution; Which were ordered,

And are as follows, viz:

Yeas	89
Nays	0

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland,

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pryor, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hanly introduced

A bill to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace upon the frontiers;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell offered

A resolution in reference to wages due deceased officers and soldiers;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a letter of Capt. B. C. McCurry, of the Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, in reference to the payment of wages due deceased officers and soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a communication of Governor Brown of Georgia, to the mechanics of that State, on the subject of arms; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clark introduced

A bill to fix the time of the meeting of Congress;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a resolution that, from and after the ——— day of March, no new matter shall be introduced except by a vote of two-thirds of the House; which was, on motion of Mr. Royston, laid upon the table.

Also, a resolution that the ex-members of the Provisional Congress be entitled to seats within the bar of the House while in open session; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

The motion prevailed;

When,

Mr. Gartrell moved to refer the same to the Committee on Rules; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A bill to regulate the granting of passports;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that the President be requested to communicate what additional means, in money, men, arms, and other munitions of war, are, in his judgment, necessary, or may be within the present war, for the public service, including military operations on land and water; which was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale offered

A resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the existing relations between this Government and consuls commissioned by foreign powers and accredited to the Govern-

ment of the United States, and are still residing in their official capacity within the Territories of the Confederate States, to report whether they exercise their jurisdiction by permission of the Government of the Confederate States in accordance with treaties of commerce, or otherwise, and whether any action of Congress on this subject be necessary to the vindication of the rights and dignity of the Government of the Confederate States;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss offered

A resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President $5,000,000 for the purpose of building gunboats for the defense of the Confederate States;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin presented the memorial of James McLaughlin in relation to a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Pryor presented a memorial from Spencer T. Hancock in relation to pay for taking the census; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Lyons offered

A resolution that the expenses of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President be paid ratably out of the contingent funds of the two Houses of Congress;

which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bonham, which was seconded,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a communication from the President, inclosing the report of the Secretary of the Navy; which, on motion of Mr. Holt, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Foote, a clerk was authorized to be appointed by the committee, to serve during its sessions, inquiring into the surrender of Forts Donelson and Henry.

The House took up the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commander in chief.

Mr. Foote moved that Congress go into open session.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Boyce moved to amend the bill by striking out in the same, wherever it occurs, the word "commander" and insert in lieu thereof the word "general."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved to lay the bill and the amendments on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the amendment offered by the Committee on Military Affairs by striking out in the second section the words "He shall be stationed at the seat of government" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz: "His usual headquarters shall be at the seat of government."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved further to amend the section by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and may, when he shall deem

it advisable, take command, in person, of our army or armies in the field."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the first section of the amendment of the Military Committee was amended by striking out the words "during the existence of the present war" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "during the pleasure of the President."

Mr. Miles moved to amend the third section of the amendment by filling the blank with the words "four hundred."

Mr. Swan called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The amendment of the committee, as amended, was agreed to, and is as follows, viz:[a]

Mr. Perkins moved to lay the bill as amended on the table, and print the same, and thereon demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report upon the constitutionality of the same, and thereon demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

The question recurring upon engrossing the bill for a third reading,

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the question; which was seconded, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

The question being,

Shall this bill now pass?

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the question; which was seconded.

Mr. Lyons demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

And one-fifth of the members sustaining the demand,

They are recorded as follows, viz:

Yeas	50 [51]
Nays	16

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Dargan, Davidson, Ewing, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pryor, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Cooke, Curry, Davis, Dupré, Farrow, Garnett, Gray, Herbert, Hilton, Jenkins, Lyons, Marshall, Perkins, Sexton, Villeré, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the title was amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:

"A bill to create the office of commanding general of the Confederate States."

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and demanded the question; which was seconded.

On motion of Mr. Gardenhire, the special order of the day was postponed and made the special order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Hilton moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

---

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

Mr. Davis moved a call of the House.
The motion was lost.
Mr. Jenkins moved that the House adjourn.
Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays;
And one-fifth of the members sustaining the demand,
They are recorded as follows, viz: { Yeas ---------- 27 / Nays ---------- 20

Yeas: Bocock, Bonham, Clark, Farrow, Foote, Garnett, Gray, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Ralls, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Trippe, and Villeré.

Nays: Batson, Bell, Boyce, Burnett, Chilton, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Heiskell, Herbert, Jones, McLean, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Swan, and Tibbs.

The House adjourned until half past 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, March 4, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Chilton offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the several judicial officers of the Confederate States and of giving said officers fixed salaries instead of allowing them the salaries now provided by law.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Foster offered

A resolution that a committee consisting of five be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of attaching to such regiments as may or shall be formed and armed with shotguns and rifles one or more batteries of field artillery, and report, by bill or otherwise, to this House, and also what appropriation may be necessary to effect the same.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

The Chair announced the following as the committee:

Messrs. Foster of Alabama, Bonham of South Carolina, Garnett of Virginia, Wright of Georgia, and Davis of Mississippi.

Mr. Royston moved to take up for consideration a resolution limiting the legislation of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Hilton introduced

A bill to increase the pay of the noncommissioned officers and privates in the Army of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Holt offered a memorial for the establishment of a post-office at Pine Knot Mills, Ga.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a resolution that, from and after the 10th instant, no new matter be offered for the action of this House except by a vote of two-thirds, save such matter as has exclusive reference to finance and in prosecution of the war.

Mr. Miles called the question; which was seconded.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Dupré introduced

A bill to make Treasury notes a legal tender;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a resolution that hereafter a majority of the House shall be required to go into secret session.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution and make it the special order for 3 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Gardenhire called the question; which was seconded,

And the same being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Gray demanded the yeas and nays;

The demand being sustained,

The vote is as follows, to wit:

Yeas	29
Nays	53 [54]

Yeas: Barksdale, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gray, Hanly, Holt, Kenner, Marshall, Miles, Preston, Pryor, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Conrad, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, and Trippe.

The resolution was lost.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Chambers, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. McDowell offered

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish this House with copies of the reports of the battle of Roanoke Island, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham introduced

A bill to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to organize a transport train for the Army of the Confederate States of America;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to

inquire into the expediency of making Augusta, Ga., a port of entry and delivery for goods which may be imported through Charleston, S. C.; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a committee of six, to be composed of three members of this House and a similar number from the Senate, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with the President and ascertain from him what measures, in his judgment, this Congress can adopt to aid the Executive in affording the promptest possible protection to all Southern territory, including the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; and that the information be communicated in secret session;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that hereafter one-fifth of the members present shall be required to second a motion to go into secret session, provided no debate shall be in order upon the motion to go into secret session.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States has advised the Senate that he has approved and signed the following acts, to wit:

S. 4. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the War Department," approved February 21, 1861; and

S. 6. An act to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases.

The hour having arrived for the special order,

Mr. Pryor moved to postpone the same until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ralls called the question upon agreeing to the resolution offered by Mr. Foote; which was seconded.

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were recorded,

And are as follows, viz: Yeas ---------- 33
Nays ---------- 55

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Davis, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Kenner, Marshall, Miles, Preston, Pryor, Read, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Swan, and Tibbs.

The resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Currin introduced

A bill to amend an act concerning the transportation of soldiers and allowance for clothing of volunteers, and amendatory of the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gray moved to make the report from the Committee on Rules,

reporting rules for the government of the House, the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasion; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage; which was read the first and second times.

The resolution was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the pay and mileage of members of the Provisional Congress, who have not been paid, may be paid upon certificates signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the House Committee on Pay and Mileage, out of any money appropriated for that purpose,

Mr. Curry moved to amend as follows, to wit:

Provided, That no member of the Provisional Congress who is a member of this Congress shall be entitled to constructive mileage.

The amendment was agreed to; and the resolution was engrossed as amended, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Jenkins presented the memorial of W. T. Meadows, asking relief for losses by the enemy; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the President be requested to direct the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Postmaster-General, referred to in his recent message, to be laid before Congress as soon as possible, together with estimates for all the departments for the service of the next fiscal year; and also to inform the House what further measures, if any, he would recommend for the consideration of Congress as in his judgment necessary and expedient;

which was agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the House in secret session, from accurate returns which he will cause to be made, the total number of soldiers, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, received into the service of the Confederate States since the commencement of the war, and the total number now in their service; also the total number of muskets and rifles, whether in possession of the Government or in possession of the armies in the field and not in the hands of the soldier; and that he be also requested meanwhile to give the House as near an approximation to the said returns as the present information of the War Department will enable him; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gardenhire presented the memorial of James Glasscock, asking for pay; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Russell offered

A resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the propriety of electing a printer to both Houses of Congress; which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Boteler presented a memorial from John F. Wall in reference

to damage done to his property by Confederate troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, a resolution that all memorials, resolutions, etc., referred to the Committee on Claims of the Provisional Congress be withdrawn from the files of said committee and referred to the Committee on Claims of this House; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith introduced

A bill for the enlistment of cooks in the Army;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that for and during one week from the passage of these resolutions no member shall speak more than fifteen minutes on any subject, at the expiration of which period it shall be the duty of the Speaker to announce the fact, when the member shall take his seat; that no member shall speak more than once on the bill before the House until all others desiring to speak thereon shall have done so; that a member, having once spoken, shall not acquire a right again to do so by offering an amendment to the bill under consideration; that the antecedents of members, whether of opinion or conduct, illustrating in no degree the soundness of a measure and tending to give a personal and acrimonious character to the debates of this body, alike inconsistent with its peace, harmony, and dignity, must not be referred to, and if done, it shall be the duty of the Speaker promptly to call the offending member to order.

Upon which he called the question;

Which being seconded,

Mr. Conrad called for a division of the question; and

The vote being upon the first resolution,

Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered, the vote was taken,

And is as follows, to wit: { Yeas 48
{ Nays 37

Yeas: Ashe, Batson, Bonham, Breckinridge, Burnett, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Curry, Elliott, Ewing, Gaither, Garnett, Goode, Hanly, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Marshall, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pryor, Read, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Villeré, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

So the first resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

The second resolution introduced by Mr. Smith of Virginia was agreed to.

Mr. Pryor moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the third resolution introduced by Mr. Smith of Virginia.

The resolution was lost.

The question being upon the fourth resolution of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Smith was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the House resolved itself again into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to secure the destruction of cotton and tobacco, in certain cases, and to prescribe [provide] indemnity to the owners thereof, and for other purposes,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

And the question being,

Shall the bill be postponed and placed on the Calendar?

It was decided in the negative.

And the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That with a view to the speedy prosecution of the pending war for Southern independence, the President be, and he is hereby, empowered, through the instrumentality of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, to cause to be destroyed all cotton or tobacco to be found anywhere within the limits of the Confederate States, whenever he shall deem such destruction necessary in order to keep the same out of the hands of the enemy, or whenever in his judgment it may be necessary or essentially conducive to the establishment of Southern independence; and in the event of such destruction being at any time ordered, then it shall be the duty of one or more of said commissioners to assess the value of said cotton or tobacco thus consigned to destruction to the end that the owner or owners thereof may be hereafter equitably indemnified for the loss of said tobacco or cotton, as the case may be, by the Government,

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property that may be useful to the enemy if the same can not be safely removed whenever in their judgment the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy; and the owners thereof shall receive just compensation therefor from the Confederate Government under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be established by Congress.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Garland moved to postpone the further consideration of the same and the amendment and to make it the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Bonham demanded the question; which being seconded, the vote was taken, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Garnett moved to make it precedent over all other business and the special order for to-morrow;

When,

On motion of Mr. Curry,

The House adjourned.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Dargan moved that the House go into open session.

The motion prevailed; and

The House went into open session; and having spent some time therein, again went into secret session; and

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, inclosing the report from the Department of Justice.

Mr. Foote moved that the same be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions that they inquire about the propriety of printing the same.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend the motion by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof that the report be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and be printed for the use of the House.

The amendment was agreed to; and the motion as amended was agreed to:

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, inclosing the report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, and inviting attention to the facts therein prudentia commended the recommendations to favorable consideration.

Mr. Holt moved to refer the same to the Committee on Military Affairs, to examine and report what portions of the same may be printed without detriment to the public interest.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair also laid before the House the following communication from the President, viz:

RICHMOND, *March 4, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of yesterday, calling on the President to communicate "what additional means, in money, men, arms, and munitions of war, are, in his judgment, necessary, or may be within the present year, for the public service, including operations on land and water," I have to reply that the military forces, whether land or naval, which will be required must depend upon the operations of the enemy and upon contingencies which can not be foreseen. Taking our present condition as the basis of the calculation, it may be stated in general terms that our land forces should be increased by the addition of, say, 300,000 men in the field and those for whom call has already been made. That the Navy should be increased by a number of vessels suited to river and harbor defense, say, 50 iron-clad propellers and a fleet of, say, 10 of the most formidable war vessels, to protect our commerce upon the high seas, with the requisite armaments and crews.

For this additional force, land and naval, there would be required, say, 750,000 small arms of all kinds, and of siege and field and seacoast artillery, say, 5,000 guns; of powder, say, 5,000 tons, in addition to that which can be made within the limits of the Confederacy. The manufacture of projectiles could, it is believed, be carried to the requisite extent in our own foundries, at a cost which must be measured by the number of guns actively employed.

For further details I refer to the accompanying reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

The amount of money which will be required will depend upon the extent to which the articles needed may be obtained; and as I can not hope to get more than a small part of that which a reply to the resolution required me to enumerate, I have not attempted to convert the articles into their probable money value.

Estimates have been prepared and will be laid before the Congress, showing the appropriations which it is deemed proper to ask in view of the public wants and the possibility to supply them, as well as of the condition of the finances of the Confederate States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Perkins,

The message was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; and

The communication from the Secretary of War was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and

The communication from the Secretary of the Navy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House took up the motion of Mr. Jones, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to create the office of commanding general of the Confederate States was passed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Swan moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the passage of the bill, and demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this House that the Honorable J. P. Benjamin, as Secretary of War, has not the confidence of the people of the Confederate States, nor of the Army, to such an extent as to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, and that we most respectfully suggest that his retirement from said office, and the filling of the same with an incumbent in whom the country and Army have full confidence, is a high military necessity.

Mr. Foote moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

Congress [The House] went into open session.

FOURTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Bonham moved to take up for consideration a joint resolution from the Senate pledging the Government to maintain the territorial integrity of the Confederacy; which was agreed to, and the resolution was taken up, read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Bonham called the question on agreeing to the resolution; which was seconded, and the resolution was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dargan presented a preamble and resolutions of sundry citizens of Mobile in relation to cotton and tobacco; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Royston presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Arkansas in relation to a mail route between Fort Smith and Washington, in said State; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas in relation to a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the rules reported by the Committee on Rules be adopted without debate as the rules for the government of

the business and proceedings of this House; upon which he called the question; and the call being seconded, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clark presented the memorial of certain citizens of Oak Hill, Ga., in relation to a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Kenner presented the memorial of S. B. Lowe & Co., praying for return of duties paid collector at New Orleans; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Conrad presented a memorial of M. V. Costa in relation to a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Sexton presented a memorial from David McMahon, claiming compensation for taking the census; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the amendment offered by the Military Committee to a bill to secure the destruction of cotton and tobacco, in certain cases, and to provide indemnity to the owners thereof, and for other purposes;

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, to wit:

IN SENATE, *March 4, 1862.*

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to a resolution of the House of Representatives (H. R. —) providing that the expenses of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President be paid ratably out of the contingent funds of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the bill under consideration as follows, to wit:

Strike out the words "through the instrumentality of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose;"

which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin also moved to amend by striking out all after the words "establishment of Southern independence" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and the President shall prescribe uniform regulations for ascertaining the amount of property so destroyed belonging to each individual so as to facilitate the making just compensation therefor."

Mr. Curry moved to amend the amendment of the committee as follows, to wit:

Strike out the words "or other purposes that may be useful to the enemy."

Strike out the words "the said cotton and tobacco and other property is about to fall" and insert in lieu thereof the words "it may be necessary to prevent said cotton and tobacco from falling."

Mr. Perkins demanded the question on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry called the question upon agreeing to the amendment offered by himself, and

Mr. Lyons demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained.

Mr. Chilton moved to reconsider the vote by which the demand for the question was sustained.

The motion was lost, and the vote being taken on agreeing to the amendment,

Resulted as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 19 / Nays 64

Yeas: Baldwin, Bocock, Bonham, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Foster, Garnett, Graham, Herbert, Lewis, Marshall, Perkins, Ralls, and Villeré.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chrisman, Clark, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pryor, Pugh, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment of Mr. Curry was not agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out the words "or other property that may be useful to the enemy" and insert in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:

wool, rice, and other grain, long forage, sugar and molasses, provisions of every description, and military and naval stores.

Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays;

And the call being sustained, the vote was taken,

Resulting as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 35 / Nays 50

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chrisman, Clopton, Conrad, Dargan, Dawkins, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Machen, McDowell, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, and Trippe.

Nays: Barksdale, Boyce, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Heiskell, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pryor, Read, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend the amendment by adding as an additional section the following, to wit:

That in the absence of any order of such military commanders, that the owners, or their agents, of such cotton, tobacco, or other productions about to fall into the hands of the enemy, who shall destroy the same, shall receive just compensation therefor in like manner as provided in the first section of this act.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the amendment by adding the following words, to wit:

But no compensation shall be made for the produce assessed which may be shipped to any seaport, town, or port of entry or other exposed point after the passage of this bill,

And called the question thereon; which being seconded, the vote was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out the following words, to wit:

and the owners thereof shall receive just compensation therefor from the Confederate Government under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be established by Congress.

Mr. Smith of Virginia called for the previous question.

The demand was sustained.

Mr. Johnston of Virginia moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lewis demanded that the yeas and nays be recorded upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Russell.

The demand was seconded, and the vote being taken,

Resulted as follows: { Yeas ..... 45 / Nays 39

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Bonham, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Herbert, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pryor, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Lyon, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pryor moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Foster moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion prevailed.

FIFTEENTH DAY—THURSDAY, March 6, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Boyce announced the presence of L. M. Ayer, a Representative-elect from the State of South Carolina, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Royston presented the petition of citizens of Bright Star, in Lafayette County, Ark., for a mail route from Walnut Hill, by way of Spring Bank, Bright Star, and Courtland, to Havannah, in Cass County, Tex.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, the petition of citizens of Cass County, Tex., for a mail route from Walnut Hill to Havannah, in Cass County, Tex.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, the petition of Philip Ager and other citizens of Washita County, Ark., for the establishment of a mail route from the city of Camden to Miller's Bluff; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Royston offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved (*the Senate consenting*), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate adjourn their respective Houses on Monday, the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at twelve o'clock meridian.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Gartrell offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the House will meet at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Miles called the question; which was seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Lander presented the petition of citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., praying no contracts to be made requiring mail contractors to carry the mails, or postmasters to keep open post-offices on the Sabbath day; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Pryor introduced

A bill fixing the rank and pay of adjutants and first sergeants;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chambliss presented the petition of Adelia C. Place to be placed on the pension rolls of the Confederate States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Smith of Virginia offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act of March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, sections twelve and thirty-five, in reference to exemptions from military duty, so as to exclude from exemption all assistants and clerks between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and all postmasters of offices which do not yield a net income of fifty dollars per annum. And to inquire further into the expediency of providing by law, that in future appointments persons exempt from military duty, by reason of age, sex, or otherwise, shall be preferred.

Mr. Russell gave notice that he would move to amend the standing rules of the House as follows, to wit:

To add to the first paragraph of the thirty-ninth rule of the House the following words, to wit:

Upon every alternate call of the States, the alphabetical order of the call shall be reversed.

Also to amend the thirty-sixth rule so as to provide for a committee on "ordnance and ordnance stores."

Mr. Ralls offered the following resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to report a bill making provision for the payment of those persons who took the last general census.

Mr. Swan introduced

A bill for the appointment of a chief laboratorian, and for other purposes;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, so much of the report of the Secretary of the Navy as refers to estimates for the naval service was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to public printing," approved February 27, 1861;
which was read the first and second times.

And the question being,

Shall the bill be placed on the Calendar?

The vote was taken and decided in the negative.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pryor, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to continue in office major and brigadier generals,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it be placed on the Calendar, printed, and made the special order for Monday next; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pryor, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution for the purpose of suppressing intoxication in the Army, reported

A bill for the suppression of drunkenness in the Army of the Confederate States;
which was read first and second times and placed on the Calendar.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Barksdale to the amendment of the Military Committee to

A bill to secure the destruction of cotton and tobacco, in certain cases, and to prescribe [provide] indemnity to the owners thereof, and for other purposes.

Another vote having been taken thereon, the amendment was lost.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended,

Mr. Tibbs demanded that the yeas and nays be recorded;

Which was seconded,

And the vote resulted as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 66 / Nays ---------- 13

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pryor, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Staples, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Batson, Boteler, Clopton, Ewing, Foster, Garland, Hanly, Machen, Pugh, Read, Smith of Alabama, and Swan.

So the amendment was adopted.

And the question recurring upon the engrossment of the bill as amended, the vote was taken and decided in the affirmative, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Heiskell moved to reconsider the vote by which the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The motion was lost.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill as amended,

Mr. Garnett called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Gray demanded the yeas and nays;

And the House sustaining the demand, the vote was taken,

And resulted as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 71 / Nays 11

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Clopton, Davis, De Jarnette, Gardenhire, Garland, Hanly, Heiskell, Johnston, Jones, Pugh, and Swan.

So the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to amend the title by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "A bill to provide for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, and other property, when the same shall be about to fall into the hands of the enemy."

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the compensation of all loyal citizens whose cotton, tobacco, or other property may be destroyed by military authority or by the owners thereof themselves to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Gray moved to amend the same by striking out the words "to inquire into the expediency of reporting" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "be instructed to report."

Upon which Mr. Read demanded the yeas and nays;

And the House sustaining the demand, the vote was taken,

And resulted as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 36 / Nays 45

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Dargan, De Jarnette, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jones, Lyon, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Staples, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Bonham, Boyce, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Cooke, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippe, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend by striking out the word "Judiciary" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Ways and Means," and called the question; which was seconded, and the vote being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Gardenhire moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Dupré called the question, which was upon the adoption of the resolution, and the call being seconded,

Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained, the vote was taken,

And resulted as follows, to wit: Yeas 61
Nays 19

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Bonham, Boyce, Burnett, Chrisman, Clark, Cooke, Curry, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Gardenhire, Graham, Herbert, Lyons, Marshall, Smith of Alabama, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Georgia.

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Holcombe, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Goode, on account of sickness.

Mr. Swan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to regulate the granting of passports,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the same pass with an amendment.

And the question being,

Shall the bill be postponed and placed on the Calendar?

The vote was taken and decided in the negative.

After discussion,

On motion of Mr. Bonham, the bill was placed on the Calendar, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to represent the Confederate States of America at the Industrial Exhibition to be opened at London, May 1, 1862,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Foote, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution of inquiry calling upon the President for information concerning the presence of foreign vessels in the waters of Chesapeake Bay,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The resolution was taken up.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment, which is to insert after the word "House" the words "if he may deem it compatible with the public interests,"

The vote was taken, and the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded,

Congress [The House] then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred

A bill to authorize the President to send additional commissioners to foreign nations,

reported the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

The bill was taken up for consideration, and the question being upon the amendment reported from the committee, which is as follows, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to adopt such measures for the removal of the blockade of our port and the recognition of our national independence, alone or in connection with foreign powers, as he may deem expedient, and to apply to these purposes such amount of the appropriations made or to be made for the prosecution of the war; and to pledge such portion of the proceeds of the sales of cotton and tobacco as he may find expedient and necessary with a view to the attainment of these ends,

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "national" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Confederate."

Mr. Dupré demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the amendment by striking out the following words, viz:

and to apply to these purposes such amount of the appropriations made or to be made for the prosecution of the war; and to pledge such portion of the proceeds of the sales of cotton and tobacco as he may find expedient and necessary with a view to the attainment of these ends,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

and that with a view to the attainment of these ends he be further authorized and empowered through our commissioners abroad to negotiate with foreign powers treaties securing to such powers the right to send into all Confederate ports for a series of years free of duty all productions and manufactures of such powers, and such other commercial advantages as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, which is as follows, viz:

That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to send such additional commissioners to foreign nations as he may deem necessary with the power to negotiate commercial treaties, separately or in connection with our commissioners now abroad, which shall discriminate for a limited period in favor of the productions, manufactures, and shipping of those countries which shall concur in the early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate commercial treaties which shall discriminate for a limited period in favor of the productions, manufactures, and shipping of those countries which shall assist us in removing the blockade of our ports, or aid us in the war, and that for this purpose he is authorized to

send abroad additional commissioners, if he shall think it expedient and proper, to act in conjunction with our present diplomatic agents already there.

Mr. Pryor moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion prevailed,

And the House adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow.

SIXTEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, March 7, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

On motion of Mr. Burnett, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Breckinridge, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved that leave of absence be granted to his colleague, Mr. Chambliss, on account of sickness.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hanly offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing fortifications forthwith on the Mississippi River, at or near the following points, to wit: Memphis, in the State of Tennessee; Helena, Napoleon, or Montgomery's Point, in the State of Arkansas; Natchez and Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, and the mouth of Red River, in the State of Louisiana; and that they be, and they are hereby, required to report the result of their inquiries, by bill or otherwise, at an early day.

Mr. Royston introduced

A bill to repeal all laws imposing a duty upon goods imported into the Confederate States of America from foreign countries, except the United States;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the following House resolution:

H. R. —. A resolution declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States.

The Senate have also agreed to the following House resolution, with an amendment:

H. R. —. Resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage; in which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

They have also passed the following House bill:

H. R. —. A bill to create the office of commanding general of the armies of the Confederate States.

And they have also passed bills of the following titles:

S. 7. A bill to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity and to provide for the indemnity thereof;

S. 11. A bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress; and

S. 12. A bill to regulate the compensation of the officers of the Senate;

In which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawkins presented resolutions of the legislature of Florida, touching a military railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Also, a bill for the relief of Joseph S. Arnow; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wright of Georgia gave notice that, at the prescribed time, he

would move to amend the rules of the House by adding thereto the following, to wit:

No member, having made a speech, shall at the conclusion thereof call the question, or the previous question, nor shall any member offering a resolution, or motion, or amendment, call the question thereon, when so offering it.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented the petition of William A. Harris, of Georgia, to establish a post-office on the Isabella and Nashville public road, in Worth County, in that State;

Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Berrien County, Ga., to change the name of the post-office at Griffin's Mills to Video;

which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Villeré offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inform this House what would be the required appropriation for ten small screw steamers, of light draft, carrying from three to four heavy guns, and when they could be built to the best advantage.

Also, a letter from Peter Marcy in relation to the construction of a Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. McDowell offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the State authorities to tender troops to the Confederate Government by brigades.

Mr. Miles presented the memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel Polignac on the subject of an increase of pay in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Also, a bill to purge the military service of ignorant and inefficient officers; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gardenhire offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That when the House is in secret session, the Doorkeeper shall be allowed to retain the assistant doorkeeper.

Mr. Villeré moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Foote introduced

A bill to support public credit, and for other purposes;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill to impose an export duty on cotton and tobacco the growth of the present year, unless the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States shall have sooner terminated; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill to prohibit the exportation of cotton or tobacco of the present crop, except in certain cases; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilcox presented a communication from Colonel Steele in relation to goods taken from him by the Federal Government; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Lyons presented

A bill to regulate the fees of clerks in the courts of the Confederate States;
which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. De Jarnette presented the memorial of certain citizens of Prince George County, Va., in relation to the depredations of the public enemy on private property; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 5, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to Congress the report of the Postmaster-General, and invite attention to the recommendations contained therein.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the message and the report of the Postmaster-General were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 6, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant which I referred to the Department for the information therein contained, or for copies of the reports called for, if they had been received.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of joint resolutions relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage; which had been returned from the Senate with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Garland, the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to public printing,' approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

A bill of the Senate to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof, was taken up and read the first and second times.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chilton demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hanly,

The rules were suspended; and

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which is as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate Army are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton,

tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the owners of property destroyed under the operation of this act, as well as those persons who shall voluntarily destroy their property to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, are hereby authorized to perpetuate the testimony of such destruction, in the manner prescribed by an act of the Provisional Congress entitled "An act to perpetuate testimony in cases of slaves abducted or harbored by the enemy, and of other property seized, wasted, or destroyed by them," approved thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and such owners and persons shall be entitled to indemnity out of the proceeds of property sequestered and confiscated under the laws of the Confederate States, in such manner as Congress may hereafter provide.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following words, viz:

And in the order of payment under the sequestration act, the owners of cotton, tobacco, and other property destroyed under the provisions of this act shall be preferred to those persons whose property, rights, and credits, found within the limits of the United States, may be or have been sequestered by the Government of the United States or any State thereof.

Mr. Pugh demanded the question; which was seconded.

Mr. Lyons demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained,

And the yeas and nays are recorded as follows, viz:

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ..... 11 / Nays 73

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Foote, Foster, Lyon, McQueen, Pugh, and Swan.

Nays: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pryor, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by inserting after the word "indemnity" the words "pro rata with other claimants on the fund."

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by adding the following, to wit:

But no person shall be entitled to indemnity under this act unless he or she shall have used all practicable means to prevent the damage of such seizure of his or her property by the enemy.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Davis called the question, which was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and the call being sustained,

The bill was engrossed and read a third time; and

The question being upon the passage of the same,

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the yeas and nays; and

The House sustaining the demand, the vote was taken,

And resulted as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 72 / Nays 13

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Boyce, Farrow, Garnett, Herbert, Jenkins, Jones, Lyons, Preston, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Russell moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

The House then took up for consideration Senate bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress; which was read the first and second times, and

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

Mr. Ralls moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, which was seconded,

The House resolved itself into secret session.[a]

SEVENTEENTH DAY—SATURDAY, March 8, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Mr. Currin announced the presence of Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, a Representative-elect from the State of Tennessee, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Chair laid before the House a bill from the Senate to regulate the compensation of the officers of the Senate; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House.

Mr. Chilton offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to encourage the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Royston offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to report a bill declaring what officer shall act as President of the Confederate States, in case of the removal of the President and Vice-President, or of their death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said offices;

which was read and agreed to.

---

[a] Journal of secret session of this date not found.

Mr. Wright of Georgia presented the memorial of Mr. Wade S. Cothran, of Rome, Ga., asking that the manufacture of iron be protected; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Burnett offered

A resolution that the committee appointed to investigate the causes of our recent disaster at Fort Donelson, etc., be instructed to report to this House who was the senior general commanding at Fort Donelson during the engagement at that point, who was second in command, and who third in command; also why it was that the two senior generals in command abandoned the position, leaving the junior general to surrender; also to report why the transports there in the vicinity of Fort Donelson were not used in removing our forces from the presence of an overwhelming force;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Bell offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the payment at the Confederate seat of government of taxes levied by act of Congress on property of citizens residing out of the State or States in which said property may be located;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles presented the memorial of the Rev. Moses D. Hoge in relation to increasing the number and efficiency of chaplains; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Heiskell presented the petition of L. Bullen, captain and acting commissary of subsistence, asking certain relief; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Swan offered a joint resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Whereas it has become manifest that the Government of Great Britain, unmindful of the true interests of that country, and in disregard of that policy which has hitherto characterized the action of enlightened nations, declines so far to recognize the existence of the Government of the Confederate States: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to withdraw from Great Britain commissioners heretofore sent thither, and leave the Government of that country henceforth to pursue such policy in reference to these States as it may deem best, without solicitation or suggestion on the part of this Government;

which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Pryor offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the organization of one or more battalions of pontoniers;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a corps of heavy artillery, in order to provide instructed artillerymen for our fixed batteries and forts;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Virginia presented the memorial of Thomas R. Love, of Fairfax County, Va., in relation to damages done him by Confederate troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Upon motion of Mr. Gartrell, which was seconded,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a communication from the President, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, March 7, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State ad interim in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The report is as follows, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Richmond, March 7, 1862.*

The Secretary of State ad interim, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant requesting the President to communicate to that body, "if he shall deem it compatible with the public interest, any information which he may possess touching the presence of certain foreign vessels in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay at this time, and especially whether these vessels are probably here for the purpose of exporting cotton or tobacco from the Confederate States," has the honor to inform the President that three war steamers of the navy of the Emperor of the French—the Pomone, Catenat, and Gasendi—have been within a few weeks at Hampton Roads; that the Secretary of State ad interim has authentic information that one of these vessels is to be stationed at or near Charleston to protect the French consul in case of an attack on that city by the United States; that another has sailed, or is about to sail, to the West Indies, temporarily to convey dispatches between the ministers of France and England at Washington and their consuls at ports of the Confederate States; and that it was never intended that these vessels or any of them should be employed in exporting cotton or tobacco from the Confederate States.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. BROWNE.

The communications were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the unfinished business of yesterday was postponed for the present, and from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the joint resolution offered by Mr. Trippe to provide for the adjournment of Congress, together with the amendment thereto offered by Mr. Clapp,

Mr. Dargan reported the same back, with an amendment, recommending the same be agreed to, and that the resolution be adopted as then amended.

The resolution, amendment, and report of the committee were taken up.

By consent, Mr. Clapp withdrew his amendment.

The question being then upon the report of the committee to amend the resolutions by striking out all of the same after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

That during the continuance of the present war the President, whenever in his judgment the public security demands it, shall have full power and authority to remove the archives and Government of the Confederate States from the city of Richmond, or from any other place to which the Government may have been removed, to any place of security within the Confederate States.

SEC. —. *Be it further resolved*, That if the Congress of the Confederate States should be unable to convene in Richmond or at the seat of government on the day appointed at their adjournment or on the day designated by law, either because of the removal of the seat of government after their adjournment or from any other cause, the President may by his proclamation convene the Congress to meet at any time and place he may designate in his proclamation within the Confederate States,

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the amendment by striking out in the second resolution the words "and place he may designate in his proclamation within the Confederate States" and insert in lieu thereof the words "at Atlanta."

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton demanded the question on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Committee on the Judiciary; which was seconded, and the amendment was agreed to.

The question being upon engrossing the resolution as amended,

Mr. Chilton demanded the question; which was seconded, and the resolutions were engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

The motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Nash, Secretary, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the following report of the joint committee to draft joint rules and orders for conducting business between the two Houses, viz:

Joint rules and orders of the two Houses of the Confederate Congress.

I. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference chamber and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment and confer freely thereon.

II. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

III. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

IV. Messages shall be sent by the Secretary or Clerk of either House, or their assistants, or by a member.

V. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House, respectively.

VI. After a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled on parchment or paper by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States.

VII. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of three from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two Houses, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

VIII. After examination and report each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

IX. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House it shall be presented by the Secretary of the Senate to the President of the Confederate States for his approbation (it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same originated), and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said Secretary shall enter upon the Journal the day of presentation to the President.

X. All orders, resolutions, and votes which are to be presented to the President of the Confederate States for his approbation shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner as provided in the case of bills.

XI. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed.

XII. When a bill or resolution which has been passed in one House shall be rejected in the other it shall not be brought in during the same session without a notice of two days and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

XIII. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

XIV. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement a bill or resolution shall be lost.

XV. No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within any of the rooms appropriated for the use of the Confederate Congress.

XVI. After the commencement of the second or subsequent session of Congress bills, resolutions, or reports which originated in either House and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined in either House, may be resumed on motion and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

XVII. The enacting words of all bills shall be "*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,*" and of all joint resolutions, "*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America;*"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to authorize the President to send additional commissioners to foreign nations, together with the amendments thereto.

Pending discussion thereon,

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives

A resolution declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the Confederate [United] States;

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to public printing," approved February 27, 1861; and

A bill to create the office of commanding general of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Speaker signed the same.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Nash, Secretary, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz:

S. 5. Joint resolution authorizing the members of the two Houses of Congress to confer with each other confidentially; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the rule was suspended and the resolution taken up, read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, viz:

I am instructed to report a bill to provide further for the public defense, in lieu of the several bills referred to the Military Committee and in compliance with the several resolutions of this House.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the same was ordered to be placed on the Calendar and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House took up and adopted the "Joint rules and orders of the two Houses of Congress," reported from the Senate.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported

A bill which was read the first and second times, ordered to be placed on the Calendar, and printed.

On motion of Mr. Pryor,

The House adjourned until 12 m. Monday.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—MONDAY, March 10, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, by the unanimous consent of the House, reported

A bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department;
which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Dargan offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire if any legislation is necessary to enable sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants to receive their pay;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Clopton presented the memorial of Wilson Williams, relating to the invention of a new gun; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, without being read.

Mr. Smith of Alabama offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating ——— dollars for the relief of the Confederate prisoners taken at Forts Henry and Donelson, and to report to this House, by bill or otherwise;
which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;
which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Garland introduced

A bill to amend an act to establish the judicial courts of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Royston offered

A resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to ascertain and report to this House what sum is now being paid for the use of the business houses now occupied or used by the different departments of the Confederate Government in the city of Richmond;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hilton offered

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of limiting, by taxation, penal enactment, or other legislation, the production of cotton the present year, and that they be instructed to report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Strickland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Georgia, asking the extension of mail route No. 6241; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Kenner offered

A resolution that the resolution of this body, passed on the 4th of March, calling on the President for the estimates of the public service to the end of the next fiscal year be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the President be requested to direct that the said estimates be made up to the 1st day of December, 1862, and that they be submitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported

A bill to establish a volunteer navy;

which was read the first and second times, placed upon the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. W. Bruce offered

A resolution that the Doorkeeper of this House be directed to purchase two hundred dollars' worth of stationery for the use of the committees of this House, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House;

which was read and agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Gaither, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McDowell until Monday next.

Mr. Gaither moved that the special committee appointed to investigate the disasters at Roanoke Island, etc., be allowed a clerk; which was agreed to.

Mr. Boyce offered

A joint resolution recommending the planters of the Confederate States to refrain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco and devote their energies to raising provisions;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Currin offered

A resolution touching the management of the quartermaster and commissary departments in the State of Tennessee;

which was read and referred to the special committee raised to inquire into the disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, etc.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to give information to this House on the following points, to wit:

At what period was it that the Confederate forces under General Johnston first established themselves in the city of Bowling Green; and what was our force at that time and within the period of a week?

What was the force of the enemy at that time, between Bowling Green and the Ohio River, and where located?

What prevented General Johnston, at that time, from making a forward movement toward the Ohio? Was he restrained by instructions from the War Department, or was he left to his own discretion in the matter?

What forces, if any, were sent from Bowling Green to Fort Donelson previously to the first battle at that place, and under whose command?

What number of forces did General Johnston retain at Bowling Green up to the time of its evacuation?

Did General Johnston reenforce, or attempt to reenforce, the Confederate Army at Fort Donelson during the progress of the conflict at that place?

Is it within the knowledge of the War Department that any applications were made by the commander of our forces at Fort Donelson for reenforcements previous to or during the conflict at that place?

Was General Johnston restrained, by orders from the War Department, from sending reenforcements, or was he left to his own discretion in that regard?

What means of transportation had General Johnston at Bowling Green to enable him to reenforce Fort Donelson during the contest had he been disposed to do so?

When were the fortifications at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry constructed, and in what mode?

Was there any military reconnoitering done along the banks of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, with the view to judicious selections of places for fortifications, before the sites for Forts Henry and Donelson were selected?

Did General Johnston fall back from Bowling Green in accordance with instructions from the War Department, or was he left to his own discretion in the matter?

Why was Nashville surrendered to the enemy? Did General Johnston proceed upon his own discretion or under instructions from the War Department in regard to the act of surrendering that city into the hands of the enemy?

When General Johnston, about the first of October last, made a call upon several of the States of the Southwest, including the State of Tennessee, for large numbers of troops, why was that call revoked? Was the act of revocation in pursuance of an order from the War Department, or upon his own judgment merely?

Has the War Department received any official reports of the affair at Fort Henry or Fort Donelson, or touching the surrender of Nashville? If so, communicate the same.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Royston called the question on agreeing to the same; which being seconded,

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas 52
Nays 23

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Trippe, Villeré, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Clark, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Pugh, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Boteler offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts during the continuance of the present war for independence;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Staples offered

A resolution that the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Provisional Congress, increasing the pay of chaplains to the Army, be withdrawn from the files and referred to the present Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting the same to this House;

which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill exempting postmasters, mail carriers, and other persons in the postal service from military duty.

Mr. Chilton moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith of Virginia presented the memorial of John Hooe, of Prince William County, in relation to damage done by Confederate troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Baldwin presented a letter from A. B. Irick, relating to a change of legal tender; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Boteler presented a letter from William M. Buck in relation to making Confederate notes a legal tender; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Holcombe presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Nelson County, Va., in relation to the extension of a post route from Tye River to Tyro Mills; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Lyons introduced

A bill to authorize the President to confer temporary rank and command for service with volunteer troops on officers of the Marine Corps of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Preston offered a memorial of sundry citizens of Russell County, Va., asking for a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, reported

A bill to provide for the election of a printer for each House of Congress;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up; and

The first section being under consideration; which is as follows:

That the Senate and House of Representatives shall each elect a printer during the present session, and hereafter at or after the beginning of every Congress,

Mr. Royston moved to amend by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Congress shall, by a joint ballot, elect a public printer, who shall do all the printing required by both Houses of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report a bill providing for the election of one printer for both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to fix the time of the meeting of Congress,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table: which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to regulate the appointment of officers,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the same, and that the same lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, reported the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the usual number of the reports of the Attorney-General be printed for the use of this House.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, to whom was referred joint resolution relating to the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the same do not pass.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution of the convention of North Carolina in relation to mints in the Confederacy,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to levy a war tax on cotton produced in the year 1862,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the payment of pensions in the Confederate States of America and the Indian tribes under their protection,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to exemptions from military service,

reported and recommended the passage of a bill declaring what persons shall be exempt from militia duty.

The bill was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill for the enlistment of cooks in the Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia, the bill was placed on the Calendar, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Swan, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill fixing the rank and pay of adjutants and first sergeants,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Swan, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill for the appointment of a chief laboratorian, and for other purposes,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded,

Congress [The House] then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented the following communication from the President, viz:

RICHMOND, *March 10, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: Annexed I submit a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, indicating a plan for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River, asking for an appropriation to carry it into execution.

The general purpose and means proposed are similar to those authorized by an act of the Provisional Congress for the better defense of the Mississippi River.

I commend the proposition to the favorable consideration of Congress, and would suggest, if it be adopted, that the disbursement of the money be made in the manner provided for appropriations for the Navy.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

The communication, together with the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the plan and the estimate to carry the same into execution, were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, which should have accompanied the report of the Attorney-General.

The same, with accompanying documents, were referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Read,

The House adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow.

NINETEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

Congress met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rawles.

Mr. Wilcox announced the presence of Mr. Malcolm H. Macwillie, a Delegate-elect from the Territory of Arizona, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Foster offered

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of the Congress to Captain Buchanan and all under his command in the naval attack upon the enemy in Hampton Roads;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Smith of Alabama introduced

A bill to provide for the manufacture of army shoes in camp;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hanly introduced

A bill to amend the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 6, 1861;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report

A bill punishing counterfeiters of the great seal of the Confederate States of America;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Royston moved that the House take up for consideration a resolution offered by him in relation to the adjournment of Congress.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Dawkins presented a letter from Mr. J. L. G. Baker, of Greenwood, Fla., in relation to a post route;

which was, without being read, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Hilton presented a design for the Confederate flag, from Mr. Ben. A. Donald, of Virginia;

which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Holt introduced

A bill to amend the several acts for the sequestration and confiscation of the property of alien enemies;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Trippe presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Forsyth, Ga., in reference to the suppression of distilleries; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Crockett offered

A resolution that all public investigations or discussion in this House relative to our recent disasters is impolitic and unwise, being eminently calculated to create jealousies and rivalries detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Foote moved to lay the resolution on the table; upon which

Mr. Singleton demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, viz:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 38

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Conrad, Cooke, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Barksdale, Boteler, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Garland, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McQueen, Munnerlyn, Read, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Elliott presented a memorial of the citizens of Pike, Floyd, and Johnson counties, Ky., asking pay for provisions furnished Confederate troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Boyce offered

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to give increased efficiency to our interior lines of railroads, with leave to report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Farrow presented the petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg district, in the State of South Carolina, praying compensation to Benjamin Lamb, for mail service; which was, without being read, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of James Bell, praying compensation for making knives; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Heiskell presented the memorial of Mr. Ramsay, of Knoxville, Tenn., in relation to the Medical Department of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Swan presented a letter from Mr. Daniel D. Fonte, of Tennessee, in relation to a mail route from Cade's Cove to Mont Vale Spring; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising a revenue by excise and export duties;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Virginia presented a letter from Mr. John Jett in relation to loss of horses; which was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lyon offered

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish this House a copy of the report of the naval engagement near Norfolk, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported

A bill relating to rights to indemnity under the sequestration acts; which was read the first and second times, ordered to be placed upon the Calendar, printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Gray, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable officers in the Army of the Confederate States to hold their seats in the Congress of the Confederate States, or whether they are entitled to do so under the Constitution without any legislation,

Made the following report, viz:

The Committee on the Judiciary have considered the resolution instructing them "to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable officers in the Army of the Confederate States to hold their seats in the Congress of the Confederate States, or whether they are entitled to do so under the Constitution without any legislation," and a majority report: That the terms of the resolution seem to be answered by the recital of a part of the second paragraph of the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution. It contains these words, to wit: "And no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." The Army of the Confederate States is an establishment created by and organized under authority of the Confederate Congress, according to its power "to raise and support armies;" and its officers are commissioned by and subject to the direction and control of the President of the Confederate States as its Commander in Chief. That such officers are "persons holding office under the Confederate States" appears to be a simple matter of fact under the laws, and it necessarily

follows that they can not hold seats as members of either House of Congress. No legislation can entitle them to do so, for it would be manifestly in violation of the prohibition recited.

The purpose of that prohibition seems obvious; and when taken in connection with the preceding clause of the same paragraph, which prohibits the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during the time for which he was elected, that purpose is fully manifested. It was to preserve the independence of the legislature as a coordinate branch of the Government—to prevent the exercise by the same persons of functions appertaining to distinct departments—to render the legislature free from executive influence, and to remove from its members the temptations which might arise from hope of executive favor or patronage. It requires no extensive knowledge of the history of governments, and of the undue influence of executive power over legislative bodies, to perceive the wisdom of this purpose. To no class of officers does it apply with greater force than to those of the Army; for none others are more directly under executive control. Moreover, there appears to be an incompatibility in the exercise of the functions of a member of Congress and an officer of the Army. It is not practicable to discharge legislative duties in Congress and military duties in the field, or bureaus, at the same time. If, then, the power existed so to legislate as to entitle officers of the Army also to hold seats as members of Congress, it would, in the opinion of the committee, be an unwise exercise of such power.

Having thus answered the exact terms of the resolution, it may be that the committee has discharged its duty. But they are informed that it was the intention of the resolution to inquire whether there is any, and what difference there may be, between the case of officers of the Provisional Army and that of those in the regular service, and therefore have also considered that point.

The Regular Army is composed of officers holding their appointments directly from the President, and of soldiers enlisted for a definite period, and is an establishment created by the Confederate States of a permanent character. The Provisional Army is composed of volunteer soldiers for short terms, or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and of volunteer officers who also hold their appointments, either directly or indirectly, under the authority of the laws of the Confederate States. It is an establishment of a temporary character, but created under the same power to raise armies, as is the Regular Army. Their organization, pay, and government is the same. It is true that a part of the Provisional Army is composed of volunteer soldiers who were at first in the service of their respective States, and whose officers were appointed by their respective States. But they became a part of the Provisional Army of the Confederacy under the law authorizing the President "to receive into the service of this Government such forces now in the service of said States, as may be tendered," etc.; and by the same law it was declared that "such forces may be received, with their officers, * * * and when so received shall form a part of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States," and also that they should have the same pay and allowances, and be subject to the same rules and government as the Army. It is likewise true that in another act providing for the public defense, the President was authorized to ask for and accept volunteers, and it was declared that the volunteers might be accepted "in companies, battalions, and regiments whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States to which they shall respectively belong." But by the same act it was declared that "when inspected, mustered, and received into the service of the Confederate States, said troops shall be regarded in all respects as a part of the Army of said Confederate States." Now, though the officers of these volunteer troops may have originally received their appointment from their respective States, yet the troops being raised by virtue of Confederate laws, and the appointments made by virtue of the same laws when received into the service of the Confederate States under these laws, they, to all intents and purposes, became officers in the Army of those States, and held their offices under them. From the time of their entering the service they, "in all respects," became a part of the Army of the Confederacy, subject to the same control, entitled to the same rules of promotion and removal, and liable to the same disabilities during the time of their service, as officers of the Regular Army. They are not, therefore, entitled to hold seats as members of Congress, but are subject to the constitutional prohibition in letter and spirit, and no further legislation can entitle them to do so.

P. W. GRAY.
A. H. GARLAND.
J. W. MOORE.
THOS. S. ASHE.
J. B. HEISKELL.
E. S. DARGAN.

The undersigned members of the committee assent to the conclusions of the above report, so far as relates to officers of the Regular and Provisional Armies commissioned by the President; but the undersigned think that officers of volunteers or militia holding commissions from governors of States only are eligible to seats in this House.

LUCIUS J. GARTRELL.
CHARLES W. RUSSELL.

The report was, on motion of Mr. Gray, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashe, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution inquiring as to whether the law now in force for the issue of Treasury notes was or not in conflict with the Constitution, etc.,

made a report, which he moved be laid upon the table and printed.

The motion was agreed to; and the report is as follows, to wit:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them "to inquire whether the law now in force to provide for the issue of Treasury notes, and laying a war tax for their redemption, approved August 19, 1861, is not in conflict with the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and if so, what legislation is necessary to render its provisions conformable thereto," have considered the subject, and report that they are of the opinion that the act referred to in the resolution is not in conflict with the provisions of the Permanent Constitution, and that no legislation on the subject is now necessary.

Mr. Russell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to repeal an act for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States,

reported the same back, asking that it be laid on the table and the committee be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas McNeill, reported the same back and asked that they be discharged from its further consideration, and that the petition lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House, to whom was referred

A bill from the Senate to regulate the compensation of the officers of the Senate,

reported the same back, with a recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution that the ex-members of the Provisional Congress be admitted to seats within the bar of this House while in session with open doors,

reported the same back, with a recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Jones called the question; and

The call being seconded,

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jones also, from the same committee, offered

A resolution that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized to have the services of one of his assistants with him during the secret sessions of the House, to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up and agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Foote, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read, and is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, of this date, covering the official report of the naval engagement between the James River squadron and the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, on the 8th instant.

The officers and men of our Navy engaged in this brilliant affair deserve well of their country, and are commended to the consideration of the Congress.

The disparity of the forces engaged did not justify the anticipation of so great a victory, and it is doubly gratifying that it has been won upon an element where we were supposed to be least able to compete with our enemy.

Special attention is called to the perfidious conduct of the enemy in hoisting, on the frigate Congress, a white flag, and renewing fire from that vessel under the impunity thus obtained.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of such official reports as have been received at the War Department of the defense and fall of Fort Donelson. They will be found incomplete and unsatisfactory. Instructions have been given to furnish further information upon the several points not made intelligible by the reports. It is not stated that reenforcements were at any time asked for; nor is it demonstrated to have been impossible to have saved the army by evacuating the position; nor is it known by what means it was found practicable to withdraw a part of the garrison, leaving the remainder to surrender; nor upon what authority or principle of action the senior generals abandoned responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

In a former communication to Congress I presented the propriety of a suspension of judgment in relation to the disaster at Fort Donelson until official reports could be received. I regret the information now furnished is so defective. In the meantime, hopeful that satisfactory explanation may be made, I have directed, upon the exhibition of the case as presented by the two senior generals, that they should be relieved from command to await further orders whenever a reliable judgment can be rendered on the merits of the case.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heiskell moved that, in addition to the usual number, 1,000 copies of the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow be printed.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Gardenhire, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Tibbs, on account of sickness; and the same leave to Mr. Gardenhire, to accompany him home.

On motion of Mr. Kenner,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Herbert presented a memorial to the legislature of the State of Texas, from R. Creuzbaur; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Bonham to a bill to authorize the President to send additional commissioners to foreign nations.

By unanimous consent, the bill and all pending amendments were laid on the table;

When,

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A joint resolution to authorize the President to send additional commissioners to foreign nations;

which was read first and second times.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn, informing the House that the President has this day approved and signed

A resolution declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the report of the committee by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is advisable that a proposition be made, as soon as practicable, to such of the European powers as may be deemed advisable, that in case said power or powers should put an end to the blockade of the ports of this Confederacy, and should, in consequence of said proceeding, be involved in a war with the United States, this Government will bind itself to pay the expenses of such war, either in bonds, payable at such periods as may be agreed upon, or in commercial privileges and advantages to be extended to them, or both, as may be deemed advisable.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, their Secretary; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, unanimously, a resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Resolution of thanks to Captain Buchanan and the officers and men under his command.

On motion of Mr. Garnett,

The House then resolved itself into open session.

TWENTIETH DAY—WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Pugh introduced

A bill to authorize the President to increase his personal staff;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pugh offered

A resolution that the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the report of Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the bombardment at Pensacola, on the 22d and 23d of November last;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chilton presented a communication from J. F. Gibson, of Richmond, Va., in relation to exempting employees of the Southern Express Company from military duty; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foster introduced

A bill to open the ports of entry of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Buchanan and the officers and men under his command;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Trippe asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Clark, on account of business.

Mr. Chilton moved that Mr. Atkins be added to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Royston presented a communication from P. B. Cox, of Pope County, Ark., in relation to currency, Treasury notes, and weights and measures; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be requested to inquire into the expediency of requiring postage to be paid on messages and communications sent by telegraph, to the same extent as if sent by mail; which was read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Garland introduced

A bill to establish a court for the adjudication of claims against the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Read offered

A resolution that the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish to the members of this body copies of the acts of the Provisional Congress, together with the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the same be paid for out of the contingent fund of this House;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the conduct of the officers and crew of the Federal frigate Congress, in the recent naval engagement in Hampton Roads, in firing, under their own flag of truce, on the Confederate forces on the victorious Virginia, deserves the deepest contempt and condemnation of the civilized world. That it is but a manifestation of the infamous and dastardly spirit that actuates our invaders; and in the judgment of this House, the commanders of the Confederate armies should be authorized and directed to visit, promptly, all such conduct with all the penalties of the laws of retaliation.

Mr. Conrad introduced

A bill to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and small arms; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Barksdale presented a communication containing a design for a flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal, without being read.

Mr. Davis offered a joint resolution; which was read and referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the Fort Donelson disaster, and is as follows, to wit:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of this Congress is due to the officers of regiments, and privates, for the gallant and heroic defense of Fort Donelson. That their disregard of death and contempt of danger entitles them to our highest admiration and confidence.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, to wit:
S. 13. A bill relating to prepayment of postage; and
S. 16. A bill relative to the estimates of the several heads of Departments;
In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

Upon motion of Mr. Bonham, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McQueen, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Davis offered

A resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating ——— dollars for the support of the families of our prisoners surrendered at Fort Donelson, and all other prisoners; and for the greater comfort of themselves, wherever they may be confined.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Swan introduced

A bill to create the office of Judge-Advocate-General;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Graham presented the memorial of James F. Warren in relation to a claim as district attorney; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Sexton introduced

A bill supplementary to an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Upon motion of Mr. Garnett,

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pryor, on account of important business.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House Brigadier-General Wise's report of the military operations connected with the disaster at Roanoke Island;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss introduced

A bill to increase the pay of soldiers in the Confederate service; which was read the first and second times and laid on the table.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which reads as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith to the Congress the official report of Col. William B. Taliaferro, of the action at Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was, with the accompanying documents, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the creation of a navy, building of gunboats, and purchase of guns,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the same, and that the bill lie upon the table.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to building ten small screw steamers,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for transferring from the district courts of the Confederate States of America to the proper State courts all suits between citizens of different States, and to repeal the tenth and forty-seventh sections of an act to establish the judicial courts of the Confederate States of America,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Pay and Mileage, to whom was referred

A joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage,

reported the same back, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in the amendment of the Senate.

On motion, the same was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Burnett, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill of the Senate to regulate the compensation of members of Congress,

reported the same back without recommendation, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, to wit:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to increase the clerical force of the War Department."

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived,

Mr. Miles moved that the House do proceed to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill reported from the Military Committee, declaring what persons shall be exempt from militia duty.

Mr. Singleton moved to postpone for the present the consideration of the bill.

Pending which, the House,

On motion of Mr. Foote, resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the open session, which was the motion of Mr. Singleton to postpone for the present the consideration of the special order of the day.

The motion was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order;

When,

Mr. Chilton moved to amend by adding, as section second, to the bill the following, to wit:

The Secretary of War of the Confederate States shall have power to exempt or temporarily detach from military service such number of persons as he may deem necessary to properly conducting the business of the several railroads; also in the several offices of the magnetic telegraph and the Southern Express Company, and also such mechanics and artisans as the Confederacy may require and engage to serve the Government in the lines of their respective trades or avocations, and all persons engaged by the Government in the manufacture of arms, saltpeter, munitions of war; such exemptions from military service to continue only so long as the persons so detached shall continue in the business for which they were respectively detached.

And the first section of the bill being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the following persons shall be exempt from militia duty, to wit: The Vice-President of the Confederate States; the heads of the different Departments, with their assistants and the regular clerks belonging to the same; the judges and marshals of the Confederate States, and the clerks of the courts thereof; members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; the Public Printer; custom-house officers with their necessary clerks; postmasters of any city or town with not less than three thousand inhabitants, with their necessary clerks; all persons actually employed in the conveyance of the mail; licensed pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the Confederate States, and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States,

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend the same by striking out the words "regular clerks belonging to the same" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "heads of bureaus and chief clerks."

Mr. Boyce called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by inserting after the word "persons" the words "and none others."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by inserting after the word "attorneys" the words "commissioners and receivers under the sequestration act."

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lyons by striking out therefrom the word "receivers."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend by inserting after the word "act" the words

the collectors and assessors of taxes imposed by the Confederate States, in those States which have not assumed the payment of said taxes, until the duties of said officers are performed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved further to amend by inserting after the word "town" the words "or district."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Menees moved to amend by striking out the words

postmasters of any city, or town, or district with not less than three thousand inhabitants, with their necessary clerks.

Upon which he called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays were recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays ..... 33 [36]

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Gardenhire, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Crockett, Davis, Farrow, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McLean, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend by inserting the word "postmasters" after the word "clerks."

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order, it not being competent to insert words just stricken out by a vote of the House.

Mr. Bonham appealed from the decision of the Chair.

And the question being

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

It was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by striking out the words "all persons actually engaged in the conveyance of the mails" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "all mail contractors."

Mr. Smith of Virginia called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend by inserting after the word "mail" the words

all persons engaged in the manufacture of iron, or in the mining or reducing of ores of lead, copper, and zinc, while so actually engaged and no longer.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend by inserting after the word "actually" the words "and necessarily," and by striking out the word "conveyance" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "carrying."

The amendment was agreed to.

And the question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Heiskell,

Mr. Holt moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "engaged" the words "under the pay of the State or Government."

Mr. Moore moved to recommit the bill and all pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

And the question recurred on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Holt to the amendment of Mr. Heiskell.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

And the question recurring upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Heiskell,

The same was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend by inserting after the word "mail" the words

and all ordained ministers of the gospel who have charge of churches, so long as they maintain such ministerial relation.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by adding at the end of the section the following words, to wit: "within the limits thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Sexton moved to amend by striking out the words "with their necessary clerks."

The amendment was agreed to; and the section as amended reads as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the following persons, and none others, shall be exempt from militia duty, to wit: The Vice-President of the Confederate States; the heads of the different Departments, with their assistants and the regular clerks belonging to the same; the judges and marshals of the Confederate States, district attorneys and the clerks of the courts thereof; the commissioners under the sequestration act; the collectors and assessors of taxes imposed by the Confederate States, which have not assumed the payment of such taxes, until the duties of their offices are performed; members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; the Public Printer; custom-house officers; all persons actually and necessarily employed in the carrying of the mail; licensed pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the Confederate States, and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States within the limits thereof.

And the question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Chilton, as section second,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend by inserting after the word "exempt" the words "from draft and from."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by inserting after the word "war" the words "salt and iron."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved to make the special order for to-morrow, after the consideration of the regular special order, a bill to provide for the increase of the Army, and to provide for the pay of officers and privates.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

On motion of Mr. Garnett,

Resolved itself into open session.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn, informing the House that the President, on yesterday, approved and signed

A joint resolution of thanks to Captain Buchanan and the officers and men under his command.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Royston presented a memorial of Mary Adams, praying payment of a pension granted to her by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Garland offered

A resolution that the memorial of H. R. Austin, of Memphis, Tenn., relative to the building of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in the Provisional Congress, and the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to loan to such railroad a certain amount of the bonds of the Confederate States, etc., which was also referred to said committee, both of which were not reported back by such committees, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of this House;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Heiskell to the bill to exempt certain persons from militia duty was agreed to.

Mr. Read offered

A resolution that the Doorkeeper be instructed to provide for each member a small desk, similar to those used in the Senate, and that he also purchase three sofas, to be placed in the lobby for the use of the ladies, and that the same be paid for out of the contingent fund of this House;

which was read; and

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Burnett offered

A resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House the number entitled to pensions now on the pension rolls of the United States now resident in the Confederate States; also the amount due to said pensioners;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. De Jarnette presented a memorial from J. M. Homes, asking compensation for services; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Smith of Virginia offered

A resolution that the Doorkeeper of this House purchase, for the use of the general committees thereof, 19 copies of the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States (not including the laws of the United States), and that he furnish to the chairman of said committees a copy thereof;

which was read; and

On motion of Mr. Read, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Russell offered

A resolution that the President be requested, if compatible, in his opinion, with the public interest, to communicate to this House all correspondence, papers, and information in his possession respecting a recent arrangement or negotiation with the enemy for an exchange of prisoners, and the results thereof;

which was read and agreed to.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the Congress the report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensating citizens whose lands, tenements, growing crops, or other property have been damaged, occupied, or seized by troops for encampments and fortifications, and who have thereby suffered damage;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House took up for consideration a bill from the Senate to provide compensation for the officers of the Senate.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Secretary of the Senate shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly in advance.

That the Secretary of the Senate be allowed to appoint an Assistant Secretary at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and two clerks at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, payable quarterly in advance.

That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; and the Doorkeeper of the Senate shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; and the Assistant Doorkeeper shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, all payable quarterly, in advance; and the page of the Senate shall receive an allowance of two dollars per day during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Jones, on the part of the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House, moved to amend the same by striking out the words "in advance," wherever they occur.

Pending which,

A message from the Senate was received, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has rejected the resolution (H. R. —) recommending the planters of the Confederate States to refrain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions.

I am directed to notify the House of Representatives thereof.

The Senate have passed a bill (S. 20) to provide for the payment of musicians in the Army not regularly enlisted; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. Jones, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend by striking out from the bill the words "quarterly in advance," wherever occurring, and insert in lieu thereof the word "daily."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, from the committee, moved to amend the bill by adding, as an additional section, the following, to wit:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be allowed to appoint three assistants, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, payable quarterly.

That the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and the Assistant Doorkeeper shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, all payable quarterly; and the pages of the House of Representatives shall receive each an allowance of two dollars per day during the session of the House.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out the word "quarterly," where occurring, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "daily;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Crockett moved to amend the amendment by striking out after the words "Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall receive an annual salary of" the words "fifteen hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the words "two thousand."

Mr. Perkins demanded the question; which being seconded, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Machen moved to amend by striking out the words "three assistants" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two assistant clerks at a salary of two thousand dollars each, and one."

Mr. Foster moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Royston moved to lay the amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Machen on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins called the question, which was upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the committee, as amended; and

The call being seconded, the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

And the title of the same being under consideration,

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by adding thereto the words "and of the House of Representatives;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the special order of the day.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to postpone the consideration of the special order until the unfinished business of yesterday should be disposed of; which motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, which was the consideration of an amendment of Mr. Chilton to a bill declaring what persons shall be exempt from militia duty.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend his amendment by striking out the words "by the Government."

Mr. Swan moved that the bill and amendment be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Chilton to the amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, by unanimous consent, modified his amendment so as to read as follows, to wit:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War of the Confederate States shall have power to exempt from draft or temporarily detach from military service such number of persons as he may deem necessary to properly conducting the business of the several railroads; also

in the several offices of the magnetic telegraph and the Southern Express Company, and also such mechanics and artisans as the Confederacy may require and engage to serve the Government in the line of their respective trades or avocations, and all persons engaged in the manufacture of arms, saltpeter, or munitions of war, salt, and iron; such exemption from military service to continue only so long as the persons so detached shall continue in the business for which they were respectively detailed.

Mr. Machen moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following, to wit:

also, so many persons to be engaged in any of the mechanic arts, or in producing articles necessary for the prosecution of the war, as said Secretary of War may deem to the interest of the country to exempt or detail.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend the motion by striking out "Military Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Judiciary."

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Gartrell moved that the consideration of the special order of the day be postponed until Tuesday next, and continued from day to day until concluded.

The motion was agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Davis, the next special order was made the special order for to-morrow, and from day to day until concluded.

Upon motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Clopton, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River;

which was read first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of secret session, which was the consideration of an amendment offered by Mr. Conrad to a joint resolution authorizing the President to send additional commissioners to foreign powers.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, *March 13, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the 26th ultimo, calling for a statement as to the establishments under contract for the supply of small arms and of powder, and what means are employed in furnishing percussion caps, and whether the various manufacturing establishments now employed by the Government will be able to furnish an ample supply of arms, powder, and percussion caps for the use of our Army, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of War, which gives such information in relation to the ability of the establishments employed as it is hoped will be satisfactory to the Congress.

The Government has secured a supply of sulphur sufficient for any proximate want; proper charcoal can be obtained in any requisite quantity, and it only requires an adequate supply of saltpeter to secure the manufacture of more powder than can be profitably used. In addition to the mills now in active operation, a very extensive

one has been constructed in Georgia, which we have not started because the supply of saltpeter did not justify it. Establishments for the manufacture of small arms are being constructed and developed, but, as was to have been anticipated, the progress has been slow, and the want of mechanics does not permit us to hope for such extensive results as would satisfy existing necessities.

The attention of Congress is called to the remarks of the Secretary on the subject of iron and a method of increasing its production.

For further information reference is made to the tabular statement of the Chief of Ordnance, which is annexed to the letter of the Secretary of War.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Preston,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, March 14, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hoge.

Mr. Gartrell announced the presence of Julian Hartridge, a Representative-elect from the State of Georgia, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Chilton introduced

A bill to make Treasury notes issued by the Confederate States of America a lawful tender in the payment of debts;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Royston presented a memorial from Henry M. Lanay and 102 others, citizens of Lafayette County, Ark., praying that the pay of volunteers be increased to $20 per month; which was laid upon the table, without being read.

Mr. Hanly presented the memorial of John H. Ward, of Arkansas, in relation to a railroad invention; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Clapp offered

A resolution that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary in reference to arrearages due deceased soldiers, and to report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a letter from A. Q. Withers, of Byhalia, Miss., in relation to an invention of guns; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foote presented the memorial of J. M. Vernon in relation to a decimal system of currency, weights, and measures; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, without being read.

Mr. Gardenhire offered

A resolution that the President be, and is hereby, requested to send to this House a copy of Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden's report of the battle of Fishing Creek, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Singleton offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing the families of soldiers who have been taken prisoners to draw the pay of such soldiers;

which was read and agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be three thousand dollars for each year, and mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile for each session, to be paid in manner following, to wit: On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and during the session compensation at the same rate. And on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage aforesaid and all compensation which has accrued during the adjournment at the rate aforesaid, and during said session compensation at the same rate: *Provided*, No member shall receive mileage for more than two sessions of any Congress, unless more than twenty days shall elapse between the adjournment of one session and the beginning of another.

SEC. 2. That the President of the Senate pro tempore, when there shall be no Vice-President, or the Vice-President shall have become the President of the Confederate States, shall receive the compensation allowed by law for the Vice-President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for payment of the compensation of Representatives.

SEC. 3. That this law shall apply to the present Congress; and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be entitled to receive the difference only between their per diem compensation already received under the law now in force and the compensation provided by this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, respectively, to deduct from the monthly payment of members, as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent without leave from the Senate or House, respectively, unless such Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family,

Mr. Singleton moved to amend the first section of the same by striking out the following words, to wit:

That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be three thousand dollars for each year, and mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile for each session, to be paid in manner following, to wit: On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and during the session compensation at the same rate,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:

That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be twenty-two hundred dollars for each year, and mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile for each session, to be paid in the manner following, to wit: On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage and one thousand dollars of his compensation, the balance to be paid at the rate of one thousand [hundred?] dollars per month at the expiration of each month.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a resolution requesting the House of Representatives to return to them the resolution (H. R. —) recommending the planters of the Confederate States to refrain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions.

The Senate have agreed to the amendments of this House to the bill (S. 12) to regulate the compensation of the officers of the Senate, with an amendment; in which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

And they have passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee on engrossment and enrollment, to consist of three on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have appointed as members of the joint committee on engrossment and enrollment, Messrs. Phelan, Mitchel, and Maxwell, on their part.

On motion, the request of the Senate, that the resolution recommending the planters of the Confederate States to refrain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions, be returned to them, was agreed to.

Mr. Jones then moved to recommit the bill and amendment to the committee, with instructions to report a bill in lieu of the bill from the Senate, providing a daily compensation of $8 to each Senator and Representative, and 10 cents per mile for travel on steamboats and railroad lines, and 20 cents per mile by other modes of travel.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the motion of Mr. Jones as follows, to wit:

And that said committee be instructed to report a bill abolishing all pay and mileage of members of Congress during the war, or equalizing their pay with that of privates in our Army.

Mr. Singleton called for the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	31 [32]
Nays	55 [56]

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Cooke, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Kenner, Menees, Miles, Moore, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dupré, Elliott, Gaither, Garland, Goode, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Ralls, Read, Russell, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, and Wilcox.

So the motion of Mr. Foote was lost.

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the question, which was upon the motion of Mr. Jones.

The question was ordered.

Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	34
Nays	50

Yeas: Batson, Bocock, Boyce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Swan, Trippe, and Welsh.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Burnett, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing; Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Garland, Garnett, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton demanded the previous question.

Mr. Curry called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 40 / Nays ---------- 41

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Lewis, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bocock, Chambliss, Clopton, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foster, Gaither, Goode, Graham, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, and Wright of Texas.

So the call for the previous question was not sustained.

Mr. Chilton called the question, which was on the amendment of Mr. Singleton.

The question was ordered; and

Mr. Singleton demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 31 / Nays ---------- 49 [52]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bocock, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Gaither, Gartrell, Hartridge, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Munnerlyn, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Strickland, and Trippe.

Nays: Atkins, Baldwin, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Swan, Tibbs, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bonham, on account of indisposition.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secre-

tary, Mr. Josselyn, notifying the House that on the 14th of March, 1862, the President approved and signed a bill entitled "An act to increase the clerical force of the War Department."

Mr. Curry moved to amend the same by striking out in the proviso in the first section all the words after the word "Congress," and called the question thereon; which being sustained, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by adding the following, to wit:

And provided further, That the compensation allowed shall be applicable only to members of future Congresses, and that the members of the present Congress shall receive the same compensation allowed to members of the Provisional Congress,

And called the question thereon.

The call was seconded, and the amendment lost.

Mr. Foster moved that the bill be printed and the consideration thereof be postponed and made the special order of business for Wednesday next; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend the same by striking out the words "three thousand dollars," and asked for the yeas and nays thereon; which being seconded,

Mr. Crockett called for the question.

The question was ordered; and

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, viz:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 43 / Nays 40

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bocock, Boteler, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, De Jarnette, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, and Welsh.

Nays: Atkins, Barksdale, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Foote moved to fill the blank by inserting the words "one dollar per day," and called the question thereon.

The question was ordered; and

Mr. Foote demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, viz: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 47

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Chilton, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Holt, Kenner, Lander, McRae, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bocock, Boteler, Horatio W.

Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Gaither, Garnett, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Ralls, Read, Russell, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, and Welsh.

So the amendment was lost.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. McLean, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Dargan moved to insert the words "twenty-four hundred dollars" and to strike out the word "fifty," wherever occurring.

Mr. Foote moved to insert the words "five hundred dollars."

Mr. Davidson moved to insert the words "twenty-five hundred dollars."

Mr. Foster moved to insert the words "four dollars per day."

Mr. Lyons moved to insert the words "eight dollars per day."

Mr. Burnett moved to insert the words "twenty-nine hundred and twenty dollars."

Mr. Chilton moved to lay the bill and amendments upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Dargan called the question.

The call was not sustained.

Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote by which the words "three thousand dollars" were stricken out.

Mr. Trippe called for the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, viz: { Yeas ..... 40 / Nays ..... 40 [41]

Yeas: Atkins, Barksdale, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bocock, Boteler, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, De Jarnette, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Trippe, and Welsh.

Mr. Elliott moved to insert the words "two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents."

Upon motion,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with estimates of appropriations required for the support of the Government from April 1 to November 30, 1862.

The estimates of the various Executive Departments are inclosed, and it will be seen by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that no estimates for the expenses of Congress have been received.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the estimates were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to have such as in said committee deemed proper printed immediately.

The Chair presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to have the same printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Kenner,

The Committee on Ways and Means were authorized to employ a clerk.

The House, on motion of Mr. Elliott,

Then adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, March 15, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hoge.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn, informing the House that the President had approved and signed an act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to public printing," approved February 27, 1861.

Mr. Curry introduced

A bill to authorize the appointment of drillmasters;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Davis moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up for consideration a bill to provide for the defense of the Confederacy.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lyon presented the proceedings of a public meeting of citizens of Greene County, Ala., in relation to the production of cotton, tobacco, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Hanley presented the memorial of John H. Ward, of Arkansas, in relation to an improvement in railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, without being read.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented a design for a flag from Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, of the Fourth Georgia Regiment; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Mr. Conrad offered

A resolution that a committee of five members be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House whether or not there has been, on the part of any of our military commanders, a want of proper economy in the expenditure of money or an unnecessary waste or destruction of public property;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale presented the claim of S. Leighman for damages done him by Confederate troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Davidson offered

A resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to report a bill to provide for taking the census of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi, according to the census of John C. Malay, taken by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States of July, 1848, so as to provide for the payment of the removal and subsistence fund set apart by the treaty of New Echola, of 1835 and 1836, with said tribe;
which was read and agreed to.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Arrington.

Mr. Swan presented two designs for a flag from H. T. Dick, of Newmarket, Tenn.; which were referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to this House, as soon as practicable, whether or not the true spirit, intent, and meaning of the Constitution of the Confederate States be not such as to demand an early organization, under the Permanent Constitution, of the Executive Departments of said Government, under the joint action of the President and Senate, with a view to giving full assurance to foreign powers, as well as to our own citizens, that a permanent Government, both de facto and de jure, is now in existence, acting under the authority of said Permanent Constitution, and prepared to carry into successful and effective operation said Constitution;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Herbert presented the memorial of A. H. Canedo in relation to the transportation of the remains of Mr. Hemphill; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss presented a letter from Dr. Williamson, of Portsmouth, Va., in relation to naval pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Baldwin presented the memorial of Nancy Griffin, of Rockbridge County, Va., asking that the interest of an alien enemy be given her; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the resolution offered by Mr. Foote was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, by the unanimous consent of the House, reported

A bill to provide for the election of a printer to both Houses of Congress,
with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Upon motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Conrad to a joint resolution authorizing the President to send additional commissioners to foreign powers, and for other purposes.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Foote called the question, which was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The call being sustained,

The resolution was engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained; and the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. Foote called the question, which was upon the passage of the resolution;

When,

Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 46 / Nays ..... 35 [36]

Yeas: Atkins, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrow, Cooke, Curry, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Burnett, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Currin, Davidson, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Villeré, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

So the resolution was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz: A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River."

Mr. Garnett offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House the instructions given to the officers who, according to the report of the Secretary of War, of March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, were dispatched, on April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, abroad, on a general mission for the procurement of arms, and the proceedings and letters of such officers; also the instructions given to the agents sent on naval service; and to communicate the same in secret session.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered the following resolutions; which were read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is of the utmost importance that the Government should construct, with the least possible delay, as many small ironclad steam rams as practicable, and particularly one or more at each of our seaports.

Second. That if the building of said plated vessels is seriously retarded by the building or preparing to build the gunboats authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to cause to be constructed a certain number of gunboats," approved December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the President is authorized to suspend, wholly or in part, the execution of said act.

Also the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

That the President be requested to report to this House, as soon as practicable, what arrangements have been or are being made, by contract or otherwise, to obtain a supply of iron plates for the construction of iron-plated vessels.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was

A bill to provide for the increase of the Army, and to provide for the pay of officers and privates;

which was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with the recommendation that the same pass with an amendment.

By unanimous consent, the bill and amendment was laid on the table; and

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to provide further for the public defense;

which was read first and second times; and

The first section of the same being under consideration, which refers to the number of troops to be raised,

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the same by striking out therefrom the words "twenty regiments of."

The amendment was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 22. A bill to be entitled "An act to provide a staff and clerical force for any general who may be assigned by the President to duty at the seat of government;" in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

The Senate have also passed a resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution recommending the planters of the Confederate States to refrain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions.

And the second section of the same being under consideration, which relates to the pay of noncommissioned officers and privates,

Mr. Harris of Missouri moved to amend by adding at the end thereof the following words, to wit:

to be paid to the families of the soldiers during the war, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, or at the termination of the war to such as have no families.

Mr. Elliott called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry moved to amend by striking out the word "hereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "after the expiration of one year from the time the bounty of fifty dollars is payable."

Mr. Atkins called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained; and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend by inserting after the word "privates" the words "who may have enlisted, or shall enlist, for two or three years, or for the war."

Mr. Elliott called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by adding at the end of the section the following words, to wit:

except the orderly sergeant, whose pay shall hereafter be thirty dollars per month instead of that now allowed by law.

The amendment was not agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Josselyn.

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Garnett was adopted, and called the question; which was seconded, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

And the question recurring upon agreeing to the amendment,

The same was lost.

Mr. Jones called the previous question; and

The call being sustained,

The bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution authorizing the President to send additional commissioners to foreign powers, and for other purposes, [was passed].

On motion of Mr. H. W. Bruce, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Moore, on account of sickness.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the official report of the engagement at Coosaw River, January 1, 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Not being able to approve, I return, with my objections, in accordance with the duty imposed by the Constitution, an act entitled "An act to create the office of commanding general of the armies of the Confederate States."

The act creates an office which is to continue during the pleasure of the President, but the tenure of office of the general to be appointed is without any other limitation than that of the office itself. The purpose of the act, so far as it creates a military bureau, the head of which, at the seat of government, under direction of the President, shall be charged with the movement of troops, the supply and discipline of the Army, I fully approve. But by what I can not regard otherwise than as an inadvertence on the part of Congress, the officer so appointed is authorized to take the field at his own discretion and command any army or armies he may choose, not only without the direction, but even against the will of the President, who could not, consistently with this act, prevent such conduct of the general otherwise than by abolishing his office.

To show that this act would be highly detrimental to the Army, it might be enough to say that no general would be content to prepare troops for battle, conduct their movements, and share their privations during a whole campaign, if he expected to find himself superseded at the very moment of action.

But there is another ground, which to my mind is conclusive. The Constitution vests in the Executive the command in chief of the armies of the Confederacy.

That command is totally inconsistent with the existence of an officer authorized, at his own discretion, to take command of armies assigned by the President to other

generals. The Executive could in no just sense be said to be commander in chief, if without the power to control the discretion of the general created by this act.

As it can not have been the intention of Congress to create the office of a general not bound to obey the orders of the Chief Magistrate, and as this seems to be the effect of the act, I can but anticipate the concurrence of the Congress in my opinion that it should not become a law.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow [Monday].

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, March 17, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Atkins announced the presence of M. P. Gentry, a Representative-elect from the State of Tennessee, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Curry introduced

A joint resolution in relation to the adjournment of Congress;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Conrad moved to lay the same upon the table.

The motion was lost.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up; and having been read as follows, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America, That Congress will adjourn on Monday, the thirty-first day of March, at twelve o'clock meridian, to meet on Monday, the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at twelve o'clock meridian.

Mr. Dupré moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the words "meet on" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

the first Monday in October next, unless sooner convened by the President, either here or at such other place as the President may designate.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "President."

Mr. Davis moved that the consideration of the resolution and amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Royston moved that the House take up for consideration a resolution offered by him in relation to the adjournment of Congress.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Wright of Georgia introduced

A bill to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia of the Confederate States, and for calling forth the same to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wright moved that the House take up for consideration his motion to reconsider the resolution offered by Mr. Foote in relation to the organization of the Government under the Permanent Constitution.

The motion prevailed, and

The resolution was taken up, and on motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws of naturalization of the United States, now in force within the Confederacy, reporting in their stead a general law of naturalization in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States;
which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Clerk of the House be required to keep record, open to the inspection of members, of all reports or communications from the different departments or committees, and all bills ordered to be printed for the use of members, in which shall be entered the date of the ordering of their printing and the number of copies ordered; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved that the claim of Charles R. Benton, for expenses in recruiting service, be withdrawn from the papers of the Provisional Congress, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Claims; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Davis moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the action of Congress in relation to a bill to provide further for the public defense.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Clapp introduced

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the pay and allowances due to deceased soldiers;"
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Davidson presented a memorial from Gen. Duff Green in relation to the extension of the Western North Carolina Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Davidson also introduced

A bill authorizing the payment of the sums due to the State of North Carolina for advances made in aid of the Confederate States, and for other purposes;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take up for consideration a bill from the Senate to regulate the compensation of officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The motion prevailed, and

The bill was taken up; and

The question being upon agreeing to an amendment of the Senate to an amendment of the House, which was to strike out the word "daily" and insert in lieu thereof the word "monthly,"

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Swan offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to legalize the acts of the marshals and district attorney of Tennessee, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Tibbs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity and provide for the indemnity thereof;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Jenkins and Smith of Virginia.

Mr. Goode presented a letter from Col. J. Lucius Davis and others, asking that Dr. William Hairston be allowed compensation for medical services rendered to the "Wise Legion;" which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have appointed Burton N. Harrison, of Mississippi, my Private Secretary, in the place of Robert Josselyn, resigned.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Chair announced as the committee to inquire as to whether or not there has been, on the part of any of our military commanders, a want of economy, etc., Messrs. Dupré of Louisiana, Hartridge of Georgia, Ayer of South Carolina, Atkins of Tennessee, and Kenan of North Carolina.

Upon motion,

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill from the Senate, regulating the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the pay of Senators and Representatives of the present Congress shall be eight dollars per day during the session, and that each Senator and Representative shall be allowed ten cents per mile for coming to and ten cents per mile for returning from the place where Congress may assemble, for each session, to be computed by the usual mail route from his residence to the seat of government.

Mr. Barksdale called for the question; which was seconded;

Pending which,

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Elliott, by the consent of the House, modified his amendment by moving to insert "two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars;" which amendment was lost.

The question was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Davidson, and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the consideration of the bill and amendments be postponed indefinitely, and demanded the question thereon.

The question was ordered, and the motion lost.

By unanimous consent, the words "two hundred and fifty dollars" were stricken out of the bill, and the words "two hundred and eight dollars and thirty three and one-third cents" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Jones demanded the question on the amendment offered by Mr. Gartrell; which was seconded.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being seconded,

The vote was recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	38
Nays	44

Yeas: Batson, Bocock, Boteler, Boyce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, De Jarnette, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Vest, Villeré, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the second section of the bill by adding thereto the following, to wit:

But the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive the same mileage as Senators and Representatives, respectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Curry moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "without leave of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same section by striking out the words "Sergeant-at-Arms of the House" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Committee on Pay and Mileage."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Miles moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Curry was agreed to.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows:

The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:
A bill to be entitled "An act to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines;" in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The motion of Mr. Miles was agreed to, and

The question recurring on the motion to strike out the words "without leave of the Senate and House, respectively,"

The same was lost.

The bill was then read a third time,

And the question being upon the passage of bill,

The same was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Holcombe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill declaring what persons shall be exempt from militia duty, together with a resolution inquiring as to its constitutionality,

reported the same back, with the opinion that, without expressing any judgment upon the expediency of the proposed enactments, they are unanimously of opinion that Congress, by virtue of that clause of the Confederate Constitution which authorizes it to provide for "organizing the militia," has full power to declare what persons shall be exempt from militia duty.

The committee ask, therefore, to be relieved from the further consideration of the subject.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the matter, and

Mr. Chilton moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Russell moved to postpone its consideration, and that the bill be made the special order of business for Thursday next, at 1 o'clock; which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred a petition of Jilson P. Johnson, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of Jilson P. Johnson, claiming that he has been duly elected a member of the House from the Third Congressional district of the State of Arkansas, and denying the right of the Hon. A. H. Garland to his seat, and other papers relating thereto, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report:

In examining the papers referred to your committee, they are of opinion that it will conduce to a proper understanding of the merits of the controversy, and a just and fair decision, to allow the parties to present their respective claims with greater precision, and to take other proofs in relation to the issues which may be thus presented.

The contestant asks to be allowed to take evidence in reference to the vote of Arkansas County, and in assenting thereto, the committee have thought it just to accord like privileges to both parties.

Pretermitting the expression of any opinion upon the case as it now stands, for obvious reasons, the committee report the matter to the House, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

W. N. H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

The accompanying resolutions are as follows, to wit:

Resolved, First. That thirty days be allowed the contestant to amend his notice, if he so desire.

Second. That the sitting member be allowed thirty days after such amendment is made, and notice thereof, or after notice of contestant's declining to amend, in which to make and serve his answer thereto on contestant, setting out in said answer the grounds on which he rests the validity of his own, and denies the election of contestant.

Third. That after service of the answer or expiration of the time limited therefor, sixty days be allowed the parties to take evidence, which shall be confined to the allegations and denials contained in the answer and notice, and that the same be taken and transmitted to the House under the rules prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections."

Mr. Staples, by the consent of the House, submitted the views of the minority of the committee; which are as follows, viz:

The undersigned two of the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of the Hon. J. P. Johnson of Arkansas, "claiming the seat in this House as the Representative from the Third district in the State of Arkansas, and asking that he be permitted to contest the seat of the sitting member, the Hon. A. H. Garland," differing in their convictions from the majority of the committee, beg leave to present this minority report:

In pursuance to law, an election for Congressman was held in the Third Congressional district in the State of Arkansas, on the 6th of November, 1861, at which the contestant and the sitting member, together with others, were candidates, and as such voted for.

The district is composed of thirteen counties, the county of Arkansas being one. In the State of Arkansas the voting is by ballot, and it is made the duty of the judges of the several precincts to make out duplicate lists or poll books of the ballots or votes cast, one of which they are required to retain and the other to return, under cover of seal, to the clerk of the county court within three days after the election; but if, from any cause, the poll books should not be returned within three days, from any one of the precincts, it is made the duty of the clerk, on the next day (that is, the fourth day after the election) to dispatch a messenger for the same.

The law further provides that if the poll books are all returned within the three days, it shall be the duty of the clerk, on the fifth day after the election, to call to his assistance two justices of the peace, if to be had conveniently; if not, two householders, who, being first sworn, shall proceed to open the poll books and cast up the votes for each of the candidates and make out an abstract of the vote as they may find it to be from the poll books. In the event the poll books are not received within the three days, and a messenger is dispatched as contemplated by the statute, then the abstract is to be made out on the seventh day after the election.

The abstract thus made out is to be certified, and it is made the duty of the clerk immediately to mail it, in the nearest post-office, addressed to the secretary of state, at the capitol, or seat of government, whose duty it shall be to file the same away in his office, under seal.

It is made the duty of the governor and secretary of state, within thirty days, or sooner if the returns are all in, to open the abstracts or certificates and count up the vote, and the governor shall then immediately issue a certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes, and also his proclamation announcing his election. (See Gould Digest, Statutes of Arkansas, under head of "Election.")

In this case, on the 13th November, seven days after the election, the deputy clerk, a justice of the peace, and a householder opened the poll books of Arkansas County and cast up the vote, and thereupon forwarded the abstract to the secretary of state.

This abstract shows that the sitting member received 175 votes and the contestant 73 votes.

When this abstract reached the office of the secretary of state does not appear, but it was on or prior to the 10th day of December, 1861; for on that day, acting upon this certificate, or abstract, the governor issued the certificate of election to Mr. Garland, and also issued his proclamation announcing the vote, which agrees with this first certificate.

On the 10th day of December, 1861, the clerk of the county court and the same justice and householder, by some means learning a mistake had been made in counting the vote on the 7th of November preceding, took the poll books and recounted the votes, and upon such recounting discovered that the contestant had in fact received 133 votes and the Hon. A. H. Garland 195.

Assuming this last abstract to be the correct one, by adding the vote received by each in Arkansas County to the aggregate vote of each in the other counties, there is a clear plurality in favor of contestant of 8 votes.

This last abstract reached the secretary's office on the 11th of December, one day after the governor issued his certificate to Mr. Garland, and was received and filed in the secretary's office. Accompanying the last abstract is the statement of the clerk, that on the day the polls were first compared and the abstract was made out, he was engaged waiting upon the circuit court, then in session, and the polls were then compared by his deputy, the justice, and the householder; and the clerk, justice, and householder all unite in praying the governor to suffer them to withdraw the first and incorrect return and substitute the last or true one.

The true, or, as it is called by the contestant, the corrected, return was on file within the thirty days allowed the governor to grant the certificate and issue his proclamation, computing the time to commence running from the comparison of the polls, which, we think, is the obvious meaning of the statute of Arkansas.

It is proper to state in this connection that in the first abstract the aggregate vote of the county only is given, whereas the last, or corrected, return gives the vote by precincts.

Upon this statement of facts the contestant, on the 14th day of December, gave the sitting member notice that he would contest his right to the seat, which notice Mr. Garland admits he received between the 21st and 23d of the same month. To this notice Mr. Garland did not respond within the time prescribed by the act of Congress passed in 1851, now in force in the Confederate States of America.

In his argument before the committee he excepted to it on the ground of indefiniteness and want of particularity.

We do not propose to discuss the proposition in this report.

We think the notice sufficiently acquaints the party with the ground relied on by the contestant to establish his right to the seat, and in this opinion a majority of the committee concurred.

As before stated, Mr. Garland failed to answer the notice within the time prescribed by law, and in his response to the petition of the contestant he fails to controvert the fact charged, that the corrected list of the vote of Arkansas County gives the contestant a majority of 8 votes.

What consequences, if any, flow from this failure?

We think it operates as a confession of the facts alleged, and, taken in connection with the testimony adduced before the committee, establishes Mr. Johnson's right to the seat in controversy.

Mr. Garland objected to the introduction of the last, or corrected, return as evidence upon the ground that it was not made within the time prescribed by the law of Arkansas, and upon the further ground that the officers comparing the polls became immediately after making out and certifying the first abstract functi officio, and had no right, at a subsequent period, to examine the poll books and make out a new and corrected abstract.

The statutes of Arkansas marked by him are merely directory, and a noncompliance with their requirements on the part of State officials, either by a failure to make any return whatever within the time required or by a false and mistaken return of the vote cast, can not, we think, affect the right of the parties or restrain this body from a full investigation and a deliberate judgment of the results of a popular election.

This House, under the Constitution, is the sole judge of the election and return of its own members. This power is requisite to preserve a pure and genuine representation, and to the prevention of frauds, and the correction of mistakes and blunders on the part of mere ministerial agents in ascertaining and certifying the results of a popular canvass.

Nobody can be so watchful as this in guarding its own rights and privileges from infringement, in purifying and vindicating its own character, and in preserving and sustaining the free choice of its constituents.

Guided, as we have been, we trust, by a sincere desire to do exact justice to the parties, and having in view the public interest, in seeing that each district is represented in this House by the members really and duly elected, we have arrived at the conclusion that the sitting member, the Hon. A. H. Garland, is not duly elected from the said Congressional district of the State of Arkansas as a Representative to the First Congress of the Confederate States; but that said contestant, the Hon. Jilson P. Johnson, was and is duly elected from said district, and is entitled to a seat as a Representative from the same.

We therefore beg, respectfully, to express our decided dissent from the recommendation contained in the report of the majority of the committee. The adoption of that report would, in our judgment, be productive of a long, tedious, and expensive continuance of an investigation, not merely into the correctness of the returns from each county, but of the fairness and legality of every vote cast in the district. According to our understanding, the only question at issue between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Garland before the committee related to the vote of Arkansas County. There was no paper, no document, before the committee; not a scintilla of proof tending to show the existence of any mistake, fraud, or mismanagement of the vote or in the returns from any other county. And while we are of opinion that the poll books of the county of Arkansas, or testimony tending to elucidate the true vote of that county, might with propriety be brought before the committee for the satisfaction of those who entertained doubts of the result there, we are satisfied that to throw open the door, at this stage of the proceedings, to an inquiry into the vote of the entire district would result in establishing an unwise precedent, in raising new questions and presenting other issues than those contemplated by the parties in the proofs and pleadings exhibited and evolved before the committee.

WALLER R. STAPLES.
JNO. W. CROCKETT.

We do, therefore, offer the following resolution for the adoption of this House, viz:

Resolved, That the Hon. J. P. Johnson is duly elected Representative from the Third Congressional district of the State of Arkansas, and as such is entitled to the seat in this House as the Representative from said Third district.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Georgia,

The reading of the reports was dispensed with, and they were recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

And on motion of Mr. Miles, which was seconded,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The ex-members of the Provisional Congress were granted leave, under the injunction of secrecy, to examine the report of the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Hanly,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, March 18, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Attorney-General in relation to the papers of the Provisional Congress; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ralls offered a resolution that the hour of meeting for the House shall be 11 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

The resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Curry moved to take up for consideration the resolution offered by him on yesterday relative to the adjournment of Congress.

The motion prevailed.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Conrad to the amendment of Mr. Dupré,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the resolution.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

A bill to be entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named;"

Also, a bill (S. 3) of the following title, viz:

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;" in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the President, on yesterday, approved and signed an act of the following title, viz:

S. 7. An act to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof.

Mr. Holt called the question on the motion of Mr. Russell; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Goode demanded that the yeas and nays be recorded thereon; and

The demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 42; Nays 40

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Lander, Machen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Read, Russell, Sexton, Staples, Swan, Vest, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Atkins, Batson, Bonham, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton,

Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion to postpone indefinitely prevailed.

Mr. Singleton moved to take up for consideration

A Senate bill to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Perkins offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws declaring particular ports to be ports of entry, and legalizing the entry of goods by vessels at any point on our coast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Davis introduced

A bill to alter and amend an act for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Boteler offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of the militia of Virginia who have been called into the Confederate service, and who under the existing regulations of the Paymaster's Department can not be paid for the services they have rendered.

Mr. Garnett offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to make a report to this House of the plan and construction of the Virginia, so far as the same can be properly communicated, of the reasons of applying the plan to the Merrimac, and also what persons have rendered especial aid in designing and building the ship.

On motion of Mr. Burnett, it was ordered that the vacancy in the Committee on Pay and Mileage caused by the absence of Mr. Bridgers be filled.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bridgers, on account of sickness.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill to appropriate money to pay the salaries of the several district collectors of the war tax in those States which have assumed the payment of said tax,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America in Congress met*, That the sum of hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the salaries of the several district collectors of the war tax in those States which have assumed the payment of said tax.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this bill shall take effect immediately after its passage, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay said salaries upon presentation and approval by him;

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the committee, which was to strike out the whole of the original bill after the enacting clause and to insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay a part of the salaries of the several district collectors of the war tax authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and to provide a war tax for their redemption," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in those States which have assumed the payment of said tax: *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount so paid to each collector exceed the sum of one hundred dollars,

The same was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title of the same being under consideration,

On motion of Mr. Kenner, was amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

"A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases."

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill further supplementary to an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and to provide a war tax for their redemption,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the same do not pass.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government;

which was read first and second times, and on motion was placed on the Calendar, ordered to be printed under the injunction of secrecy, and made the special order for Thursday next, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to prohibit the exportation of either cotton or tobacco of the present crop, except in certain cases,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the bill was made the special order for Monday next, and from day to day until disposed of, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kenner, from same committee, also reported back

A bill to impose an export duty upon cotton and tobacco the growth of the present year, unless the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States shall have sooner terminated,

with the recommendation that the same do not pass.

Mr. Foote moved to make the bill the special order after the last special order.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to make the bill the special order for Friday week.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions of a convention in North Carolina in relation to the reenlistment of volunteers, reported the same back, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the resolutions lie upon the table.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from same committee, also reported back

A bill concerning the transportation of soldiers and allowance of clothing for volunteers,

asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, also reported back

A bill to provide for granting furloughs in certain cases,

asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution of inquiry as to what legislation is necessary to enable sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants to obtain their pay,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, reported back

A bill to provide for the manufacture of army shoes in the camp,

asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, reported back

A resolution in reference to the wages due deceased officers and soldiers,

asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, also reported back

A bill to aid the manufacture of arms,

asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to provide for ascertaining and detailing artisans from the Confederate States Army;

which was read first and second times.

The bill was taken up; and

The first section of the same being under consideration,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the same by striking out the words

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to select from the whole number such of said artisans as he may deem it important to employ at their respective trades, and when a list is furnished said military commanders, they shall detail such artisans upon such duty as may be ordered by the Secretary of War,

and insert in lieu thereof the words

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant furloughs to such artisans for such time, and under such conditions and instructions, as he may prescribe on conditions that such artisans work at their respective trades at such establishments as he shall designate.

Mr. Moore called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote just taken;

When,

Mr. Crockett called the question; which was seconded, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Batson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred resolutions of the legislature of Florida, touching a military railroad, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the resolutions lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Batson, from the same committee, also reported back

A resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of allowing the tender of troops by brigades,

asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Swan, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution and memorial in relation to the rank of chaplain,

reported a bill to confer rank upon chaplains; which was read first and second times and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Moore moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering a bill declaring what persons shall be exempt from militia duty.

The motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, next Tuesday was set apart for the consideration of the bills reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and each succeeding day until the same are disposed of.

Mr. Swan, by unanimous consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of taxes in certain cases;

which was read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;

which was signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to amend the laws relative to the compensation of the attorneys of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, also reported back

A resolution of inquiry as to legislating for the compensation of citizens whose lands, tenements, etc., have been damaged by being occupied by the military,

asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Holcombe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to regulate the compensation to be allowed commissioners of the courts of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with a recommendation that the same pass with amendments.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Holcombe, from the same committee, reported back, with the same recommendation,

A bill regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Holcombe, from the same committee, reported back, with the same recommendation,

A bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Holcombe, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill limiting compensation of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals of the Confederate States;

which was read first and second times and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Dargan, from the same committee, reported back and recommended the passage, with an amendment, of

A bill to amend the sequestration act;

which was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Curry, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred

A bill to repeal all laws imposing a duty on goods, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrow, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported

A bill to provide for certain postal changes therein named;

which was read first and second times and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Villeré, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of the Delta Newspaper Company, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clapp, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution and bill in relation to claims of deceased soldiers,

reported the bill and resolution back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clapp, from the same committee, then reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to amend an act concerning the pay and allowances due deceased soldiers;

which was read first and second times and made the special order for Wednesday next, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom were referred the memorials of Mrs. Miller and Nancy Griffin, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Also reported back

A bill for the relief of Joseph S. Arnow,

asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Accounts, reported back sundry memorials, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House, moved that a committee on war and ordnance, to consist of nine members, be appointed by the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Bonham,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have disagreed to the first, second, and third amendments of this House to the bill of the Senate (S. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," and have agreed to the fourth and fifth amendments.

The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 23. A bill to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Bonham moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up for consideration a bill from the Senate to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

The motion prevailed;

When,

Mr. Bonham moved that the House do recede from its first amendment to the bill.

Upon which he called the question; which was seconded, and

Mr. Curry demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 32; Nays 50

Yeas: Baldwin, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Gentry, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Villeré, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Jones moved that the House do adhere to all its amendments to the bill, and called the question.

The House refused to second the call.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved that the House do insist on its amendments, and called the question; which was seconded, and the motion prevailed.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War relative to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, requesting a copy of the report of Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the bombardment of Pensacola, on the 22d and 23d of November last.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War relative to a resolution of the 14th instant, requesting a copy of Gen. George B. Crittenden's report of the battle of Fishing Creek.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

Mr. Royston introduced

A bill fixing the compensation of certain officers therein named; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Royston offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the regular hour for the meeting of the House shall be nine o'clock antemeridian each day, Sundays excepted.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Holt presented a letter and two designs for a flag from Mrs. Sarah Thomas Chandler, of Geneva, in the State of Georgia; which were referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Clapp presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Marshall County, Miss., in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Barksdale presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Pineville and vicinity, in Mississippi, requesting the establishment of a post route from Lake Station, in Scott County, Miss., to Flowers Plain, via Pineville, in Smith County, Miss.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Harris offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by pension or otherwise, for the relief of discharged, sick, or disabled soldiers, and for the relief of the families of soldiers and officers who may be killed in battle or die of wounds received or disease contracted in the military service of the Confederate States.

Also, a bill for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote, from the select committee appointed to examine into the disaster at Fort Donelson, to whom was referred

A resolution of thanks to the commanders of regiments and companies and privates engaged in the fight at Fort Donelson,

by unanimous consent, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

Mr. Crockett moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the resolution and amendment.

Mr. Pugh moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Gray offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the Government taking absolute control and management of all railways, with their rolling stock, during the war.

Mr. Sexton offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed, in case they should find it necessary to report any future bill providing for levying a tax, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting altogether the taxation of credits; or, in case they should deem this inexpedient, of providing that all holders of promissory notes or evidences of debt, bearing interest, may be authorized, in rendering a list of such notes or evidences of debt for taxation, to deduct therefrom the amount of their indebtedness as principal debtors upon similar notes or evidences of debt, so that they shall be required to pay taxes only upon the excess of their assets above their liabilities.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims inquire into the expediency of providing by law for authorizing the War Department to ascertain and pay damages done to private property, real or personal, taken possession of or used in the military service.

Mr. Swan offered

A joint resolution authorizing the preparation of geographical and topographical maps;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, by unanimous consent, reported

A bill to provide for the means of the public defense, and for the support of the Government;

which was read first and second times, placed on the Private Calendar, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. Pugh, from the Committee on Military Affairs, by unanimous consent, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and small arms;

which was read first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to carry into effect the latter part of the second clause of the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, which had been reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment.

The bill having been read as follows, viz:

That the principal officers of each of the Executive Departments be entitled to a seat on the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his Department;

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the committee, which is as follows, to wit: Add, at the end thereof, the words

But each House reserves to itself the power of prescribing the rules according to which the privilege is to be exercised,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend by inserting after the word "House" the following words, to wit: "during the existence of the present war."

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Clopton,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Clopton, by unanimous consent, was allowed to make a verbal alteration in a bill to provide further for the defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River, by striking out the words "and to cause to be enlisted" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "consisting of."

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith inclose a report of the Secretary of War, supplementary to a report heretofore made by him to the House of Representatives and referred to in that document.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles moved that 2,500 copies of the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents be printed, and injunction of secrecy be removed; which was, under the rules, referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Davis introduced

A bill to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods, approved May 6, 1861;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a motion to print 2,500 copies of the report of the Secretary of War and accompanying documents, reported favorably on the same; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their disagreement to certain amendments of this House to the bill (S. 11) to regulate the compensation of members of Congress, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Mr. Burnett, Mr. Barnwell, and Mr. Wigfall the managers at the said conference on their part.

Mr. Elliott announced the presence of Eli M. Bruce, a Representative-elect from the State of Kentucky, who came forward, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Garland moved that the House insist on its amendments to the bill from the Senate regulating the compensation of members of Congress, and that a committee of conference be appointed by the Speaker.

The motion was agreed to; and

The Chair announced as the committee: Messrs. Garland of Arkansas, Ashe of North Carolina, and Holcombe of Virginia.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A joint resolution recommending the planters of the Confederate States to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to the raising of provisions;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Upon motion of Mr. Jones,

The rules were suspended in order to take up for consideration the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Pugh, by the unanimous consent of the House, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to provide for ascertaining, detailing, and employing artisans and mechanics in the Confederate States Army;

which was read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pugh also, by unanimous consent, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the President to increase his personal staff,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, by unanimous consent, from the same committee, reported

A bill for the organization of a corps of officers for the working of niter caves and establishing niter beds;

which was read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the amendment offered by Mr. Kenner to a bill to carry into effect the latter part of the second clause of the sixth section of the first clause [article] of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time;

When,

Mr. Dargan called for the question; which was not seconded.

Pending which,

Upon motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded,

The House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Munnerlyn, Baldwin, Garnett, Davidson, and Bonham.

Mr. Herbert presented the memorial of Ayers & Littlepage, of Richmond, Va., in relation to a bullet-rolling machine; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Russell,

A bill to provide indemnity for persons under the sequestration act was made the special order of business for Thursday next.

The Chair announced Mr. Wright of Georgia to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Bridgers on the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

And on motion of Mr. Moore,
The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,
On motion of Mr. Swan,
The consideration of the special order of the day was postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill creating the office of commanding general, which had been returned with the veto of the President.

And the question being,
Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?
The yeas and nays were recorded thereon,
And are as follows, to wit: Yeas 1
Nays 68

Yeas: Heiskell.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was lost.

Mr. Kenner moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the veto message of the President.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up for consideration a bill to prohibit the exportation of cotton and tobacco of the present crop, in certain cases.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., March 20, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I submit a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, with an estimate for an appropriation to enable him to purchase or construct ironclad vessels.

Though it is certainly doubtful whether a change in the present condition of affairs in Europe will occur, which would render it practicable to effect the object in the manner proposed, it may be proper to put the Department in a position which will enable it to take advantage of any opportunity which may be presented for the rapid increase of that class of vessels which are believed to be the best suited to coast and harbor defense.

I recommend, therefore, that the appropriation asked for be granted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then resolved itself into open session.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY--FRIDAY, March 21, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Hanly introduced

A bill to define and punish forging or counterfeiting, in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Royston, a memorial of certain citizens of La Fayette County, Ark., in relation to the pay of volunteers, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Upon motion of Mr. Wright of Georgia,

The House took up for consideration a resolution in relation to allowing members to call the question after making a speech, etc.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill of the Senate (S. 11) entitled "A bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress."

Mr. Garland, from the committee of conference, reported as follows, to wit:

The committee of conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses of Congress upon the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress, agree to recommend to their respective bodies:

That the Senate strike out "three thousand dollars" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-seven hundred and sixty dollars," and strike out "two hundred and fifty dollars" and insert "two hundred and thirty dollars."

That the House recede from its amendment to the first section, inserting twenty-five hundred dollars, and in lieu thereof insert "twenty-seven hundred and sixty dollars." That it recede from its several amendments, and instead of the words "two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three and a third cents," insert in lieu thereof "two hundred and thirty dollars."

That the House recede from its third and fourth amendments.

R. W. BARNWELL,
LOUIS T. WIGFALL,
H. C. BURNETT,
Managers upon the part of the Senate.

A. H. GARLAND,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,
THO. S. ASHE,
Managers on the part of the House.

March 20, 1862.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill regulating the compensation of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Speaker signed the same.

The House having recurred to the resolution in reference to the resolution in relation to allowing members to call the question after making a speech, etc.,

Mr. Foote called the question.

The call was seconded, and

Mr. Jones demanded thereon the yeas and nays;
Which being seconded, the vote was recorded,
And resulted as follows, to wit: Yeas 46
Nays 35

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Hilton, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Baldwin, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Conrow, Currin, Curry, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Gardenhire, Garland, Goode, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Miles, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Singleton, Staples, Swan, Trippe, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the resolution was lost.

Upon motion of Mr. Garland,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report just made from the committee of conference.

Mr. Foster moved that it be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost, and

The question being upon adopting the report of the committee,

Mr. Foster demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being seconded,

The vote was recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 57
Nays 27

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chrisman, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garland, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Batson, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, De Jarnette, Foster, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenner, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the report was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate, by unanimous consent, have agreed to the amendment of this House to the enrolled act signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River.

Mr. Read offered

A resolution that the rules of this House be so amended that the Speaker shall appoint a committee of five in whose power the calling of the question and previous question shall be exclusively given, and

that it shall be a privileged question to be exercised at any time when deemed proper by said committee, a majority thereof concurring;
which was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Machen offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of having as many rifle guns of the most simple but effective pattern distributed among the smiths of the various States of the Confederacy as will serve as patterns for manufacture of that firearm by all such smiths as will undertake to assist by their own forges to make up the deficiency, and, if deemed practicable and advisable, that said committee be also requested to report upon the practicability of supplying to all smiths who will undertake the manufacture aforesaid gun scalps or iron suited for said manufacture under such regulations as the Department of War may deem sufficient to secure the object contemplated; the committee to report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambers offered

A resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House at what dates prior to June 30, 1863, payments of interest will be due on the existing public debt, and also what amount of interest will be due at each period of its maturity;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Clark County, Miss., in relation to cotton; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ayer offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report on the expediency of increasing the penalties now imposed by law on all Government officials, agents, and employees who may be found guilty of practicing fraud and peculation on the Government, and especially to report on the propriety of punishing every such offender with severe flogging on his bared back;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Farrow offered

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Rules to consider and report upon the expediency of so amending the rules of this House as to require that no bill or joint resolution shall be put upon its passage until the same shall have been printed and distributed, except by a two-thirds vote;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Heiskell offered

A joint resolution to provide for the prompt payment of claims due to deceased soldiers;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Tibbs offered

A resolution that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, charged with the duty of investigating the conduct of the agents of

the Government in Tennessee for the purchase of quartermaster's and commissary's supplies; the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the disaster at Forts Donelson and Henry.

Mr. Herbert presented a memorial from Ayers & Littlepage, of Richmond, Va., in relation to a bullet-rolling machine; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss offered

A joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Julia Tyler, executrix of Hon. John Tyler;
which was read the first and second times, and the rule requiring the resolution to be referred being suspended, it was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Russell offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to the organization of the militia when called into the service of the Confederate States;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss presented a letter and design for a flag; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Boteler presented the memorial of Brigadier-General Meem and James H. Carson in relation to pay of Seventh Brigade, Virginia Militia; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lyons, on account of sickness.

Mr. Baldwin offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report to this House: First, as to the expediency of defining by law the extent of the power to declare martial law and of ascertaining what is martial [law] when duly declared; second, as to the expediency of regulating by law the whole subject of arrest and imprisonment "for reasons of state," so as to secure the rights of the public and of individuals without a general suspension of the habeas corpus;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin presented the memorials of John Kinny and James M. Stout in relation to making Confederate notes a legal tender; which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Also, a communication and design for a flag from J. De Havilland; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Mr. Preston presented the petition of sundry citizens of Grayson and Wythe counties, Va., and Alleghany County, N. C., asking a mail or stage line from Wytheville to Independence, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Chilton presented a communication from P. Hilmitter, of Mobile, Ala., in relation to a gunboat; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Upon motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, resolved itself into open session;

When,
Upon motion of Mr. Pryor,
The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., *March 20, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives, Confederate States of America:

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th ultimo, requesting the President to furnish certain information in reference to the James River defenses and the defenses of the city of Richmond, with his own opinion thereon, and to cause a survey to be made of the Chickahominy and its branches, with reference to its being occupied as a defensive line, I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting a report of Capt. Alfred L. Rives, in charge of the Engineer Bureau, on the subjects referred to, so far as the information obtained will admit.

The report of Captain Rives states the facts in regard to the state of the defenses of the James River and the city of Richmond; and in the views presented by him I generally concur. It may be proper, however, to add something in explanation of the facts presented, and my own impressions derived from various sources from time to time.

The work at Day's Point possesses but little value for the defense proper of the James River. It was located with regard to the protection of Burwell's Bay and the country above from foraging excursions of the enemy by water, and as a protection to our own boats in the river. A site somewhat lower down would have been preferable, according to information obtained since the location of the work, but it has thus far fulfilled its object; and as it has been well constructed, with much labor and expense, it is probably best not to disturb it, except by the addition of a small outwork to command the approaches in its rear, which I am told is being done.

The next position above, defended by the works at Hardy's Bluff and Mulberry Island, possesses great importance from being the right flank of General Magruder's chosen defensive line on the peninsula, and the lowest point which gives the hope of a successful protection of the river against the wooden fleets of the enemy. Ironclad vessels, of which we have not had sufficient experience to form a correct judgment, can pass these works, as the channel is too wide and deep for obstructions, unless wrought-iron bolts, now being prepared for trial against the Ericsson battery (Monitor) and others of the same class, prove more effective than can be reasonably hoped for; but still the transports necessary for a formidable expedition ought to be kept back by the batteries so long as they are held; and it is thought that they should not be silenced by a few ironclad vessels operating with a small number of guns at long range, especially as the battery at Hardy's Bluff has considerable elevation. Both works are strong against a land attack. The guns at Jamestown Island will probably be removed to the position just referred to so soon as it is fully prepared for them.

The position at Drewry's Bluff, 7 or 8 miles below Richmond, which has intimate relations with the defenses proper of this city, was chosen to obstruct the river against such vessels as the Monitor. The work is being rapidly completed.

Either Fort Powhatan or Kennon's Marshes, if found to be the proper positions, will be fortified and obstructed as at Drewry's Bluff to prevent the ascent of the river by ironclad vessels. Blocking the channel, where sufficiently narrow, by strong lines of obstructions, filling it with submarine batteries, and flanking the obstructions by well-protected batteries of the heaviest guns, seem to offer the best and speediest chances of protection, with the means at our disposal, against ironclad floating batteries.

The field works for the defense of Richmond, which are arranged upon the plan of the detached system, conceded by most military men to be the best, are completed, with the exception of two on the side of the city and one main and two accessory works on the Manchester side.

The unfinished works will be completed as soon as more important ones farther from the city are in a more efficient condition. The line occupied by these works was chosen to make it as short as possible, partly from the difficulty of defending a longer line, and partly from the time, labor, and expense necessary to construct such a one. It is rather nearer the city than desirable, but the enemy must remain out of reach of our guns, at least as heavy as his, until the line is carried, and then the city must fall, whether the line be near or removed within the limits of a few miles.

I see no advantage in constructing a new line more removed from the city, unless the Chickahominy be found suited to the system of dams and overflow which, I think, from the information in my possession, is problematical. Should the enemy get near enough to lay siege to this city, additional works can be thrown up, as he develops his plans and means; and these, with those already constructed, can be armed with the guns which would necessarily be brought back with the troops to defend them. The want of heavy guns and the requisite carriages has prevented the fortifications here from being armed with them to any extent, and I do not think it wise to take them for this purpose from other points where, in my opinion, they are more needed.

Any system of fortification which could be constructed during war for the defense of this city would only serve to gain time. An army which allows itself to be shut up in a fortified city must finally yield to an enemy superior in numbers and munitions of war.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

The House then took up a Senate bill to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

Also, a bill to provide for the payment of musicians in the Army not regularly enlisted; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill relative to the estimates of the several heads of Departments; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill relative to the prepayment of postage; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then proceeded to consider a Senate bill to provide a staff and clerical force for any general who may be assigned by the President to duty at the seat of government; which was read first and second times, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House whether any preparations have been or are being made to protect, by way of submarine batteries or by sinking obstructions in the channel where they are practicable, for the protection of our principal cities from an attack by iron-plated vessels, and whether any additional appropriations for these objects, or either of them, are necessary.

Mr. Dupré moved that the House do now resolve itself into open session.

The motion did not prevail.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner, the House went into the Committee of the Whole on

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government from 1st of April to 30th of November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed;

Mr. Chilton being in the chair, and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, reported that they had not finished the consideration of the bill, and asked leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell,

The House then resolved itself into open session.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, March 22, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, reported and recommended the passage of the following resolutions; which were read, made the special order for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed, to wit:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of J. P. Johnson, praying to be allowed to contest the seat of A. H. Garland, and claiming the right thereto, as Representative from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas, with the other papers pertaining to the case, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make a report.

The report heretofore made, presented to the House the question of a further extension of time to enable the parties to come to distinct and specific issues, and to collect the evidence either might deem material thereto.

The refusal of the House to proceed and the recommittal of the whole matter, if not to be taken as instructions, are, nevertheless, deemed clear indications of an intention that your committee report the facts of the case and the points and merits of the controversy arising upon them in its present aspects; the duty thus imposed they now undertake to discharge.

Your committee find that according to the returns from the several counties of the Third Congressional district of Arkansas sent to the office of secretary of state as required by law, and published in the proclamation of the governor on the 10th day of December, 1861, the sitting member, A. H. Garland, received 2,157 votes, and the contestant, J. P. Johnson, received 2,125 votes, while four other candidates received a less number each. Upon this declared statement of the vote, the sitting member has a plurality of 32 votes over contestant, and was awarded the certificate of election. In arriving at these aggregates, the vote cast in Arkansas County, which alone is drawn in question before the committee, is reported from that county by the returning officers in the following words:

"A. H. Garland received one hundred seventy-five votes."

"J. P. Johnson received seventy-three votes."

And there are other votes reported for other candidates, which it is not necessary for a proper understanding of the case, to set out.

The vote of the county is evidenced by what purports to be

"An abstract of the returns of the election held in Arkansas County, State of Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, 1861, for a Representative to the Congress of the Confederate States of America for the Third Congressional district as appears from returns made to this" (the county court clerk's) "office," and the "abstract" is certified by a deputy county court clerk, in the name and on behalf of his principal, Joseph H. Maxwell, in an official attestation and by two other persons, Lewis Thompson, a justice of the peace, and A. H. McDonald, a householder, to be a true statement of the "polls of the election held in said county on the 6th day of November, 1861," "*according to the poll books returned and filed*" in his office. The certificate bears date, the 13th day of November, the seventh day after the election.

A second return dated December 7, and bearing the official attestation of the clerk alone, was prepared by him and deposited with the secretary of state, which upon its face also purports to be "A list of votes given on the 6th day of November, 1861, in Arkansas County, Ark., for Congress," and gives in detail the separate vote at the election precincts of the county. This return is declared to have been made after examination of the poll books and to be "*A full and correct list*" of the votes, and gives the sitting member 186 votes, and the contestant 98 votes. A certified copy of this return from the office of the secretary of state was placed in the hands of the committee by the sitting member.

A third return, unexceptionable in form, certified officially by the clerk and the same persons who certify the first, was prepared on the 10th of December, three days after the second, and transmitted to the secretary of state, containing a tabular and specific statement of the vote of Arkansas County, as cast at the several precincts. The certificate declares that on examining the poll books it is ascertained that "A. H. Garland received 195 votes and J. P. Johnson 135 votes," and that this "is a true and correct abstract of the vote as returned from the several precincts in said county."

The evidence of these returns consists in authenticated transcripts of papers on file in the office of the secretary of state. Two such transcripts were before the committee. One of them was filed by contestant with his petition and referred, containing the first and third returns only. The other was offered before the committee by the sitting member and contained the first and second returns.

By the first return A. H. Garland is elected by a plurality of 32 votes; by the second he is elected by a plurality of 18 votes; and by the last return J. P. Johnson is elected by a plurality of 8 votes. Accompanying the transcripts and certified by the same authority was a copy of an explanatory letter or statement from the clerk, of the date of the last return, which as an unsworn declaration, and not of the kind required to be officially made, and thus become a record, your committee did not consider themselves at liberty to regard as evidence.

According to the laws of Arkansas regulating elections, and which may be found in Gould's Digest, chapter 62, two poll books of election are kept by the judges at each place of balloting, one of which they retain in their own hands for public inspection, and the other is deposited within three days with the county court clerk. On the fifth day after an election, and sooner if the returns from the precincts are all in, these poll books are to be compared and an abstract thereof made out and sent by mail to the secretary of state. If the returns have not been sent in, the clerk is required to dispatch a messenger after such as are missing, and in this case seven days are allowed for comparing the polls. The duty of comparing the polls and preparing the abstract is to be performed by the clerk and two justices of the peace, and if the latter can not be conveniently had, two sworn householders, in place of the justices, and this abstract, with the certificate of at least two of the number attached, must be transmitted as already stated.

The statute directs the secretary of state, if he fail to receive the abstracts for the two next succeeding mails after they are due, to send for such as are wanting, and when all have been received, or within thirty days if they have not, to cast up the votes from the different counties, in presence of the governor, and ascertain the result. And the governor is directed immediately thereupon, by proclamation, to announce the same and award his certificate.

The ballots themselves, cast at the several places of voting, are also required to be deposited by the judges with the county court clerk.

The attention of the committee has been called to the act of the Congress of the United States of February 19, 1851, in reference to contested elections and its bearing upon the case. This act requires a contestant to give notice of his intention to contest to the party declared to be elected, within thirty days thereafter, and therein to specify particularly the grounds upon which he proposes to contest the right of the latter to his seat.

It requires the party thus notified, within thirty days thereafter, to deliver to the contestant a copy of his answer, which must admit or deny the allegations made in the notice.

The other provisions of the statute relate mostly to the methods of taking proofs, and limit the evidence to the matters put in issue.

Various questions are presented upon this statement of the case, to which the attention of your committee has been directed, and which they believe are disposed of in the conclusions to which they have come and which they will proceed briefly to announce.

THE NOTICE.

The committee is of opinion that the notice given to Mr. Garland, on the 23d of December, as admitted by him, although less specific in its terms than it might have been made, conforms, nevertheless, substantially to the requirements of the act, and is sufficient. It distinctly assigns error in the returns from Arkansas County, the correction of which by the poll books would make a relative change of 40 votes, and reversing the result, elect contestant by a plurality of 8 votes.

The election of Mr. Garland is impeached on this ground and the notice directs his attention to it.

Your committee can not allow to the failure of the sitting member to answer the allegations in the notice, the effect, without other proofs, of dispossessing him of his seat, and still less of admitting contestant in his place. Analogies drawn from rules of pleading and practice, adopted in legal tribunals in the investigation of personal controversies and which affect individual interests only, are entirely inapplicable to questions involving the privileges of the House and the political rights of constituencies and States. Nor is there anything in the act of Congress which gives countenance to the argument based upon them. In the judgment of your committee the range of their inquiries must be more comprehensive, and they are to ascertain

who is elected and entitled to the disputed seat. If the evidence require, they may refuse the seat to both contestants and award it to a party not before them.

Your committee will not stop to point out all the difficulties of a proposition which requires them to take as conclusive the unanswered averments of a notice. They will present but a single one. Suppose there were two contestants, neither of whose notice is answered, to whom shall the seat be given? Or can the party in possession of the certificate, by answering one and refusing to answer the other, at his own pleasure transfer the seat to the one he may prefer? And might not a person ineligible under the Constitution by this means become a member of the House? Your committee could not then properly arrest the inquiries they are charged to make as to the right to the contested seat, but proceeded to examine such evidence as was produced before them in order to determine upon its sufficiency to warrant them in reversing the decision of the governor of the State.

It is to be observed that there are three distinct, independent, and essentially conflicting abstracts, each certified by the officer having in custody the original, as true and made up from the one set of poll books in his office. Of these, the first only is within the extreme limit allowed by law, and is accepted and acted on by the governor. It is certified by a deputy clerk, authorized by law, a justice of the peace, and a householder, and in form complies with the requisitions of law. It does not appear that McDonald, the householder, was sworn, and if the averment of his being sworn is deemed necessary to the validity of his act, which the committee are not prepared to admit, still the attestation of the other two is good and sufficient under the statute. It might be further suggested, if parol proof were inadmissible to show that he was sworn (and of this there seems to be no just grounds of doubt), whether the governor must not be assumed to have had evidence of whatever was material to the validity of the return when he acted upon it. The second return is the act of but a single officer and was prepared more than a month after the election. The third return is unobjectionable in form, but was made up still later, and could not have reached the secretary of state until the count required of him had been made and the result of the election ascertained and declared. This must be apparent from the fact that the return and proclamation bear the same date.

But the committee are not restricted as was the governor, and whether he should have considered the last return or not, they are to ascertain the true state of the vote. Upon the proofs before them, they are unable to report the vote of Arkansas County as differing from that declared in the proclamation. They know no principle upon which preponderance is to be given to the last of the conflicting returns over the first. Whether the discrepancy is the consequence of clerical error or results from alterations made in the books during the interval—or because one is partial and the other full—or from some other cause, your committee will not undertake to infer, in the absence of any just principle of evidence upon which such inference can be made. Official papers returned within time ought to be invalidated by others not so returned only upon clear and satisfactory proof of error. Such proof has not been given to your committee.

It is obvious that the only means of arriving at the true vote of Arkansas County would be the production of the poll books themselves, of which there should be double sets, or authenticated copies direct from the office in which they are kept. This evidence would reveal the correct vote, while conflicting abstracts or copies successively sent to another office and thence certified to us never can. Or parol evidence might be produced in support of the correct return if either be correct, and of the actual vote if none are. The preservation of the ballots would facilitate the inquiry. Neither party has resorted to this original and primary source of evidence, in its nature decisive of the facts.

The sitting member holds his place upon the floor by the adjudication of the House in his prima facie title under the governor's certificate. Your committee can not upon the facts before them deprive him of the advantages he thus holds and undertake to reverse the action of the executive authority of Arkansas.

After the committee had proceeded thus far in their investigations and conclusions upon the evidence before them, an application was made by contestant, supported by affidavit, for time to take other and further testimony as to the vote of the county of Arkansas. The committee understood the sitting member to ask that the privilege should be granted to him to take further evidence generally, provided any time is granted for the purpose asked by contestant. Your committee admit that the evidence submitted by contestant, though insufficient for the purpose of ousting the sitting member, for reasons already stated, is yet of such force as to entitle the application for further time to respectful consideration. And as this is the first contested election case under our Government, as its decision and the rules established by it will be for manifest reasons entitled hereafter to much weight as a precedent, and as several of your committee seriously doubt whether the act of the Congress of the

United States in such cases is of binding force, and certainly was not observed by either party thus far, your committee, seeing that no damage could result to either the contestant or sitting member or their constituency, resolved, as far as possible and justice would admit, to seek to establish such a rule as would be a guide in future cases.

Your committee propose to act upon the case as if it had just arisen, and to suggest a reasonable time wherein a contestant must give notice of his purpose to contest, the time in which a sitting member must reply to such notice, and the time and rules, etc., in which and under which evidence shall be taken. They propose that this House shall formally adopt the rules prescribed by the act of the Congress of the United States, and thus add to whatever force they may now have the solemn sanction of the House in the first contested election case that comes before it.

They therefore report the following resolutions:

Resolved, First. That thirty days be allowed to contestant to amend his notice if he so desires.

Second. That the sitting member be allowed thirty days after such amendment made and notice thereof, or after notice of contestant's declining to amend, in which to make and serve his answer thereto on contestant, setting out in said answer the ground on which he rests the validity of his own and denies the election of contestant.

Third. That after service of the answer or expiration of the time limited therefor, sixty days be allowed the parties to take evidence, which shall be confined to the allegations and denials contained in the notice and answer, and that the same be taken and transmitted to the House, under the rules prescribed by the act of the Congress of the United States, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections."

W. N. H. SMITH, *Chairman, etc.*

Mr. Jones, by the consent of the House, offered

A joint resolution to aid our prisoners in the hands of the enemy; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

That the Secretary of War be authorized to apply out of the contingent fund of the War Department such sum of money from time to time as in his judgment may be necessary for the aid of prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy,

Mr. Foote moved to amend by adding thereto the words

the same to be deducted from whatever may be now due or may hereafter become due to them by the Government for military services.

Mr. Jones called for the previous question; which being seconded, the amendment of Mr. Foote was rejected.

The resolution was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pryor, the House took up for consideration the report of the Judiciary Committee in relation to what legislation is necessary to enable officers of the Army to hold seats on the floor of Congress.

Mr. Kenan [of Georgia], by consent, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this House who hold offices in the Confederate Army are not, under the Constitution, entitled to hold both offices.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Kenan by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

Resolved, That officers of the Confederate Army mustered into the Confederate service, irrespective of the fact whether commissioned by State or Confederate

authority, are not entitled to seats on this floor, unless they resign their commissions in the Army, and that any such officers now members of this House shall be entitled to retain their seats upon such resignation.

Mr. Swan moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Holt by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

Whereas it appears that Roger A. Pryor, William Smith, John B. Baldwin, of Virginia, and Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, have respectively been commissioned by the governors of the States above mentioned, the first three named as colonels commanding regiments, and the last as lieutenant of artillery of volunteers, which commissions they have not resigned; and

Whereas it further appears that the regiments, with the colonels commanding, and the company commanded by Lieutenant Hartridge have been mustered into the service of the Confederate States; and

Whereas it further appears that the persons above named are occupying seats upon the floor of this House: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections inquire and report whether the said Roger A. Pryor, William Smith, John B. Baldwin, and Julian Hartridge are entitled to places on this floor as members of this House.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Julia Tyler, executrix of Hon. John Tyler.

On motion of Mr. Boyce,

The House then adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

THIRTIETH DAY—MONDAY, March 24, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ralls.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, which was the resolution offered by Mr. Kenan of Georgia.

Mr. Royston demanded the previous question.

Pending which,

Mr. Chambliss, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

The joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Julia Tyler, executrix of Hon. John Tyler.

Also, Senate bill to provide a staff and clerical force for any general who may be assigned by the President to duty at the seat of government.

The Speaker signed the same.

The amendment offered by Mr. Swan was then ruled out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Russell, by consent, moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Kenan of Georgia by adding the following, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the respective States have exclusive authority, under the Constitution, to appoint officers of the militia, whether volunteer militia or others; and such officers, when appointed by the States, do not cease to be State officers or become officers "holding office under the Confederate States" when they and the militia under their command are in the service of the Confederate States, receiving pay from them and being subject to their control and government.

Resolved, That the respective States had authority during the Provisional Government to raise and keep troops both in peace and in war, and have authority now to raise and keep troops in time of war and to appoint the officers thereof; and such officers, when appointed by the respective States, do not cease to be State officers or become officers "holding office under the Confederate States" when in time of war they and the troops under their command are, with the consent of their respective States, receiving pay from them and being subject to their control and government for the purposes of the war, but without commissions from the Confederate States.

Resolved, That under the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States no person can hold a military office under the Confederate States of a grade requiring a commission unless he be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and receive a commission from the President.

The previous question was then ordered.

Pending which,

The question being upon amending the resolution offered by Mr. Kenan of Georgia by adding thereto the resolutions offered by Mr. Russell,

Mr. Hanly demanded a division of the question; and the question having been put on each resolution seriatim, was decided in the negative.

The question then being upon the amendment of Mr. Holt by way of substitute to the resolution of Mr. Kenan of Georgia, the amendment was agreed to; and on adopting the resolution as amended, Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays; which being seconded,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 61 / Nays 21

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambliss, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Elliott, Gaither, Gartrell, Holcombe, Johnston, Marshall, McDowell, Perkins, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Vest, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Pay and Mileage, to whom was referred

A bill from the Senate to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to provide for the appointment of instructors or drillmasters for the Army, and for other purposes;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to provide for the organization of troops in the service of the Confederate States to be armed with pikes or other available

arms where firearms can not be procured; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to amend an act to provide for the public defense, approved March 6, 1861; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of William R. Herron, claiming salary as clerk of the custom-house in Charleston, S. C.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Chilton introduced

A bill to secure the proper use of voluntary contributions in aid of the war, and to punish persons misapplying the same;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chilton also, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported

A bill to regulate the compensation of deputy postmasters;

which was read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill relating to certificates of indemnity under the sequestration acts;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of business for Thursday next.

Also, a bill to amend the sequestration act of February, 1862, so as to increase the sequestration fund by enlarging the definition of alien enemies and restricting the rights of the next of kin of alien enemies; which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with an amendment, a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution to aid our prisoners in the hands of the enemy;

In which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Goode and Gentry.

Upon motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of an amendment of the Senate to a resolution of the House to aid our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was seconded, and the amendment of the Senate was agreed to, and is as follows, viz: Add to the end of the bill the following words:

Provided, That all sums paid any prisoner or expended for him shall be charged to his account.

Upon motion of Mr. Kenner, which was seconded, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise of the battle of Roanoke Island; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the disaster at Roanoke Island, with instructions to report upon the propriety of printing the same.

The Speaker signed

A bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Holt to the resolution of Mr. Kenan of Georgia, in relation to officers holding seats as members of Congress, was adopted.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chilton being in the chair, on

A bill making appropriations for the Government from 1st of April to 30th of November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed; and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Kenner, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

The joint resolution to aid our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: Inclosed I send, for the consideration and action of the House of Representatives, a communication from the Acting Secretary of War, explaining the appropriation already made of $1,000,000 for the floating defenses of the western waters, and asking a further appropriation of half a million of dollars to be used for the same purposes.

I recommend that the money be appropriated as requested.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

And on motion of Mr. Jones,

The House then resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Chilton offered

A resolution that 300 copies of the report of the Postmaster-General, with the exhibits accompanying the same, be printed for the use of this House and the Post-Office Department.

On motion, the rule requiring the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Printing was suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Curry introduced

A bill relating to advertisements by the Post-Office Department;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Clopton offered

A resolution that the committee appointed to inquire concerning the destruction of public property by the officers of the Army be instructed to inquire also with regard to the circumstances under which a large amount of private property in the vicinity of Pensacola and Jacksonville has been destroyed, the amount of property destroyed, and the necessity for its destruction;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Alabama offered

A resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of free trade with foreign nations, and to report to this House by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Ralls offered

A resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire what mode is adopted by the different Departments in having printing done; that is, whether by private contract or by sealed proposals, and to ascertain by the most thorough examination whether the rates paid for Government printing be the same as is paid for printing done on private account;
which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Claims be instructed to report

A bill making provision for the payment of claims arising under the pension laws of the United States;
which was read and, on motion of Mr. Miles, laid on the table.

Mr. Royston presented the memorial of Nehemiah Padgett, of Freeo, Ouachita County, Ark., in relation to a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, the memorial of John T. H. Rainey and sixty other citizens of Ouachita County, Ark., praying for the establishment of a mail route from Monroe, La., to Camden, Ark.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Dawkins presented the memorial of N. W. McLeod and sundry citizens of Waldo, Fla., asking a change of the terminus on the Florida Railroad to Waldo; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Chilton, by the consent of the House, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of recalling our commissioners from foreign governments, and of requiring commercial agents or consuls residing in this country to obtain their exequaturs from this Government;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell introduced

A bill to fix the times for holding the Confederate court for the northern district of Georgia;
which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Also, a resolution that on and after Monday next this House will meet at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m.; which was read and laid upon the table.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing Congress that the President on yesterday approved and signed an act entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named."

Also, an act entitled "An act to provide for the further defense of the Bay of Mobile and the Alabama River."

Mr. Munnerlyn offered

A resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of: First, allowing the chief surgeon of a hospital to grant furloughs to any sick soldier under his charge whenever in his judgment it may be necessary; second, allowing the colonel of a regiment under certificate of the surgeon to grant furloughs to sick soldiers without reference to the brigade commander, should he be inconveniently distant; third, allowing any soldier furloughed full transportation to his home and back;

which was laid on the table.

Mr. Conrad offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of enacting a law providing for some more convenient and expeditious method of procuring the dismissal of general officers for gross misconduct or neglect of duty, or manifest incompetency, than by the sentence of a court-martial;

which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Perkins offered

A joint resolution for the preservation of public documents;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill to provide for the employment of negroes on Government works; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dupré presented the letter of S. C. Taylor in relation to a repeating gun; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Singleton offered

A resolution that the Secretary of War be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish to this House copies of the reports of Colonels Hunton, Griffin, and Featherston of the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, on the 21st of October last; and a copy of the report of Colonel Barksdale of the engagement near Edwards Ferry on the 22d of the same month;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Davis introduced

A bill supplemental and amendatory of an act to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clapp introduced

A bill to provide for the removal or destruction of property in certain cases and to perpetuate the testimony in such cases;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bell offered

A resolution to authorize the Committee on Military Affairs to continue its labors during the vacation of Congress.

Mr. Curry moved that its consideration be postponed and that it be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Swan called the question; which being seconded, the motion was agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill of the Senate to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund;

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that he had this day approved and signed a joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Julia Tyler, executrix of Hon. John Tyler.

Upon motion,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit for the consideration of the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, with accompanying papers, which afford information sought by the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 17th instant.

I also suggest that these papers be regarded confidential, and be considered in secret session.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry being in the chair, on

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government from 1st April to 30th November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed;

and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Kenner, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, Mr. Curry, reported that they had concluded the consideration of the bill and recommended its passage, with sundry amendments.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendments of the committee,

Mr. Kenner demanded the previous question; and the demand being sustained, the amendments were agreed to, and are as follows, to wit:

By filling the blank in the clause providing for the pay and mileage of Senators with the words "seventy thousand dollars."

By filling the blank in the clause providing compensation for the clerks and officers of the Senate with the words "eight thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars."

By filling the blank in the clause appropriating the contingent fund of the Senate with the words "eight thousand dollars."

By filling the blank in the clause for the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives with the words "three hundred thousand dollars."

By filling the blank in the clause fixing the compensation of clerks and officers of the House of Representatives with the words "seven thousand one hundred dollars."

By filling the blank in the clause appropriating the contingent fund of the House of Representatives with the words "ten thousand dollars."

And in the clause relating to the salaries of the chief and subcollectors of the war tax, by striking out the words "three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred and fifty thousand."

And in the clause relating to the wages of the assessors of the war tax, by striking out the words "four hundred and seventy-five thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof "three hundred thousand."

And by striking out in the clause relating to the rent of executive buildings the words "President's House," and also in the same clause, by striking out the words "fourteen thousand dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eleven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars."

And by inserting after the clause providing for the contingent expenses of the Department of War, as an additional clause, the following, to wit:

"For floating defenses of the western waters, five hundred thousand dollars, in accordance with the letter of the President of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be expended by the Secretary of War."

And by adding at the end of the bill, as additional clauses, the following, to wit:

"For construction of ironclad vessels in Europe, two millions of dollars."

Territorial.

"Salaries of the governor and commissioner of Indian affairs, and secretary, judge, attorney, and marshal of Arizona Territory, six thousand five hundred and sixty dollars."

"Compensation of members of the legislative assembly of Arizona Territory and pay of officers, twelve thousand dollars."

"Contingent expenses of the legislative assembly of Arizona Territory, including printing the laws, five thousand dollars."

"Contingent expenses of Arizona Territory, seven hundred and seven dollars."

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Lyons moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Swan moved a call of the House.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Davis moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

And on motion of Mr. Davis,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Johns.

Mr. Miles offered

A resolution that the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, the number of vessels which have been commissioned as privateers, their tonnage, armament, and crews, together with the number, character, and value of the prizes which they have captured, so far as the Government may have received information of the same;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles also offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commission by law, to

be composed of such scientific and skillful persons as the President may select, whose duty it shall be to report to Congress at its next session a system of gold and silver coinage for the Confederate States;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles also introduced

A bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Heiskell offered

A resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the management of and inspect the various ordnance establishments in the city of Richmond and vicinity, and report on the condition of the same, with a view to increase the efficiency of the same, if practicable;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Tibbs presented the letter of Capt. William L. Brown, asking pay for horses lost; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Gardenhire offered

A resolution that the special committee on the Roanoke affair be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire whether the commissaries and quartermasters of East Tennessee are loyal to the South, and whether they, or some of them, have not squandered Southern funds upon Lincoln favorites, with a purpose to advance the cause of the despot.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, if deemed necessary, and that they report the remedy by bill or otherwise; which was read and referred to the special committee on the destruction of public property.

Mr. Boteler presented a memorial from John McKown and others, asking pay for horses; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, a memorial of W. H. Raffner in reference to making Treasury notes a legal tender; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss presented a memorial from A. R. Smith, of Portsmouth, Va., asking certain relief; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, the communication of John E. McWilliams, asking pay for work; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Baldwin presented the memorial of J. C. Homan, of Rockingham, Va., asking pay for horses; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Lyons offered

A resolution that when a message shall be received from the President it shall be read immediately unless the House shall be engaged in voting, in which event it shall be read as soon as the vote has been completed and announced by the Speaker;

which was read and, upon motion of Mr. Royston, laid upon the table.

Mr. Royston offered

A resolution that the President be respectfully requested to communicate to the House of Representatives what additional sums of money, if any, in his judgment, are necessary to be appropriated by Congress at the present session in addition to the estimates proposed and sent to this House by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in order to secure a more vigilant and successful prosecution of the war and effective defense of the Confederate States of America;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garland offered

A resolution that the thirty-sixth rule of this House be so amended as to increase the number of members constituting the Committee on Military Affairs to thirteen, and the Speaker shall appoint four additional members on such committee in such manner that each State shall be represented on the same;
which was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Kenner, by the consent of the House, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill fixing the compensation of certain officers therein named, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Kenner, from the committee, moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause; which is as follows:

That the annual compensation of the President of the Confederate States of America shall be at the rate of eighteen thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that the annual compensation of the Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall be at the rate of four thousand dollars each per annum, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

That the President shall receive for his services during his term of office an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable quarterly in advance, to commence on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the time at which he entered upon the duties of his office.

And be it further enacted, That until a suitable executive mansion shall be provided for the President, the rent of one suited to the purpose shall be paid by the Government.

Mr. Royston demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, viz:

Yeas	60 [62]
Nays	16

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Garland, Herbert, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Clopton, Curry, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Hanly, Heiskell, Jones, Menees, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner, from the committee, the title was amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A bill to fix the compensation of the President of the Confederate States."

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be required to have a Calendar, for the use of members, laid on the Speaker's desk the first day of each week;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Perkins moved that

A bill to prohibit the importation of articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of other nations from the United States into the Confederate States,

be taken up and placed upon the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which reads as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with an amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases;"

In which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

A bill to be entitled "An act to fix the times for holding the Confederate court for the northern district of Georgia."

The Senate have also passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives be appointed to examine into the condition of the records and all other papers of the Provisional Congress heretofore directed to be turned over to the keeping of the two Houses, respectively, with a view to make some proper disposition of them, and to report by bill or otherwise."

To which resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have appointed Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hunter on their part on said committee.

Mr. Chambers offered

A resolution of inquiry concerning the returns of disbursing officers and agents;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambers introduced

A bill to enforce prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Barksdale offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into and report upon, by bill or otherwise, the expediency of the Government taking immediate possession of the cotton or tobacco which has been or may hereafter be subscribed to the "produce loan," and paying for the same in bonds of this Confederacy, maturing at the expiration of twenty years, with interest payable

semiannually, or in Treasury notes, at the option of the subscribers to the said loan;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Clapp offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of so modifying the existing laws in relation to the collection of taxes due to the Confederate Government as to authorize the payment of such taxes in cotton, tobacco, or supplies needful to the Government in the prosecution of the war, in cases where the payment as now required by law can not be made or will be greatly oppressive to the taxpayers; and to report by bill or otherwise as soon as practicable;
which was read and agreed to.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted Messrs. Davis and Hilton.

Mr. Garnett called for the special order of the day.

Pending which,

The House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that on yesterday he approved and signed a joint resolution to aid our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

On motion of Mr. Burnett, the House took up for consideration

A joint resolution in relation to paying arrearages of pay and mileage of members of the Provisional Congress;
which, with an amendment of the Senate, had been reported back from the Committee on Pay and Mileage, with the recommendation that the House do not concur in the amendment of the Senate.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, which was to strike out the words "provided that no member of the Provisional Congress who is a member of this Congress shall be entitled to constructive mileage,"

Mr. Heiskell demanded the question; which being seconded,

Mr. Garnett called for the yeas and nays; which was seconded.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays; which was seconded,

And they are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 29; Nays 14

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Davis, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Garland, Hartridge, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Smith of North Carolina, Villeré, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Eli M. Bruce, Clark, Dawkins, Foote, Gardenhire, Garnett, Heiskell, Jenkins, Jones, Machen, Strickland, and Swan.

So the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the last secret session, which was the consideration of a bill making appropriations for the Government from the 1st of April to the 30th of November, 1862;

When,

Mr. Lyons withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the bill was read a third time and passed as amended.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry from the Congress in relation to the time of the payments of the interest due on the public debt; which, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of inquiry of the Congress in relation to persons entitled to pensions now on the pension rolls of the United States; which was read and laid on the table.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 25, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit for the consideration and action of the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an estimate of an additional appropriation required for the service of the Navy Department from April 1 to November 30, 1862.

I recommend that an appropriation be made of the sum, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lyons being in the chair, on

A bill to provide further means for the public defense and for the support of the Government;

and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Kenner, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, Mr. Lyons, reported that they had duly considered the bill and recommended its passage, with sundry amendments.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendments of the committee, Mr. Garnett demanded the previous question, and the demand being sustained, the amendments were agreed to, and are as follows, to wit:

In the first section of the bill, to insert after the words "fifteen millions" the words "of dollars," and to strike out the word "appropriated" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "apportioned."

And to add at the end of said section the following words, to wit:

"*And provided further*, That all bonds issued under this section shall be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after the expiration of ten years from their respective dates, but the faith of the Government shall be pledged to redeem the same at the expiration of thirty years from such dates."

And in the second section of the bill, in the clause relating to the rate of interest of bonds and certificates to be exchanged for Treasury notes, to fill the blank with the word "six."

And in section third to strike out the word "they" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the said certificates."

The bill as amended was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title of the same, on motion of Mr. Miles, was amended by striking out the words "for public defense and."

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., March 25, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In answer to your resolution of the 21st instant, calling upon the President for information in regard to the protection of our principal cities from iron-plated vessels by means of obstructions and submarine batteries, and whether any additional appropriations are needed for these objects, I have to state generally that the channels of approach to our principal cities have been, and are being, obstructed according to the means at hand; that submarine batteries have been, and are being, prepared, and that no additional appropriations for these objects are considered to be needed.

Until recently the character of the enemy's iron-plated vessels was not well enough known to arrange obstructions specially for them, but the same principle obtains, and the obstructions already prepared can be strengthened when necessary.

For the want of insulated wire we are deprived of that class of submarine batteries exploded at will by electricity, which promises the best results. Experiments upon several kinds of such as are exploded by impact have been in progress since an early period of the war.

These torpedoes can be rendered harmless by the enemy in most cases by setting adrift floating bodies to explode them, as is said to have been done on the Mississippi River, and as they can not be put in place so long as all the channels are required for use by our own boats, no great degree of importance is attached to them.

They may serve, however, to gain time by making the enemy more cautious; and most of our seacoast defenses have already received, or will as soon as practicable receive, a certain supply of them.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message was laid on the table.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner, the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae being in the chair, on

A bill to prohibit the exportation of either cotton or tobacco of the present crop, except in certain cases;

and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Atkins, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, Mr. McRae, reported that they had not finished the consideration of the bill, and asked leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Burnett,

The House then resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Peterkin.

The Chair announced as the special committee to inspect the ordnance establishments in Richmond and vicinity, Messrs. Heiskell of Tennessee, Clapp of Mississippi, and Garnett of Virginia.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Gray, Ralls, and Freeman.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina offered

A resolution that the special committee to examine into the loss of public property, etc., be instructed to inquire into the destruction of munitions of war, commissary stores, and other public property at and near Manassas on the occasion of the recent withdrawal of the army, the kind and value of such property, and the necessity for its destruction;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Bridgers offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, legislation is necessary for the promotion of the manufacture of cotton and woolen cards, and that they report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyon presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Perry County, Ala., in relation to the sale of ardent spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Chilton presented a design for a flag from N. W. Fowler, of Montgomery, Ala.; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Upon motion of Mr. Hanly, the House proceeded to the consideration of a bill from the Senate to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz:

S. 5. Joint resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to lease a suitable building for the use of the State Department, and offices for the President;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for ascertaining and detailing artisans and mechanics from the Confederate States Army."

The bill of the Senate was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish to this House a copy of the report of Gen. Henry A. Wise touching the fall of Roanoke Island, which was made by him to the Secretary of War under date of the 21st of February, 1862, if not inconsistent with the public interest;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to fix the times for holding the Confederate court for the northern district of Georgia.

Mr. Moore, by consent of the House, presented the memorial of Capt. Ben. Desha, of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, in relation to the transportation of troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was an amendment of the Senate to a joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage.

And the yeas and nays having been ordered thereon,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 18 / Nays 59

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrow, Ewing, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garland, Kenan of North Carolina, McRae, Miles, Moore, Smith of Alabama, Villeré, and Wilcox.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler,

Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Dargan moved that the vote by which the amendment was lost be reconsidered.

The motion was lost.

Upon motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wright of Georgia and to Mr. Kenan of Georgia after Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and military munitions and supplies by railroads;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of business for Monday next.

Mr. Wilcox moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Moore moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Davis moved a call of the House; which motion was lost.

And on motion,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Foote moved that the House resolve itself into open session, and upon which motion he demanded that the yeas and nays be recorded.

The House refused to sustain the demand for the yeas and nays, and the motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae being in the chair, on

A bill to prohibit the exportation of either cotton or tobacco the growth of the present year, except in certain cases;

and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Moore, the committee rose and, through their Chairman, reported that they had not finished the consideration of the bill, and asked leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to return to the House of Representatives a bill (H. R. 12), it being a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government from April 1 to the 30th of November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed; and the bill (H. R. —), being a bill to be entitled "An act to provide further means for the support of the Government," and inform this House that the bills aforesaid have not been engrossed by the Clerk of this House.

And on motion of Mr. Moore,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, March 28, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kepler.

Mr. Royston offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That, the Senate concurring, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate adjourn their respective Houses on Monday, the seventh day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at twelve o'clock meridian.

Also, the memorial of Nicholas Hunter, of Polk County, Ark., in relation to a claim for services in carrying the mail; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a bill to abolish the office of Assistant Secretary of State and the office of Assistant Attorney-General; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Garland presented the memorial of James T. Elliott in relation to a change of a post route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Hanly offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be, and he is hereby, instructed to furnish the members with stationery during the deliberations thereof, and that he be authorized to pay for the same out of the contingent fund provided by law.

Mr. Perkins introduced

A bill to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Perkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Royston, relative to the adjournment of Congress, was adopted.

Mr. Jones called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Holcombe demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained, the yeas and nays were recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 31 / Nays ..... 43 [44]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Gaither, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Read, Russell, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Batson, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Vest, Villeré, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. Moore moved to suspend the call of the States.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved (*the Senate concurring*), That when Congress shall adjourn on Monday, the seventh day of April, it will adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in July, unless sooner convened by the President.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with a copy of the official report of the battle of Bethel of June last, if not inconsistent with the public interest.

Also, the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

That the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules of the House by the following addition thereto:

No action shall be taken on a motion to reconsider in the same day in which a bill or joint resolution may pass.

Mr. Bridgers offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by bill or otherwise the commutation of rations in whole or in part by privates and noncommissioned officers in the service of the Confederate States.

Mr. McDowell presented the memorial of James G. Cook, postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., praying payment for mail service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Boyce presented the memorial of P. Pierson and others in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Foote offered the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

Whereas the present unholy and sanguinary war owes its accursed origin alone to Yankee cupidity and a semibarbarous and insatiable lust for political domination; and

Whereas the unvarying history of the past has been such as to afford unequivocal evidence that the Confederate States have at no time claimed anything at the hands of their late Northern allies save to be let alone and to be permitted to enjoy in peace the invaluable right of self-government; and

Whereas in the earlier stages of the war the whole South, with that moderation and disinterestedness which have ever marked her people, would have been entirely content with being allowed to withdraw forever from a union which had become to them a source of continued injustice and oppression, and were even willing in thus withdrawing to relinquish their unquestionable right to a proportionate share of the public domain and other articles of common property; and

Whereas the military struggle now in progress has been going on with varying results for more than twelve months, increasing every moment in its mischievous effects, and in the ferocious spirit with which it is waged by our unprincipled adversaries; and

Whereas it has been now most clearly demonstrated by experience that our soldiers are far superior to those of the enemy in courage, in energy, and in patient endurance of suffering and hardship, and that in all the essential military resources, except ironclad steamers and ordinary munitions of war, the Southern States are altogether superior to their selfish and mercenary foes; and

Whereas even in regard to these, it has recently become quite evident that by an enlightened and prudent husbanding of the cotton and tobacco, we shall be in a short time fully able to cope with the vandals of the North, both upon the water and the land; and

Whereas there has not been the least abatement either in the courage or the energy

of our Southern soldiers under recent military disasters, but that, on the contrary, our armies and our whole people have of late become greatly more enthusiastic and resolute and far more confident as to the ultimate result of our struggle for independence: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the manifest and universal wish of the people of the Confederate States that the war should be hereafter prosecuted with all proper vigor and enterprise, and that should the President call upon Congress for an army of a million of soldiers, and for an appropriation of two thousand millions of money, and should he deem it expedient, after driving the marauding foe beyond our confines, to carry the war into the enemy's country with a view to obtaining full indemnity for the past and security for the future, he will deserve, as he will assuredly receive, the hearty and united support of Congress and of the people.

On motion of Mr. Kenan, the resolutions were laid on the table; and
On motion of Mr. Kenner, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ralls moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Herbert introduced

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to receive into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of volunteers for the protection of the frontier of Texas;
which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Russell introduced

A joint resolution to authorize the State of Virginia to pay her quota of the war tax upon the terms prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the act levying the same at any time when the proper list shall be furnished;
which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their amendment, disagreed to by the House, to the joint resolution (H. R. —) relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Mr. Orr, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Clark the managers at the said conference on their part.

Mr. Curry moved that the House insist on its refusal to concur in the amendment of the Senate to a joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage, and that the House agree to the request of the Senate for a committee of conference; which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of Robert C. McLuer, praying payment for a slave lost in the public service; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Lyons presented the petition of J. D. Goodman, praying compensation for the loss of lager beer spoiled by the declaration of martial law; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Ralls presented the petition of certain citizens of Alabama, praying relief from draft; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to pecuniary aid to prisoners taken at Fort Donelson,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported back the memorial of Gen. Duff Green in relation to the extension of the Western North Carolina Railroad, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported back, with the same recommendation, the petition of S. C. Taylor in relation to a repeating gun; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act approved May 10, 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the public defense," approved May 6, 1861,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to which was referred

A bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That there be added to the Medical Department of the Confederate States Army, from the medical officers of which they will be appointed, two assistant surgeons-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and after ten years' service in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon-general, to be entitled to an increase of pay equal to that now provided by law for surgeons; also that there be added, to serve during the present war, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a surgeon of ten years' service, a grade of medical inspectors, to be selected from the medical officers of the Army, in such number, not exceeding ten, as the President may direct,

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend by inserting after the word "surgeons" the words "but such offices not to continue beyond the present war."

The amendment was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing Congress that the President had to-day approved and signed an act to fix the times for holding the Confederate court for the northern district of Georgia.

Mr. Miles moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Heiskell's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Singleton called the question; which was seconded, and the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. Swan moved to recommit the bill and amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs, and called the question; which was seconded, and the motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend by adding after the word "war" the words

Provided, That surgeons in the Army of the Confederate States may be appointed assistant surgeons-general without prejudice to their position in said Army.

Mr. Atkins called the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment was agreed to.

And the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 28, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The operation of the various laws now in force for raising armies has exhibited the necessity for reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been

made have rendered the system so complicated as to make it often quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior enactments are modified by more recent legislation.

There is also embarrassment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which have continued to exist between myself and the executives of the several States; and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system for exercising the power of raising armies which is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and seacoast have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute, and so self-sacrificing that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render, military service need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of 18 years require further instruction—men of matured experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field. These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defense, ready to be called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the field only while the emergency exists. But, in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary that, in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate age not legally exempt for good cause should pay their debt of military service to the country, that the burthens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation heretofore enacted which would conflict with the system proposed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Miles, to whom was referred sundry resolutions in relation to paying the Virginia militia, reported

A bill to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia; which was read first and second times and placed on the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Russell moved to reconsider the vote by which the message of the President was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to keep the effective strength of the Army constantly equal to its legal number,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the organization of troops in the service of the Confederate States to be armed with pikes when other available arms can not be obtained,

reported back the same, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title of the same being under consideration,

Mr. Miles moved to strike out the whole of the original title and to insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

A bill to provide for keeping all firearms in the armies of the Confederate States in the hands of effective men.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the thirty-first instant, this House will have night sessions, to commence at half past seven o'clock postmeridian.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to amend the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved March 6, 1861;

which was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the employment of negroes on Government work,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

With a view to secure against loss the owners of negroes in portions of the Confederacy exposed to invasion by the enemy, and to enable the Government to make available for purposes of defense the labor of such negroes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ for the service of the Confederate States, during the continuance of the war, such able-bodied negro men from the age of sixteen to fifty as may tendered by their owners, to be employed in Government works, in Government foundries, in the fabrication of saltpeter, the construction of military roads, the erection of fortifications, or in such other labor as their services may be found valuable, on condition of their being clothed and fed by the Government and returned to their owners at the end of the war or their value paid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President to have the value of such negroes fixed at the time of their employment and to provide suitable regulations and officers for their proper care and control,

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the same by striking out the words "either in kind or value" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or their value paid."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hilton moved to amend by adding after the words "continuance of the war" the words "at not more than one-half of the current rate of hire in the locality where employed."

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill and amendments were placed on the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, by the unanimous consent of the House, reported as follows:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a resolution adopted by this House on the 25th instant, instructing an investigation of the mode adopted by the different Departments in the execution of printing for the Confederate Government, beg leave to submit the following letter from the Superintendent of Public Printing as containing the information sought:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
"BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
"*Richmond, March 26, 1862.*

"Hon. E. BARKSDALE,
"*Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.*

"SIR: Your note of this date, inclosing a resolution of Congress 'instructing the Committee on Public Printing to ascertain and inform the House what mode is adopted by the different Departments having printing done for the execution of the work, whether by private contract or by sealed proposals, and to ascertain whether the rates paid by the Government are the same as for printing done on private account,' has been received. In reply I have the honor to state that under the act entitled

'An act in relation to public printing,' approved February 27, 1861, contracts were made by the chief officers of the Executive Departments 'of the Government for all necessary printing in connection with their several offices,' and, together with the bonds required by law, filed in this office. These contracts were awarded to the lowest responsible bidders.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEO. E. W. NELSON,
"*Superintendent Public Printing.*"

The report was agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Atkins of Tennessee.

And on motion of Mr. Foster,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Wilcox moved that the House do now adjourn.

On which motion he demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 25 [26]
Nays 40

Yeas: Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Crockett, Davis, De Jarnette, Garland, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, and Villeré.

So the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

A joint resolution to authorize the suspension of the execution of an act to authorize the President to cause to be constructed certain gunboats, approved December 24, 1861.

Mr. Kenner moved that the House do now adjourn.

On which motion Mr. Wilcox demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained, the yeas and nays were recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas 27
Nays 14

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Burnett, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Farrow, Garland, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Miles, Perkins, and Smith of North Carolina.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Crockett, Gartrell, Holt, Menees, Read, Royston, Singleton, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion prevailed.

And the House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, March 29, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Peterkin.

The Chair announced as the committee of conference, under the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Curry:

Messrs. Curry of Alabama, Chambers of Mississippi, and Holt of Georgia.

The Chair laid before the House a communication of the Secretary of War, informing the House that copies of all reports in regard to the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, were submitted to the Provisional Congress, and are now to be found upon its files; which was read and, on motion, was laid on the table.

The Chair laid before the House a report, with accompanying documents, from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the war tax; which was read and, on motion of Mr. Kenner, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Holt moved that the call of the States be suspended, and that the House proceed to the call of the committees.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Curry presented an account of Starke & Cardozo for stationery furnished to the Provisional Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Pugh presented an account of Judge Acree, of Alabama, for taking the census; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Chilton offered

A joint resolution for raising a special committee for purposes therein named;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend by striking out in third line the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirteen," and inserting in fourth line, between the words "members" and "on," the words "one from each State;" so as to make it read "consisting of thirteen members, one from each State."

The amendment was agreed to.

And the joint resolutions as amended were engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Garland, the House then took up for consideration the resolution offered by him increasing the number of the Military Committee from nine to thirteen.

Mr. Foote demanded the question thereon; which being ordered, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, by the consent of the House, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A joint resolution to authorize the State of Virginia to pay her quota of the war tax upon the terms prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the act levying the same at any time when the proper list shall be furnished,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the resolution lie on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Kenner, by consent, from the same committee, reported

A bill to be entitled "An act to enable the States assuming the payment of their quota of the war tax to pay the same into the Treasury;" which was read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Marshall offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of allowing the twelve months' volunteers now in the Confederate service the privilege of extending their term of service under their present respective organization for a period not less than ninety days, whenever such extension may be deemed expedient by the President;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Richmond, March 29, 1862.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a report and accompanying tabular statement from the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th instant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Jones moved that the Doorkeeper be allowed the services of his assistant in the House during the secret sessions of the same.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Gartrell, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred two bills—one to make Treasury notes a legal tender, and one to make Treasury notes issued by the Confederate States of America a lawful tender in the payment of debts—and also a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the constitutionality of making Treasury notes a legal tender, reported that the committee had duly considered the subject referred, and, without expressing any opinion upon the constitutional point involved, recommended that the bills be placed upon the Calendar, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and that the same lie on the table.

On motion, the bills were placed on the Calendar, and the resolution was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Harris, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Ayers & Littlepage in relation to a bullet-rolling machine, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Tibbs, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

A joint resolution to authorize the suspension of the execution of an act to authorize the President to cause to be constructed certain gunboats, approved December 24, 1861;

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae in the chair, on

A bill to prevent the exportation of either cotton or tobacco the growth of the present year, in certain cases;

and having spent some time therein, rose and, Mr. McRae, their Chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, the said bill under consideration, and had come to no conclusion.

And on motion of Mr. Curry,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Monday.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—MONDAY, March 31, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

The Chair announced the following as additional members of the Committee on Military Affairs:

Messrs. Eli M. Bruce of Kentucky, Villeré of Louisiana, Hilton of Florida, and Wilcox of Texas.

And Mr. Chambers of Mississippi, in place of Mr. Davis, excused.

Mr. Dargan presented the memorial of certain citizens of Mobile, praying for the declaration of martial law in that city; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foster introduced

A bill to encourage the manufacture of iron, lead, and copper, and the production of coal;

which was read first and second times, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House the amount of army clothing and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, subsistence stores, and the number and appraised value of cavalry and artillery horses, lost, destroyed, or captured by the enemy since the beginning of the war, and also the aggregate cost of subsistence supplies heretofore purchased and the quantities of the several kinds thereof now in store.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Moore moved to suspend the call of the States.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, bills of the House of the following titles, viz:

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase his personal staff;" and

A bill to be entitled "An act to enable the States assuming the payment of their quotas of the war tax to pay the same into the Treasury."

Mr. Curry offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the House hereafter meet at eleven o'clock antemeridian.

On the adoption of which Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays; and
The demand being sustained,
The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 47 / Nays 36

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Cooke, Davis, De Jarnette, Gardenhire, Garland, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Heiskell, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Read, Russell, Staples, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Royston presented the memorial of R. G. Gaines, of Scott County, Ark., for a post route from Parks post-office, Scott County, Ark., by way of Davis Place to Black Fork, in Scott County, Ark.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. H. W. Bruce presented a letter of J. W. Davies; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Machen presented the memorial of B. H. Willis, acting quartermaster; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Crockett offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Whereas the President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, recommended to the border slave States of this Confederacy now in the military occupation of the United States, the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation; and
Whereas the so-called Union citizens of said States may attempt to carry into execution the recommendation of the President; to counteract which
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the importation of slaves for merchandise or otherwise into any of the other States of this Confederacy from any States or State that may adopt a system of gradual emancipation.

Mr. Chambers presented the letter and account of John Hunter, of Natchez, Miss.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Clapp presented resolutions as to the prosecution of the war and other matters; which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Miles presented a communication from the Quartermaster-General; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Chief of Ordnance; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Miles gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the rules of the House by adding thereto the following, to wit:

That the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs have leave to report to the House at any time.

Mr. Atkins gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the rules of the House by adding thereto the following, to wit:

The Speaker of this House shall call the States for bills and resolutions on Monday of each week and on no other day during the remainder of this session of Congress.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if he shall deem it compatible with the public interest, to direct the Secretary of War to send to this House a copy of the official report of General A. Sidney Johnston to the interrogatories propounded to him by the order of the President, touching the recent military disaster at Fort Donelson; also a copy of General Gideon J. Pillow's supplementary report in regard to the Fort Donelson affair and the attendant documents.

Also, the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the Secretary of War to respond to the interrogatories heretofore propounded by this House to his immediate predecessor in office, touching the recent military disaster at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and the surrender of the city of Nashville into the hands of the enemy, if he shall deem it compatible with the public interest that said interrogatories shall be answered.

Also, the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by the Speaker of this House, to consist of five members, charged with the duty of inquiring into the alleged abuses in the Medical Department of the Army, the defects of the system, if such exist, and failures in the administration of the department.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have indefinitely postponed a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution for raising a special committee for purposes therein named.

Which I am directed to return to the House of Representatives.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President had approved and signed

A joint resolution to authorize the suspension of an act to authorize the President to cause to be constructed certain gunboats, approved December 24, 1861.

Mr. Currin presented three designs for a flag; which were referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Herbert moved to reconsider the vote by which

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to receive into service a regiment of twelve months' volunteers from Texas,

was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion prevailed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Preston, Swan, and Tibbs.

Mr. Staples offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the appointment of a special commissioner to proceed to the counties constituting the military district late under the command of Brigadier-Generals Floyd and Wise and hear proof of claims against the Government for provisions, stores, clothing, and other articles furnished the armies of the Confederate States.

Mr. Russell, by unanimous consent, withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the message of the President in regard to the enrollment of persons for military service was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Goode presented a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

The Speaker presented the memorial of James D. Hawkins, for services as collector of war tax; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Lyons presented the memorial of "Women of the South;" which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House the resolution passed on Friday last, fixing the seventh day of April next for the adjournment of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Royston, the resolution was laid on the table.

And on motion of Mr. Garnett, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

And on motion of Mr. Holt,

Adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Holt moved that the House resolve itself into open session.

The motion did not prevail.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill from the House of Representatives (H. R. —) making appropriations for the support of the Government from April 1 to the 30th of November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae in the chair, on

A bill to prevent the exportation of either cotton or tobacco the growth of the present year, except in certain cases;

and having spent some time therein, rose, and Mr. McRae, their Chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, said bill under consideration, and had come to no conclusion.

Mr. Lyons presented the memorial of Messrs. Cropper & Baker, praying the remission of duties on certain railroad iron.

Mr. Conrad moved to refer the same to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Garnett moved to refer to a select committee of three.

The motion was lost.

And the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Conrad, the same was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, April 1, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

The Chair announced as the committee under the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Foote, the following:

Messrs. Ralls of Alabama, Menees of Tennessee, Sexton of Texas, McLean of North Carolina, and Johnston of Virginia.

Mr. Jones moved that the call of the States be suspended and that the House proceed to the call of the committees; which was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing copies of the official reports of the battle of Bethel; which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Burnett, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Chrisman.

The House then took up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That there be added to the standing committees of the House a committee on war and ordnance, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the same was laid on the table.

Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Foote, requesting the President to have certain interrogatories propounded to a former Secretary of War answered by the present Secretary.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House, to whom was referred

A resolution inquiring as to the expediency of adopting a rule that no bill should be put on its passage until printed and distributed, unless by a two-thirds vote,

reported a resolution, with the recommendation that it pass; which is as follows, to wit:

No bill or joint resolution shall be put on its passage except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, until the same has been printed and distributed;

which was read and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Holt, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the production and purchase of cotton,

reported a bill to provide additional means for the prosecution of the war by the purchase of cotton; which was read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Garnett, from the same committee, to whom was referred sundry bills in relation to the tariff, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the bills lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett, from the same committee, also reported

A bill to admit imports duty free, except such as may be imported from the United States of America;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Garnett demanded the previous question, which was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Lyons demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays; which was seconded.

Pending which,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

The act to authorize the President to increase his personal staff;

Also, the act to enable the States assuming the payment of their quotas of the war tax to pay the same into the Treasury; and

S. 3. An act to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;

And the Speaker signed the same.

And the yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 42 [41] / Nays 37

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Burnett, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Harris, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Lander, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Vest, Villeré, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Baldwin, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Curry, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, Moore, Ralls, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, and Trippe.

So the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. Kenner moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering "additional estimates for clerks to be employed in the offices of the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and depositaries of the Confederate States," and I recommend that the appropriation be made of the sums and for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was also received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, as follows:

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to a "resolution of the House" requesting the President to furnish to the House "a copy of the report of Gen. H. A. Wise touching the fall of Roanoke Island, which was made by him to the Secretary of War under date of the 21st of February, 1862, if not inconsistent with the public interest."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Foote moved that the message, with its accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "Military Affairs" and inserting the words "special committee on Roanoke disaster," and called the question thereon; which was seconded.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Foote moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections on the memorial of J. P. Johnson, of Arkansas.

Mr. Dupré moved to dispense with the reading of the same.

Mr. Miles moved a call of the House.

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being seconded,

Were recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 34 / Nays ..... 37 [39]

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Garnett, Harris, Hartridge, Holcombe, Kenner, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Clark, Dargan, De Jarnette, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which reads as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled 'An act to amend an act to provide for the public defense,' approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;" and

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to fix the compensation of the President of the Confederate States."

The Senate have also passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, viz:

S. 11. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization of the Navy,' approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;"

S. 1. A bill to recognize the organization of certain military companies;

S. 18. A bill declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President;

S. 31. A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers;" and

S. 6. A joint resolution directing how prize money shall be paid in certain cases.

In all which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wright of Texas, on account of sickness.

The further reading of the report of the Committee on Elections was then dispensed with.

Mr. Crockett moved to amend the report of the committee by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

(1) *Resolved*, That the Honorable A. H. Garland is not entitled to a seat in this House as the member from the Third district in the State of Arkansas.

(2) *Resolved*, That the Honorable J. P. Johnson is entitled to a seat as a member of this House from the Third district in the State of Arkansas.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Crockett by substituting therefor the following:

Resolved, That the Honorable A. H. Garland is entitled to retain his seat as a member of this House from the Third district in the State of Arkansas.

Pending which,

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Holt, by the consent of the House, from the committee of conference to whom was referred

A joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage, reported as follows:

That they have met, and, after full and free conference, they have agréed to recommend and do recommend as follows:

That the House of Representatives do recede from their disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the same.

Mr. Chambers moved that the report be agreed to.

Mr. Curry called for the question; which being seconded, the report was agreed to.

And on motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

The Chair laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the house of delegates of the State of Virginia:

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: In accordance with a resolution of the house of delegates, I respectfully tender for the use of the House of Representatives during the recess of the general assembly, the hall of the house of delegates.

As soon as the hall is vacated, it will be transferred to the proper officers of the House of Representatives.

I am, with much respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Speaker of House of Delegates.

Mr. Curry moved that the House take a recess of five minutes, at the expiration of which time it reassemble in the hall of the house of delegates.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend the motion by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

That when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet in the hall of the house of delegates to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The amendment was lost, and the motion of Mr. Curry was agreed to.

The House then took a recess of five minutes, and reassembled in the hall of the house of delegates, when Mr. Davis moved that the House return to the hall just vacated.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Davis moved that the members proceed to draw for seats.

Mr. Holt moved to amend by substituting in lieu thereof the following words "that the States be called and the members from each State select seats together."

Mr. Curry moved that the motion and amendment be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert moved to suspend the rules requiring the States and committees to be called, and that the House proceed to the consideration of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to receive a regiment of volunteers for the protection of the frontier of Texas.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Jones moved to dispense with the call of the States, and that the House proceed to the call of the committees; which was agreed to.

On motion, the House took up for consideration

A bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means entitled "An act to admit imports duty free, except such as may be imported from the United States of America."

The bill having been read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all laws and parts of laws by which duties are levied and collected on foreign goods, wares, or merchandise imported from foreign countries are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise heretofore imported or now in bond.

Mr. Clopton moved to amend the first section by striking out all after the enacting clause in the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That all laws by which duties are imposed and collected upon any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the Confederate States from any foreign State are suspended during the continuance of the present war, except as to goods, wares, or merchandise which may be imported from the United States.

Mr. Russell moved the following as an amendment to the amendment, to wit:

That no duties shall be collected upon any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into any part or place of the Confederate States which shall be, at the time, blockaded or declared by the enemy to be blockaded, during the present war, unless the same be imported from the United States.

Mr. Garnett demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Clopton,

Mr. Jones called for the question; which being ordered, the amendment did not prevail.

Mr. Jones called the question, which was upon engrossing and reading the bill a third time.

The demand was seconded, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Jones demanded the question thereon; which being ordered, Mr. De Jarnette demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained.

Pending which,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

A bill to provide further means for the support of the Government;

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House took up for consideration a bill, reported back from the Senate with an amendment, to provide further means for the support of the Government; and

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the same was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The vote was then recorded as follows, on the passage of the bill to admit imports duty free, except such as may be imported from the United States of America:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 67 / Nays 16

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Horatio W. Bruce, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Davis, De Jarnette, Ewing, Gentry, Harris, Heiskell, Lyons, McDowell, Moore, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, and Smith of Virginia.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill from the Senate relative to the estimates of the several heads of departments,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from same committee, reported

A bill to remit the duty on railroad iron sufficient to complete the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad;

which was read the first and second times.

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Jones moved that the Speaker be authorized to appoint temporarily an additional member on the Committee on Enrolled Bills; which was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed Mr. Goode, of Virginia.

Mr. Kenner, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported

A bill to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers;

which was read the first and second times.

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

Whereas the issue and deposit of Treasury notes at the offices connected with the Treasury involve an increase of labor and responsibility:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary is hereby authorized to employ such additional tellers and bookkeepers as are required at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers for the additional duties required in the receipt and disbursement of Treasury notes; provided, the compensation to be allowed shall not exceed the rates of fifteen hundred dollars per annum for each teller clerk, and provided also that the number of clerks to be employed shall not exceed seven,

Mr. Foster moved to amend by adding thereto the following words, to wit:

Provided, That no persons shall be appointed under this bill who may be subject to military duty.

Mr. Moore demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Ralls moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "fifteen hundred dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twelve hundred dollars."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend by adding the following words, to wit:

Provided, That no person shall be appointed in either of said offices who is under the age of forty years and capable of active service in the Army.

Mr. Lyons moved that the words "forty years" be stricken out of the amendment.

The motion was lost, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Menees moved to amend by striking out the words "fifteen hundred dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twelve hundred dollars," and called for the yeas and nays thereon.

The call was sustained,

And the vote was recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas.....43 [44] / Nays.....29 [31]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Burnett, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Marshall, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Garland, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, Miles, Pugh, Read, Vest, and Villeré.

So the amendment was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 35. A bill to be entitled "An act to increase the number of depositories of public funds;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government

from April 1 to the 30th of November, 1862, and for objects hereinafter expressed;

A resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage;

A bill amending an act approved May 10, 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the public defense," approved March 6, 1861; and

A bill fixing the compensation of the President of the Confederate States.

The Speaker signed the same.

The bill under consideration was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Menees moved to amend the title by striking out the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the salaries of clerks in the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers.

Mr. Moore called the question; which being ordered, the amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, a Senate bill to increase the number of depositories of public funds was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to receive into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of volunteers for the protection of the frontier of Texas.

And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the Confederate States a regiment of volunteers that are now in service in the State of Texas, for the protection of the frontier of said State against Indian depredations; said regiment shall constitute a part of the Army of the Confederate States, and be subject to the laws governing the same,

Mr. Gray moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the Secretary of War be authorized to receive into the service of the Confederate States of America a regiment of volunteers raised by the State of Texas for the protection of the frontier of said State against Indian depredations, upon such terms as may be agreed on between the President and the governor of Texas. And said regiment, when so received, shall constitute a part of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Gray by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

That the President is hereby authorized and empowered to receive into the service of the Confederate States, so far as to pay and support, a regiment of volunteers raised by a law of the State of Texas, for the defense of the frontier of said State. The said regiment to be controlled and managed by the provisions of said law.

Mr. Welsh called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Moore moved to refer the bill and amendments to a special committee to be composed of the members of the Texas delegation.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Curry called the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Gray was lost.

And the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Ashe moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of

A bill authorizing the employment of additional clerks in the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read and laid on the table, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, conveying information sought by a resolution of the House, requesting the President to communicate to the House what additional sums of money, if any, are in his judgment necessary to the Departments of War and Navy, in order to secure a successful prosecution of the war and effective defense of the Confederate States during the time for which Congress at its present session should make provision.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War, affording as far as practicable the information sought by the resolutions of inquiry adopted by the House of Representatives in regard to the disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, etc., and replying to the additional resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 31, 1862, calling for the official response of Gen. A. S. Johnston to the interrogatories propounded to him in regard to those subjects; and also for a copy of the supplementary report of General Pillow in regard to the affair at Fort Donelson.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and documents were referred to the Committee on the Fort Donelson disaster.

The Chair also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the House, in relation to the plan and construction of the Virginia; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heiskell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to legalize the acts of the district attorney, marshal, and deputy marshals of Tennessee;

which was read first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lyons,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Perkins, by the consent of the House, offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to insure the punishment of crimes committed in the Army, and not provided for under the military code, and which have occurred in localities surrendered to the enemy;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, by the consent of the House, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of all deputy marshals in the Confederate States for taking the census for the year 1860, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of the States was suspended, and the House proceeded to the call of the committees.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to

A bill to provide further means for the support of the Government, reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur therein.

Upon which,

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report from the Committee on Elections.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

A bill to legalize the acts of the district attorney, marshals, and deputy marshals of Tennessee; and

A bill to be entitled "An act to remit the duty on railroad iron sufficient to complete the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad."

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President on yesterday approved and signed an act entitled "An act to enable the States assuming the payment of their quotas of the war tax to pay the same into the Treasury."

The President also, on yesterday, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase his personal staff."

Mr. Foote, by the consent of the House, offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That Mr. Johnson, the contestant, be allowed to speak and be heard by this House in vindication of his claim, and that Mr. Garland, the present occupant, be allowed to speak in reply and close the debate.

A message was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President has to-day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to fix the compensation of the President of the Confederate States."

Also, a bill entitled "Joint resolution relating to the manner of paying members of the Provisional Congress the arrearages of their pay and mileage."

He has also, to-day, approved and signed an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Government from April first to the thirtieth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for objects hereinafter expressed."

He has also, to-day, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to amend an act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled 'An act to amend an act to provide for the public defense,' approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

Mr. Gardenhire moved that the Senate be requested to return to the House

A bill to provide further means for the support of the Government.

Mr. Boteler, by the consent of the House, introduced

A bill to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia for service rendered;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lyons,

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to

A bill of the House to provide further means for the support of the Government.

And the first amendment being under consideration, which is to strike out after the word "dollars," in the first section of the bill, the words

to be apportioned in their respective amounts as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most advantageous to the public interest,

and insert in lieu thereof the words

of which fifty millions shall be in Treasury notes, to be issued without reserve; ten millions in Treasury notes to be issued as a reserve fund, and to be issued to pay any sudden or unexpected call for deposits, and one hundred and fifty millions certificates of stock or bonds,

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the amendment by striking out therefrom the words "one hundred and fifty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred and sixty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved further to amend by adding to the amendment of the Senate the following, to wit:

Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall meet the requisitions from the War and Navy Departments in Treasury notes.

The amendment was lost, and the amendment of the Senate as amended was concurred in.

And the second amendment of the Senate being under consideration, which is to insert after the word "exchange," in the first section, the words "or Treasury notes,"

The same was concurred in.

And the third amendment being under consideration, which was to insert in section second, after the word "dollars," the words

which fifty millions shall constitute a part of the one hundred and fifty-five millions of stock and bonds above authorized,

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the same was amended by striking out "one hundred and fifty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred and sixty-five."

And the amendment as amended was concurred in.

And on motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTIETH DAY—FRIDAY, April 4, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Holcombe.

Mr. Baldwin presented the memorial of William Henry Effinger for pay as adjutant; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Miles, by the unanimous consent of the House, moved that the House take up for consideration a resolution offered by him, to allow the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs to report at any time.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the amendment of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House (H. R. —) entitled "A bill to provide further means for the support of the Government."

Mr Gardenhire called for the question on the amendments to the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Johnson, the contestant, requested that the argument of his counsel, Thomas B. Monroe, be placed upon the files of the House; to which Mr. Garland objected.

The request was granted.

Mr. Gardenhire withdrew the call for the question and moved that the amendments to the report of the committee be laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Crockett demanded the yeas and nays;

Which being seconded,

Were recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	44
Nays	42

Yeas: Ashe, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Herbert, Jenkins, Jones, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the report of the Committee on Elec-

tions by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

Resolved, That the report of the committee be recommitted to the committee with instructions to require the contestant to produce before it authenticated copies of the poll books of Arkansas, and if practicable the ballots, within ten days after the commencement of the next session of this House, and also to give leave to the parties to the contest to produce before it at the same time any testimony which either of them may take upon reasonable notice to his opponent, and then to report to this House whether the sitting member or the contestant is entitled to his seat.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the previous question was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

The question then being on agreeing to the report of the committee, Mr. Crockett called for the yeas and nays;

Which are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 49 / Nays ..... 36 [37]

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foster, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Machen, McLean, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Ralls, Read, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Staples, and Villeré.

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to remit the duty on railroad iron sufficient to complete the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad;

A bill to legalize the acts of the district attorney, marshal, and deputy marshals of Tennessee; and

A bill to provide for keeping all firearms in the armies of the Confederate States in the hands of effective men;

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Ralls,

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, April 5, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the House took up for consideration a bill to regulate the compensation of deputy postmasters.

And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of July next, the deputy postmasters of the Confederate States be allowed the following commissions, and none other, for their compensation, respectively, viz: On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty per cent, except such deputy post-

masters as receive the mail regularly at their offices between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, who shall be entitled to sixty per cent on the amount received as postage under one hundred dollars. On all sums over one hundred dollars received as postage and not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent. On all sums so received over four hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty per cent, and on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, ten per cent. Deputy postmasters at distributing offices shall receive eight per cent commission on the amount of postage on letters and packages received at such distributing offices, respectively, for distribution; which said several commissions shall be allowed quarterly and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, but these commissions shall in no case exceed the maximum compensation now allowed by law.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty."

And, on a division of the House, a quorum not being present,

Mr. Royston demanded a call of the House, and the call being sustained, was as follows, to wit:

The following-named members were present, viz (those not marked):

The following-named members were absent, viz (marked with a *):

Arrington,
Ashe,
Atkins,
*Ayer,
*Baldwin,
*Barksdale,
*Batson,
Bell,
*Bonham,
Boteler,
Boyce,
*Breckinridge,
*Bridgers,
*Bruce, Horatio W.
*Bruce, Eli M.
Burnett,
*Chambers,
Chambliss,
Chilton,
*Chrisman,
Clapp,
Clark,
Clopton,
*Conrad,
Conrow,
Cooke,
*Crockett,
*Currin,
Curry,
Dargan,
Davidson,
Davis,
*Dawkins,
De Jarnette,
Dupré,
*Elliott,
*Ewing,
*Farrow,
*Foote,
Foster,
*Freeman,
*Gaither,
Gardenhire,
Garland,
Garnett,
Gartrell,
*Gentry,
Goode,
Graham,
*Gray,
Hanly,
*Harris,
Hartridge,
Heiskell,
Herbert,
Hilton,
*Hodge,
*Holcombe,
Holt,
*Hyer,
*Jenkins,
Johnston,
Jones,
Kenan of Georgia,
Kenan of North Carolina,
Kenner,
*Lander,
*Lewis,
Lyon,
*Lyons,
*Machen,
Marshall,
McDowell,
McLean,

McRae,
*McQueen,
Menees,
*Miles,
Moore,
*Munnerlyn,
Perkins,
*Preston,
*Pryor,
Pugh,
Ralls,
*Read,
Royston,
Russell,
Sexton,
*Singleton,
Smith of Alabama,
Smith of North Carolina,
Smith of Virginia,
*Staples,
*Strickland,
*Swan,
*Tibbs,
Trippe,
*Vest,
Villeré,
*Welsh,
Wilcox,
*Wright of Georgia,
Wright of Texas,
Wright of Tennessee,
Speaker.

Mr. Davis moved that all proceedings under the call be suspended.

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 54 / Nays 7

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Villeré, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Clark, Foster, McRae, Ralls, Smith of Virginia, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the proceedings under the call were suspended.

The question being upon agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Jones to the bill under consideration,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Trippe moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

And the vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones was recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ..... 17 / Nays 43

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Clapp, Cooke, Davis, Ewing, Gardenhire, Garnett, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Ralls, Smith of Alabama, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Trippe, Villeré, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster demanded the question, which was upon the engrossment of the bill.

The question was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Curry offered a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the House what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the act for connecting the Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina railroads, and for the connection of the railroad from Selma, in Alabama, to Meridian, in Mississippi;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foster presented a design for a flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Mr. Clopton offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is expedient and necessary to punish any citizen of or person residing in the Confederate States, who may sell, barter, or exchange any cotton, tobacco, or other commodity to and with alien enemies, and those persons giving them aid and comfort; and report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution

That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform this House what is the present status of General Robert E. Lee and what are his duties.

(2) *Resolved*, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish this House a court etiquette for the use of members having business with the department over which General Lee presides.

Mr. Moore moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table, and called the question thereon; which was seconded, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Foster introduced

A bill to promote the efficiency of the Army;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ralls presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jackson and Marshall counties, Ala., for a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Hartridge presented two memorials from sundry citizens of Tatnall and Bullock counties, and of Waynesboro, Ga., in relation to mail routes; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Clark presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Greene County, Ga., in relation to cotton; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, without being read.

Also, the memorial of J. H. Chritly, of Athens, Ga., in relation to post routes; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Gartrell presented the memorial of Barnet Phillips for citizenship; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments report to this House on the first of the next session the number, names, and place of residence of all the clerks and employees in their respective Departments, and the amount of pay received by each; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Kenner offered

A joint resolution to cause the journals and proceedings of the Convention and Provisional Congress to be printed;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Davis offered

A resolution that the House will after this day meet at 12 o'clock m.; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Clapp offered the memorial of sundry citizens of Lafayette County, Miss., in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Clapp introduced

A bill for the relief of taxpayers in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Ashe presented the petition of John Manning in relation to a reserved navy list; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to organize a signal corps;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to increase the Corps of Engineers of the Provisional Army; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the Provisional Army; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to amend an act to provide for the public defense, and to regulate the appointment of generals; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Farrow presented the memorial of William H. Stribling, asking pay for taking the census; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Menees presented the memorial and communication from sundry citizens of Sumner County, Tenn., in relation to Confederate money; which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Atkins offered

A resolution that no member of this House shall speak more than once or longer than twenty-five minutes upon the same subject without the consent of the House during the present session,

and moved that the rule requiring it to lie over for two days be suspended.

The motion was lost, and the resolution laid over under the rule.

Mr. Foote offered

A joint resolution in relation to the extension of the time of the enlistments of twelve months' volunteers;

When,

On motion of Mr. Holt, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Graham offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed

to inquire into the expediency of a law exempting from sale, under the act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, the property, both real and personal, of all the officers and soldiers of our Army during the time they may be so engaged in the service; and that said committee report as early as practicable by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Boteler offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of February 15, 1862, in reference to the pay of deceased soldiers, as to obviate the difficulties and delays which claimants under said act are now subjected to;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Boteler presented a letter from John Kern, jr., of Richmond, Va., in reference to pay of deceased soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Boteler introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Kernstown; which were read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolutions were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Staples offered

A resolution that the Committee on Claims inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making compensation to Sydney S. Baxter for services rendered the Government in investigating charges against certain disloyal citizens imprisoned in the city of Richmond;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved that he be excused from serving on the Committee on Ways and Means.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved that the House take up for consideration certain bills relating to the fees of clerks, marshals, etc.

Mr. Vest introduced

A bill to amend an act for the relief of the State of Missouri, approved January 25, 1861;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the war tax; which was read and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a letter from Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia; which is as follows:

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith resign my seat as a member of Congress.

Respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of Virginia of the resignation of Roger A. Pryor as a member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was

referred a bill from the Senate to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with the following amendment, to wit: Strike out the word "four," wherever occurring, and insert in lieu thereof the word "three."

And the bill having been read as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act enlistments in the Marine Corps shall be for the term of the existing war, or for the period of four years, as the recruit may elect at the time of enlistment.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That every able-bodied man who may enlist and be received into the Marine Corps shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid at the time of joining the corps, and every noncommissioned officer, musician, and private now in the Marine Corps who may have enlisted for three years shall be entitled to receive the sum of forty dollars as an equivalent bounty.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of forty thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Conrad, from same committee, reported

A bill to authorize the establishment of a naval school;

which was read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar.

Also, a bill to amend an act to provide for the organization of the Navy, approved March 16, 1861, and for other purposes; which was read the first and second times, placed upon the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms; which was read the first and second times, placed upon the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conrad, from same committee, to which was referred

A bill to authorize the President to confer temporary rank and command for service with volunteer troops on officers of the Marine Corps of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, and moved that the same be placed upon the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

A bill (S. 25) to be entitled "An act relative to the pay and allowances of deceased soldiers;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Foote, which was seconded, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, resolved itself into open session;

When,

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate to meet such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House for the purpose of framing a joint rule indicating what questions shall be discussed in both bodies in secret session."

In which resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have appointed as said committee on their part Mr. Yancey, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the House took up for consideration the resolution from the Senate to appoint a joint committee to decide what questions shall be discussed in secret session.

Mr. Curry moved that the resolution be adopted, and the Speaker be authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the House.

The motion prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, unanimously, a resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Kernstown.

The Senate have agreed to the amendment of the House to the Senate bill (S. 17) to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Proceeded to the consideration of joint resolutions offered by Mr. Foote in relation to the extension of the time of the enlistments of twelve months' volunteers.

Mr. Miles moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

The motion prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 33. A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Sexton, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session;

When,

The Speaker signed

A bill relative to the estimates of the heads of the several Departments,

reported by Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly engrossed and enrolled.

Mr. Davis moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

And the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae in the chair, on

A bill to prevent the exportation of either cotton or tobacco of the present crop, in certain cases;

and having spent some time therein, the committee rose, and Mr. McRae, their Chairman, reported that according to order they have had the bill under consideration and have come to conclusion thereon, and reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommend that the amendment be printed.

On motion of Mr. Curry,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—MONDAY, April 7, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crumley.

Mr. Wilcox, by the consent of the House, introduced the following joint resolutions; which were read and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this Congress have learned with feelings of deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of Nations the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee.

Resolved, That the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, can not but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skillful, and gallant an officer.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of General Johnston, the Senate concurring, the Congress adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Barksdale presented a letter from Gen. A. Sidney Johnston to the President of the Confederate States of America in relation to the recent disasters in Kentucky and Tennessee; which was read and, on motion, was referred to the special committee appointed to investigate the disaster at Fort Donelson.

Mr. Smith of Virginia offered the following resolution; which was read and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this House, from respect to the memory of General A. Sidney Johnston and the officers and men who have fallen in the defense of their country in the hour of a great and glorious victory over our ruthless enemy, do now adjourn.

So the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, April 8, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. Gardenhire, by consent, withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to a bill to provide further means for the support of the Government.

Mr. Foster introduced joint resolutions of thanks to our officers and soldiers; which were read the first and second times.

Mr. Foster moved that the rule be suspended requiring the resolutions to be referred, and demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The demand being seconded, the vote is recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 36 / Nays ..... 30 [31]

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Batson, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyon, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Baldwin, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Conrow, Cooke, Davidson, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Gardenhire, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall,

McLean, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russell, Vest, Villeré, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative,

The rule was not suspended; and

On motion, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair announced as the committee on the part of the House, under the joint resolutions from the Senate to frame a joint rule indicating what questions shall be discussed in both bodies in secret session,

Messrs. Curry of Alabama, Russell of Virginia, and Kenner of Louisiana.

Mr. Garland presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Camden, Ark., in relation to a mail route between Camden and Eunice; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of the States was suspended, and the House proceeded to call the committees.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

Resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Kernstown.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act for the relief of the State of Missouri, approved January 27, 1862,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the bill lie on the table.

The report was agreed to.

A bill to authorize the advance of a certain sum of money to the State of Missouri.

The bill was read first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill of the Senate to increase the number of depositories of public funds,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of taxes in certain States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

On motion, the consideration of the bill and amendment was postponed until to-morrow.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

The great importance of the news just received from Tennessee induces me to depart from established usage, and to make to you this communication in advance of official reports.

From telegraphic dispatches received from official sources, I am able to announce to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty God to crown the Confederate arms with a glorious and decisive victory over our invaders.

On the morning of the 6th instant the converging columns of our army were combined by its commander in chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, in an assault on the Federal army, then encamped near Pittsburg, on the Tennessee River. After a hard fought battle of ten hours the enemy was driven in disorder from his position and pursued to the Tennessee River, where, under cover of his gunboats, he was at the last accounts endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of his transports. The details of this great battle are yet too few and incomplete to enable me to distinguish with merited praise all of those who may have conspicuously earned the right to such distinction; and I prefer to delay my own gratification in recommending them to your special notice rather than incur the risk of wounding the feelings of any by failing to include them in the list. Where such a victory has been won over troops as numerous, as well disciplined, armed, and appointed, as those which have just been so signally routed, we may well conclude that one common spirit of unflinching bravery and devotion to our country's cause must have animated every breast, from that of the commanding general to that of the humblest patriot who served in the ranks.

There is enough in the continued presence of invaders on our soil to chasten our exultation over this brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a proud and vain-glorious enemy the reluctant acknowledgment of our right to self-government. But an all-wise Creator has been pleased, while vouchsafing to us his countenance in battle, to afflict us with a severe dispensation to which we must bow in humble submission.

The last lingering hope has disappeared, and it is but too true that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston is no more. The tale of his death is simply narrated in a dispatch just received from Col. William Preston in the following words:

"General Johnston fell yesterday at half past 2 o'clock, while leading a successful charge, turning the enemy's right and gaining a brilliant victory. A minie ball cut the artery of his leg, but he rode on till from loss of blood he fell exhausted, and died without pain in a few moments. His body has been intrusted to me by General Beauregard, to be taken to New Orleans, and remain until directions are received from his family."

My long and close friendship with this departed chieftain and patriot forbid me to trust myself in giving vent to the feelings which this sad intelligence has evoked. Without doing injustice to the living, it may be safely asserted that our loss is irreparable, and that among the shining hosts of the great and good who now cluster around the banner of our country, there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man whose death I join you in lamenting.

In his death he has illustrated the character for which, through life, he was conspicuous—that of singleness of purpose and devotion to duty. With his whole energies bent on attaining the victory which he deemed essential to his country's cause, he rode on to the accomplishment of his object, forgetful of self, while his very life-blood was fast ebbing away. His last breath cheered his comrades to victory. The last sound he heard was their shout of triumph. His last thought was his country's, and long and deeply will his country mourn his loss.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The communication was laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Barksdale, 2,500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the House take up for consideration, from the Calendar, a bill to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war and supplies by railroads, and that it be made the special order of business for to-morrow, and from day to day until concluded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie upon the table.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported

A bill to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Cavalry Corps,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution relating to allowing twelve months' volunteers to extend their term of service under present organizations ninety days,

reported a bill to authorize volunteers now in the Confederate service to extend their terms of service, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was then read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to secure the proper use of voluntary contributions in aid of the war, and to punish persons misapplying the same,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the same, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported

A joint resolution of thanks to the patriotic women of the country for voluntary contributions furnished by them to the Army;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia for services rendered,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers and noncommissioned officers of the Virginia militia who have been called into the service of the Confederate States by the order of any commanding officer of the Confederate States Army authorized to make such call, or by the proclamation of the governor of Virginia, in obedience to requisitions duly made on him by the President, shall be allowed, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, compensation for the period of their actual service according to the rate of pay and allowances to which commissioned and noncommissioned officers of corresponding grades in the Confederate Army are, by law, entitled.

SEC. 2. Before any officer of militia shall be entitled to receive pay under the provisions of the preceding section, he shall present to the proper officer to whom he may apply for payment a certificate signed by the commandant of the brigade, regiment, or battalion of militia to which he may have been attached, and approved by the commanding general of the army corps or department with which such brigade, regiment, or battalion was serving, which certificate shall state the precise period during which such officer was actually in service and performed duty according to his rank, not including in such period whatever times such officer was absent from duty with his command, unless absent on sick furlough or detached or detailed service by order of the commanding officer. Noncommissioned officers shall be required to present like certificates, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which they belong, before being entitled to receive their pay.

SEC. 3. All staff officers of the Virginia militia, duly appointed and qualified according to the laws of Virginia, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by law for officers of corresponding grades in the Confederate States Army, upon a like certificate that they have actually been in service and performed the duties prescribed for their respective grades by the laws of Virginia and the laws and army regulations of the Confederate States.

SEC. 4. No payments under this act shall be allowed for any period subsequent to the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nor shall any junior major of a regiment to which two majors may be attached, nor any paymaster or surgeon's mate, be deemed to be entitled to pay or allowances under the provisions of this act.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by striking out the word "sick," before the word "furlough," therein; which was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial of John Jett for loss of horses, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill from the Senate to provide for the payment of musicians in the Army not regularly enlisted,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, reported

A bill to amend an act to increase the Corps of Artillery, and for other purposes, approved August 21, 1861,

with the recommendation that it pass.

* * * places where they have charge of the sick and wounded."[a]

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

That the act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that officers of the Medical Department of the Army of the Confederate States shall, by virtue of their commissions, command enlisted men.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to enforce prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Quartermaster-General in reference to loss of public property, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the special committee on the loss of public property; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions in relation to the necessity for additional fortifications on the Mississippi River, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilcox, from same committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry ladies of Richmond, Va., asking an increase of the pay of chaplains in the Army, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilcox, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Mobile, Ala., asking for martial law,

[a] Folio of Journal missing.

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilcox, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the manufacture of rifle guns,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Perry County, Ala., praying the adoption of measures to suppress intemperance in the Army, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to create the office of judge-advocate-general,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Villeré, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Thomas Wills, asking pay for horses, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Villeré, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial from members of Captain Morgan's company of cavalry in reference to the loss of horses, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table.

Mr. Boteler moved that the memorial be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia called for the yeas and nays thereon;

Which was seconded,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 [42] / Nays 34

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Clapp, Conrad, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McLean, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Welsh, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Singleton, Strickland, Trippe, and Villeré.

So the memorial was recommitted.

A message was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President, on yestesday, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to remit the duty on railroad iron sufficient to complete the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad."

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, unanimously, a joint resolution of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution of thanks for the victory at Shiloh, Tenn.;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House

Mr. Batson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of B. H. Willis, acting quartermaster of the First Kentucky Battalion, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Also, reported back the memorial of certain citizens of Alabama in relation to exemptions from draft, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles, a Senate bill relative to the pay and allowances of deceased soldiers was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to encourage the manufacture of iron, lead, and copper, and the production of coal,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to amend the sequestration act, etc.,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass, and that the bill be placed on the Calendar and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Nancy Griffin, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the petition lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to increasing the penalties for certain offenses, reported

A bill to increase the penalty now imposed by law in certain criminal cases,

and recommended the passage of the same.

The bill was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act to establish the judicial courts of the Confederate States [of America],

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, reported unfavorably upon

A bill to abolish the offices of Assistant Secretary of State and Assistant Attorney-General.

On motion, the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was recommitted

A resolution of inquiry as to the constitutionality of making Treasury notes a legal tender,

reported that the majority of said committee were satisfied of the unconstitutionality of the point submitted by the resolution, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was not agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Chilton, the resolution was recommitted to

the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report in secret session.

Mr. Ashe, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill for the relief of Caroline Miller and her children;

which was read first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time; and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 53; Nays 21

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Clark, Conrad, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Curry, Davis, Hanly, Herbert, Lyons, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Perkins, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Villeré, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Chambliss and Munnerlyn.

By unanimous consent, the House took up for consideration joint resolutions of thanks for the victory at Shiloh, Tenn.

The resolutions were read first, second, and third times and passed.

Mr. Garnett offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, the official report of Captain Franklin Buchanan, of the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, by unanimous consent, introduced

A bill to raise bands of rangers within the enemy's lines;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

And on motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew.

The Chair announced the following appointments on committees, viz:

Mr. Baldwin of Virginia, on the Committee on Ways and Means, vice Mr. Garnett, excused.

And Mr. Garnett of Virginia, on the Committee on Military Affairs, vice Mr. Pryor, resigned.

Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of calling the committees for reports, etc.

The motion prevailed.

And Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of J. W. Davis, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Bruce, the memorial was taken up and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the appointment of drillmasters,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to define and punish forgery and counterfeiting in certain cases,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to punish forgery and counterfeiting;

which was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell,

A bill to authorize the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus,

was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Curry, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the resolutions of citizens of Greene County, Ga., in relation to the planting of cotton, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the resolutions lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Curry, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial on the subject of coins, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the memorial was taken up and referred to the commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Provisional Congress to prepare a system of coins, weights, and measures.

Mr. Curry, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of repealing all laws, declaring particular ports to be ports of entry, etc., recommended the passage of

A bill to increase the facilities for importing goods, wares, and merchandise into the ports of the Confederate States;

which was read first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That during the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, the cargo of any vessel may be discharged at any place or port at which the vessel may arrive, whether the same be a port of entry or delivery

established by law or not: *Provided*, That the master or other person in command shall before breaking bulk make entry of such vessel and her cargo and comply with all other requirements of the law at the nearest port of entry where it is practicable so to do,

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by striking out all of the bill after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That it shall be lawful for vessels to unload their cargoes on any part of the coast of the Confederate States, and that the laws requiring entry of vessels or discharge of their cargoes at designated ports, and prescribing penalties for failure to do so, shall be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Curry, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill making Augusta, Ga., a port of delivery for goods imported into Charleston, S. C.;

which was read first and second [times].

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Royston, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the communication of James Thomas Elliott on the mail service on the route from Camden to Eunice, on the Mississippi River, reported the same back, that no legislation was necessary, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Royston, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of James G. Cook, postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Royston, from the same committee, to whom was referred joint resolutions of the legislature of the State of Louisiana in reference to postal affairs, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the resolutions lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions on the subject of Sunday mails, made a report; which is as follows, to wit:

SUNDAY MAIL.

Report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom sundry memorials were referred against the transportation and opening of the mails on Sundays, report:

That the subject-matter of the memorials was several times before the Congress of the United States, and several elaborate reports were made thereon. These reports, which were adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, your committee have examined with care, especially that made by the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, on the 4th of March, 1830, which was regarded as an able exposition of the matter, and received very generally with favor, but which, when closely analyzed, will be found sophistical and unsatisfactory in its reasoning and conclusion, while much is contained in it to admire and applaud.

We heartily assent to the great fundamental truth, that no free government should ever interfere in matters of religion to control the religious faith and consciences of men. Our excellent Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," and every effort tending, however remotely, to obtain legislative interference in the establishment of religious creeds should be indignantly rejected as a stab upon religion itself, the liberty of conscience, and the freedom of thought.

It does not follow, however, from what we have said, that Congress should, by its legislation, ignore the existence and overruling Providence of the Supreme Being, or enact laws in contravention of His known will. No sane mind would for a moment conceive that the framers of our Constitution, in the very outset of our Government, in view of the trials and difficulties which awaited us, in view of the fact that in all probability we should soon be required

"To bathe our infant liberties
In the baptism of our blood,"

intended to give any sanction to the establishment of religion by law, or to interpose in behalf of any religious creed, when "*invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*," they ordained and established our fundamental law. No one would suppose that the opening of our sessions by solemn invocations offered up by pious ministers to Almighty God for wisdom to direct and strength to support us in the faithful discharge of our duties, was an unconstitutional interference in matters of religion. Neither has it been deemed unconstitutional to appoint chaplains in the Army, that they may minister to the intellectual, moral, and religious culture of our troops; that they may come round the bed of the sick or wounded soldier, and by "pointing the way" wreath the haggard countenance of death with the smiles of joy as the hope of a happy immortality becomes the sunlight of the soul.

The memorialists do not propose that Congress should, by law, declare that any day, or any portion of time, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. Congress has no such power. Its sphere of legitimate legislation is quite limited, being bounded by the express grant of powers contained in the Constitution. They merely ask that Congress shall not by affirmative legislation do violence to religion and the moral sense of the community, by requiring the mail to be carried, opened, or distributed and delivered on the Christian Sabbath. And is it unconstitutional for Congress to decline the violation of the Sabbath day? Such was the conclusion at which the committee arrived in the celebrated report of Mr. Johnson. Then it follows that it is unconstitutional for Congress to decline holding sessions on the Sabbath day. By parity of reasoning it should require all its agents in every department of the Government to continue their usual routine of duties and labors on the Sabbath. If it be necessary to have the mail carried and opened on the Sabbath, as a matter of public convenience, it is equally necessary that the judicial courts should be kept open on the Sabbath, the Constitution providing for a *speedy* trial. Why are they not kept open? Out of respect for the Christian Sabbath. Why are the doors of this hall closed on the Sabbath? It is because of our reverence for religion, and from a decent respect for the Christian constituency who send us here, whose moral sense would be shocked by a desecration of the day, in devoting it to the usual purposes of legislation.

In the old Government, such petitions as those before us, were regarded as covert attempts to obtain the recognition, by law, of *one* religious dogma as a pretext for another and another still, until some sects should become established, and, panoplied with the power of the State, should triumph over its opposers and introduce all the horrors of "the holy inquisition." We were exhorted to remember "that Cataline, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a professed Whig, a traitor to America; and Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master." While the committee feel well assured that no such object animates the petitioners who seek this reform, the rhetorical flourish which we have quoted may serve to suggest, that while the Confederate States Government in its fundamental law professes to "invoke the favor and guidance of Almighty God," it should not be guilty of treason by trampling His statutes under foot, and setting His authority at defiance.

Your committee will not go into an examination as to the foundation of the obligation to observe the Sabbath as a day of rest, of worship, and for moral and religious improvement. Whether it be deducible from the nature of our Constitution as essential to our physical, as well as moral and spiritual development, or from the decalogue, as a positive institution, or from the practice and example of the Apostles and Christians from their day to the present, it is certain that the Christian people composing the States of this Confederacy, esteem it a day set apart by Divine appointment for rest from secular employment, and to be dedicated to worship and moral culture. It is equally certain that they concur in the opinion that its desecration is a sin, and the sole question is, shall the Government continue unnecessarily to desecrate it. Shall it, in the absence of some overruling necessity, deny to a large number of its employees the privileges of the sanctuary, and the means it affords for moral and religious improvement? Your committee believe that this should not be done. The stoppage of the mail one day in seven would not materially interfere with the revenues of the Post-Office Department, while it would considerably lessen the cost of transportation. It will be remembered that under the Constitution the

Department must be self-sustaining by the 1st day of March, 1863, and this will contribute to produce that result. Besides, by curtailing the service on the main routes and thus lessening the expense, greater facilities can be afforded for sending the mails into the interior and poorer sections, where the revenue might not equal the expense.

The only *real* ground of objection which was urged to the proposed change, when this question was mooted in 1829 and 1830, was, that if the mails were stopped on Sunday, there might be sudden rises in the price of our great staples, and speculators would enrich themselves by sending couriers or expresses in advance of the mail, and taking advantage of the rise. This, however, is remedied by the modern invention of the telegraph, and the erection of numerous railroads and introduction of express companies; so that none of the evils then anticipated would be experienced now. The star-bid system on which contracts are now let out, has, in a great measure, dispensed with coaches as a means of carrying the mails; and your committee believe that very little inconvenience would result from ceasing to transmit them on Sunday.

It may, however, be said, we are in the midst of a great revolution, and that while it lasts it is important the mail service should not be curtailed. Your committee believe that the public interest will not suffer by it. The accounts of interesting events, battles, etc., are either sent by telegraph, or private persons, or express. They rarely go at the earliest moment by the mails, which delay at distributing offices for distribution. Besides, if one-seventh of the employees engaged in the mail service were transferred to the Army, it would constitute no inconsiderable addition; and if the rolling stock required for the mail on Sunday should be allowed to remain unemployed one-seventh of the time, some compensation might result, should the war be protracted, in its fitness to aid the Government in necessary transportation for a much longer period than it otherwise would. The fact, therefore, that we are engaged in a war furnishes an additional reason why we should postpone the mail service on the Sabbath. Superadded to all this, the fact that our Government in the commencement of its career, in the midst of the most bloody struggle for the maintenance of our rights, had paused to pay a tribute to virtue and religion, would present a spectacle of the morally sublime that would stand forth as a beacon light to the Christian nations of the earth; would show that as a nation "we honor not God with our *lips*, when our *hearts* are far from Him;" would furnish proof of the sincerity of our profession of reliance upon the favor and guidance of Him who "holds the destinies of all nations in His hands," and who "honors them that honor Him."

Whatever, therefore, may be the action of the House as to its concurrence in the views of the committee, they feel that in thus plainly and frankly laying them before the representatives of the people they have discharged their duty to themselves, their country, and their God. Their adoption or rejection is with the Congress. The opposite of these views have hitherto obtained ascendency in the old Government, and, whether as a sequence or not, is a question which we may not decide; the finger of the Almighty has inscribed upon its walls "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." May the Confederate States profit by the example, and while eschewing all bigotry, whether political or religious, and all attempts to violate the rights of conscience, early learn that the only sure basis of national prosperity and happiness are the great principles of justice, morality, and religion, as taught in the revealed will of God, and that the Great Lawgiver will not suffer these principles to be violated with impunity. The fears expressed in reports upon this subject heretofore submitted to the old Congress, that should the Government repeal a law requiring a large number of its citizens to violate the Christian Sabbath, it would be the beginning of a series of acts which would end in the union of church and state, and entail upon the people all the persecution and horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, are utterly groundless and unworthy of patriots and Christian statesmen. The several States not only decline to pass laws requiring the violation of the Sabbath, but many, if not all of them, have penal enactments against its violation, and these have been enforced for many years. Why have not religious persecution, the "holy inquisition," and the "*auto da fé*" found a place in some of them? The common law, which is said to be "the perfection of reason," has always deferred to the Christian Sabbath, and sternly declares all contracts made on Sunday absolutely void. Why has not persecution followed its behest? No! Such enormities and cruelties result "to nations that forget God." They spring up when frenzied fanaticism has supplanted vital piety, and when "bigotry has murdered religion to frighten fools with her ghost." It is to forestall and prevent such results that your committee would urge upon Congress, thus early in the eventful history of our Republic, to blot out the laws of the old Government requiring the Sabbath to be violated. The example thus furnished of respect to piety and religion would permeate society and stimulate individuals to more orderly and virtuous lives. It is impossible to estimate the beneficent effects

of such a moral reform upon the masses of our population. One of the wisest and best of men* was wont to say:

"A Sabbath well spent brings a week of content,
And a health for the toils of the morrow;
While a Sabbath profaned, what e'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow."

However this may be, its needless profanation by the Government in the transmission and delivery and opening of the mails interferes with the worship of God, withdraws many from religious contemplation, deprives others of moral and religious culture, and furnishes an example of impiety which tends to demoralize our people. The right minded will readily distinguish between the usual mail service which may be stopped one day in seven without material detriment to any one, and those works of necessity and charity which may and ought to be done under the Divine license, "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day."

In conclusion the committee recommend the following bill for the adoption of the Congress:

A bill to repeal so much of the existing law as requires the mails to be carried, delivered, or opened on Sunday;

which was read first and second times and, together with the report, ordered to be printed and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill relating to advertisements by the Post-Office Department,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and [that] the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill relating to the prepayment of postage,

reported the same back and recommended that it do not pass.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Clark, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial of sundry citizens of North Carolina and Virginia in relation to a stage line from Wytheville to Independence, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clark, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of James L. G. Baker, concerning a post route, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions for the establishment of post routes, reported

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;

which was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial of citizens of Sumter County, Ala., for a daily mail from Gainesville to Warsaw, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick and Morgan counties, Va., asking compensation for the destruction of and damage done to their property by troops of the Confederate States, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom was referred the

* Sir Matthew Hale.

petition of Robert C. McLuer for a slave lost in the public service, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the petition lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, reported back the memorial of J. C. Homan, of Rockingham, Va., asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, reported back the memorial of John E. McWilliams for work at Gosport Navy-Yard, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, reported back the memorial of A. R. Smith, president of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, Va., asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Boteler, by consent, offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the petition of citizens of Frederick and Morgan counties, Va., be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the payment of this and similar claims, when properly authenticated.

Mr. Royston called the question on agreeing to the resolution; which was seconded, and the resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the advance of a certain sum of money to the State of Missouri."

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a memorial of Ben. Desha, asking reimbursement of expenses in transporting troops, reported back a joint resolution for the relief of Capt. Ben. Desha; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of A. H. Canedo for conveyance of the remains of Judge Hemphill, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the memorial lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Leave was granted Mr. Dargan to withdraw the petition of sundry citizens of Sumter County, Ala., in relation to a post route.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred

A joint resolution for the payment of Starke & Cardozo for stationery, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled the following bills; which the Speaker signed, to wit:

A bill to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines;

A bill to furnish further means for the support of the Government; and

A bill to authorize the advance of a certain sum of money to the State of Missouri.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Duff Green in relation to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad, reported the same back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, reported

A bill authorizing the payment of the sums due to the State of North Carolina for advances made in aid of the Confederate States, and for other purposes;

which was read the first and second times and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Clapp, from the same committee, to whom were referred sundry memorials in relation to the loss of horses, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Nehemiah Padgett in relation to a pension, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

From the same committee, to whom was referred the letter and account of goods taken from Gilbert Lamar, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Nicholas Hunter for carrying the mail, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from same committee, to whom was referred the petition of W. R. Herron, asking pay for services, etc., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of C. R. Benton for reimbursement of expenses incurred, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilcox, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to promote the efficiency of the Army,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred sundry memorials in relation to pensions, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred sundry memorials asking pay for taking the census, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Leave was granted Mr. Davis to refer a memorial in relation to taking the census to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Burnett, from the committee to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the payment of pensions, etc.,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

And on motion of Mr. Burnett, the same was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Chambliss, by consent, withdrew the petitions of McWilliams and A. R. Smith from the files.

Mr. Machen presented the petition of B. H. Willis, asking pay as quartermaster; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Claims, reported

A bill to amend an act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress,

with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times.

Mr. Trippe moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ralls called the question; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall respectively receive their pay at the expiration of each month, upon presentation at the Treasury of the Confederate States of the certificate of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: *Provided*, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be entitled to draw their pay at the same rate fixed by law up to the period of adjournment of each session.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause, except the proviso, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That during the recess of Congress the members of the Senate and House of Representatives are authorized to draw their drafts or orders on the Treasurer for their ratable monthly pay, and at the commencement of each session of Congress the Treasurer shall report to each House the amount drawn by their respective members during the preceding recess.

Mr. McLean called the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Baldwin from and after to-morrow, on account of his regiment being under marching orders.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President has to-day approved and signed joint resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Kernstown.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution that 1,500 copies of the report and bill from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads on the subject of Sunday mails be printed for the use of this House; which was read and referred to Committee on Printing.

On motion, the House then took up a bill from the Senate to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a Senate bill declaring the officer who shall act as President in

case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a Senate bill to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a Senate bill to recognize the organization of certain military companies; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to amend an act to provide for the organization of the Navy, approved March 16, 1861; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to lease a suitable building for the use of the State Department and offices for the President; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Also, a joint resolution from the Senate directing how prize money shall be paid in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell, the House took up from the Calendar for consideration a bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes.

Mr. Jones moved that it be printed and its consideration postponed.

The motion was lost.

And the clause in the first section being under consideration, which relates to the fees of marshals in cases of admiralty, the committee moved to amend the same by striking out the words "not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to be ascertained and allowed by the court."

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee moved further to amend by striking out the words

and in case the debt or claim shall be settled by the parties without a sale of the property, one-half of one per centum on the amount so settled: *Provided*, That in case the value of the property shall be less than the claim, then and in such cases such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

And the clause in the same section being under consideration which relates to the mileage of marshals,

Mr. Chilton moved to amend by inserting after the word "writ" the words

Provided, That no charge for mileage in any case shall be made, except for the distance actually traveled.

Mr. Holcombe moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Garnett asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 35 / Nays ..... 16 [17]

Yeas: Atkins, Baldwin, Boteler, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Conrad, Curry, Davis, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenner, Lewis, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Dawkins, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Hilton, Lander, Lyons, Ralls, and Royston.

So the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, April 10, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of States was suspended, and the House proceeded to the call of the committees.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Herbert and Clapp.

The House took up for consideration

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases;

which was returned from the Senate with an amendment.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, which is as follows, to wit: Add at the end thereof the following:

And provided further, The Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said collectors gave bond and rendered services as required by said act, previous to the assumption of said tax by the respective States, equal in value to the sum to be paid,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Foster presented the memorial of C. A. Vanfelson and R. B. Craddock in relation to a department directory; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. H. W. Bruce presented a communication from J. W. Davis in reference to an account; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, introduced

A bill to confer the rights of citizenship upon Barnet Phillips, of the State of Georgia;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Conrad offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of authorizing the appointment of an additional number of cadets.

Also, a resolution that the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to bestow on the officers and soldiers of the Army, and the officers and seamen of the Navy, who may be distinguished for gallantry and good conduct, some badge or token of merit and distinction; which was agreed to.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the suspension of sales of the property of alien enemies sequestrated; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Boteler offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Colonel A. W. McDonald," approved August 21, 1861, so as

to insert after the word "horses," whenever it occurs in said act, the words "saddles, bridles, etc., necessary for their suitable equipment:" which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina offered the following resolution:

Whereas it is declared by the fourteenth clause of the ninth section of the Constitution of the Confederate States that "No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law:" Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to carry into effect the latter clause, and to regulate and restrain the exercise of the power to be conferred by such legislation and prevent abuses thereof;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill to provide for calling forth the militia during the present war; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilcox offered

A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. H. H. Sibley and his command; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambliss introduced

A bill to provide for the appointment of chaplains at the naval hospitals;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Boyce introduced

A bill to provide pensions for officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates disabled in the service; and, in case of their death, to continue the same to their widows and orphan children;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster introduced

A bill to regulate the pay of the commissioned officers of the Provisional Army;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Farrow, by consent of the House, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the vicinity of Limestone Springs, S. C., praying for a post route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Marion district, South Carolina, asking a post route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Chilton presented a design for a Confederate flag; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. McQueen presented the memorial of W. J. Westbury, claiming compensation for damage to property; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to organize the Supreme Court of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Machen offered a resolution that by the adoption of the report

from the Committee on Claims on the subject of pensions, reported to this House on yesterday, it is not intended to be understood that the Congress of the Confederate States repudiate the policy of paying pensioners who were such under the Government of the United States, nor the policy of granting pensions to such persons hereafter as may be proper objects of governmental care on account of military services rendered the country; which was read and, on motion, laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of taxes in certain States.

And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States, That in States invaded by the enemy the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend, in whole or in part, the collection of taxes heretofore provided to be collected, the suspension to be for such period of time as may be fixed by the Secretary.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That where any State has assumed the payment of the tax imposed by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," approved the nineteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and any portion of such State shall be occupied by the enemy so as to occasion the destruction of crops or prevent the raising thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury may tender an agreement with the State authorities of such State to suspend the payment into the Treasury of such portion of the tax assumed by such State as may have been or may be assessed upon the property of the inhabitants of such districts so occupied by the enemy until further provision be made by Congress.

SEC. 2. The suspension of all proceedings in relation to the collecting of the war tax in the States of Missouri and Kentucky, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, is confirmed, and he is hereby directed to take no action thereon until further legislation by Congress.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana moved to amend the first section of the amendment by striking out the words "Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "President;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following, to wit:

Whenever any State, or part of a State, shall be invaded by the enemy, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to extend the period for the collection of the war tax in said State, or any portion thereof.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the words "the raising thereof" the words "or to prevent the State from collecting taxes therein;" which was agreed to.

And the amendment of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, the title of the same was amended by striking out all of the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

A bill entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the war tax in certain States invaded by the enemy."

A message was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that

The President, on yesterday, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to authorize the advance of a certain sum of money to the State of Missouri."

The President has to-day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to provide for keeping all firearms in the armies of the Confederate States in the hands of effective men."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of
A bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes.
And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all laws now in force prescribing the fees of marshals of the Confederate States be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that in lieu thereof the said marshals shall be allowed to have and charge, from the time of their respective appointments, the fees following, to wit:

For service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ (except execution, venire, or a summons or subpœna for a witness) two dollars for each person on whom such service may be made: *Provided*, That, on petition setting forth the facts on oath, the court may allow such fair compensation for the keeping of personal property attached and held on mesne process as shall on examination be found to be reasonable.

For serving a writ of subpœna on a witness, fifty cents; and no further compensation shall be allowed for any copy, summons, or notice for witness.

For travel in going to serve any process, warrant, attachment, or other writ, including writs of subpœna in civil and criminal cases, five cents per mile for going and the same for returning, to be computed from the court where the process is issued to the place where served, by the route usually traveled between such points, and if more than one person is served therewith, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other. And in all cases where mileage is allowed to the marshal by this act, it shall be at his option to receive the same, or his actual traveling expenses, to be proved on his oath to the satisfaction of the court.

For each bail bond, fifty cents.

For summoning appraisers, each fifty cents.

For every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents.

For every proclamation in admiralty, thirty cents.

For sales of vessels, or other property under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying the money, one per centum on the amount.

For serving an attachment in rem, or a libel in admiralty, two dollars; and the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, or other property attached, or libelled in admiralty, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day; and in case the debt or claim shall be settled by the parties without a sale of the property, one-half of one per centum on the amount: *Provided*, That in case the value of the property shall be less than the claim, then, in such case, such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof.

For serving a writ of possession, partition, execution, or any final process, the same mileage as is herein allowed for the service of any other writ; and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising and disposing of the same by sale, set off, or otherwise according to law, receiving and paying over the money, the same fees, commission, and poundage as are or shall be allowed for similar service to the sheriffs of the several States respectively, in which the service may be rendered.

For serving venires and summoning jurors, fifty cents each: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees for distributing and serving venires and summoning jurors, including mileage chargeable by the marshal for such service, at any court, exceed fifty dollars.

For traveling from his residence to the place of holding court to attend a term thereof, ten cents per mile for going and the same for returning, and five dollars per day for attending the circuit and district courts, when they are both in session, or for attending either of said courts when but one is in session, and for bringing in and committing prisoners and witnesses during the term.

For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney, one dollar.

For drawing and executing a deed, five dollars.

For transporting criminals to the penitentiary, or other place of confinement, ten cents per mile for each necessary guard and for each prisoner, for going only, and ten cents per mile for himself for going and returning.

For conveying prisoners under arrest from the place of arrest to the court where the prisoners are to be tried, ten cents per mile for himself and for each necessary guard and each prisoner.

For copies of writs, or papers furnished at the request of any party, ten cents per folio.

For holding a court of inquiry, or other proceedings before a jury, including the summoning of a jury, ten dollars.

For attending examinations before a commissioner and bringing in, guarding, and returning persons charged with crime, five dollars per day for himself and three dollars per day for each deputy necessarily attending, not exceeding two.

The respective courts of the Confederate States shall appoint criers for their courts, to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and the marshals are hereby authorized to appoint such a number of persons, not exceeding five, as the judges of their respective courts shall determine, to attend upon the grand and other juries, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by and included in the accounts of the marshal, out of any money of the Confederate States in his hands; the compensation to be given only for actual attendance; and when both courts are in session at the same time, to be paid but for attendance on one court.

For expenses while employed in endeavoring to arrest, under process, any person charged with, or convicted of, a crime, the sum actually expended, not to exceed two dollars per day, in addition to his compensation for service and travel.

For disbursing money to jurors and witnesses, and for other expenses, two per centum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the marshal his fees for services rendered for the Confederate States for summoning jurors and witnesses in behalf of the Confederate States, and in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for a capital offense; for the maintenance of prisoners of the Confederate States confined in jail for any criminal offense; for the commitment or discharge of such prisoners; for the expenses necessarily incurred for fuel, lights, and other contingencies that may accrue in holding the courts within the district, and providing the books necessary to record the proceedings thereof: *Provided*, That the marshal shall not incur an expense of more than twenty dollars in any one year for furniture, or fifty dollars for rent of building and making improvements thereon, without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Department of Justice and getting instructions in the premises.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation to marshals in any of the districts of the Confederate States shall not exceed five thousand dollars per annum: *Provided, however*, That if the fees of any of the marshals of the Confederate States do not amount to fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of compensation to deputies, the marshal shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury an amount sufficient to make up his compensation to fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed to jurors in the Confederate courts, by virtue of the twenty-fifth section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the Confederate States of America, passed March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, there be hereafter allowed to such jurors two dollars per day while in actual attendance on any of such courts, and for traveling from their residence to said courts, five cents per mile for going and the same for returning.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to witnesses summoned in behalf of the Confederate States, they shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for each day's attendance in court, or before any officer pursuant to law, and five cents per mile for traveling from their place of residence to said place of trial or hearing, and five cents per mile for returning.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the same by striking out the words "circuit and district courts, when they are both in session, or for attending either of said courts when but one is in session;" which was agreed to.

The committee moved to amend the first section by striking out the words "from the time of their respective appointments;" which was agreed to.

The committee also moved to amend the same section by striking out the words

not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day; and in case the debt or claim shall be settled by the parties without a sale of the property, one-half of one per centum on the amount: *Provided*, That in case the value of the property shall be less than the claim, then, in such case, such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof,

and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to be ascertained and allowed by the court;" which was agreed to.

The committee moved further to amend the first section by adding after the word "writ" the words

Provided, That no charge for mileage, in any case, shall be made except for the distance actually traveled;

which was agreed to.

The committee moved further to amend the first section by striking out the word "ten" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five;" which was agreed to.

On motion of the committee, the third section was stricken out.

The bill was then engrossed as amended, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Swan presented two designs for a Confederate flag; which were referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A bill regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with the recommendation that it pass with sundry amendments.

And the first section being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all laws now in force prescribing the fees of clerks of the courts of said Confederate States be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that in lieu thereof the said clerks shall be allowed to have and charge, from the time of their respective appointments, as follows, to wit:

For issuing every process, commission, summons, subpœna in chancery, capias, notice, or garnishee summons, under the sequestration act, warrant, attachment, or other writ, except a subpœna for a witness, one dollar.

For issuing a subpœna for a witness or witnesses if more than one be named in the same subpœna, twenty-five cents.

For filing and entering every declaration, plea, or demurrer, whether written or not, or other written paper in any suit, for each, ten cents.

For administering every oath or affirmation to a witness or other person, except a juror, ten cents.

For entering the return on any process when proper to do so, fifteen cents.

For every rule entered in the rule book on one rule day, twenty-five cents.

For any order, continuance, judgment, decree, or recognizance, drawing any bond or making any record, certificate return, or report, for every one hundred words fifteen cents, or a specific fee of forty cents.

For a copy of any such entry or record, or any other record or paper, for every one hundred words ten cents, or a specific fee of twenty cents.

For entering in any suit or controversy in court, all the attorneys for each party, or the appearance in proper person of any party having no attorney who appears, ten cents.

For making dockets and indexes and for other services for which no specific fee is allowed on the trial or argument of a cause where issue is joined and testimony given, including venire and taxing costs, three dollars.

For making dockets and indexes and for other services for which no specific fee is allowed in a cause where issue is joined and no testimony given, including taxing costs, two dollars.

For making dockets and indexes, and for taxing costs and other services for which no particular fee is allowed in a cause which is dismissed, or a judgment or decree is rendered therein without issue, including taxing costs, one dollar.

For affixing the seal of court to any instrument when required, or to any process to which the same is required to be affixed by law, twenty cents.

For every search for anything above a year's standing, except where such search is for papers in a pending cause, twenty cents.

For noting in the process book any decree, order, or process (except a subpœna for a witness), and taking a receipt therefor, twenty cents.

For recording a bond or other writing, in pursuance of an order of court, for every one hundred words fifteen cents, or a specific fee of one dollar.

Where a witness claims for his attendance, for administering an oath to him and entering and certifying such attendance, forty cents.

For administering any oath not before provided for, and writing a certificate thereof where the case requires one, fifty cents.

For receiving, keeping, and paying out money in pursuance of the requirements of any statute or order of court, one per cent on the amount so received, kept, and paid.

For attendance on court when the same is actually in session, for each day, five dollars.

For traveling from the office of the clerk, where he is required by law to reside, or where he actually does reside, to the place of holding any court required to be held by law, five cents per mile for going and the same for returning.

The said fees shall be chargeable to the party at whose instance the service is performed, except that fees for entering and certifying the attendance of witnesses, and the proceedings to compel payment for such attendance, shall be charged to the party for whom the witness attended, and the per diem, mileage, and other service performed for the Government of the Confederate States shall be paid by said Government. All fees which may accrue to the clerk under the sequestration act, or any act amendatory thereof, shall be paid out of the general sequestered fund in the hands of any receiver or under the control of the court, when an order shall be made directing such payment, and the court is authorized to make such order at its discretion. No person shall be compelled to pay any fees before mentioned until a fee bill be produced to him, signed by the clerk to whom they are due, expressing the particulars for which such fees are charged; and the said fee bills, made out and signed as aforesaid, the clerk may deliver to the marshal or to a sheriff of the State where the party resides, who shall collect the same, deducting a commission of ten per cent for such collection, and the marshal or sheriff may distrain therefor such property of the person to whom the fees are charged as might be levied on under a writ of fieri facias issued from a State court of the said respective Confederate States; and the district courts of the Confederate States shall, on motion and for good cause shown, quash any such fee bill and prevent the collection thereof, or of so much thereof as appears to be illegal and not justly due. No clerk shall be obliged to perform services for a nonresident of the district for which he is clerk unless payment of his fees for said services be secured, nor to perform services for any person against whom he has had a fee bill returned, and which remains unsatisfied, unless he be secured payment of his fees for the services desired, or performance of said services be directed by the court,

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out the words "from the time of their respective appointments," and to insert after the word "issuing" the words "and entering;" which was agreed to.

The committee moved further to amend the same section by inserting after the word "thereof" the words "by law chargeable on said fund;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the first section by adding after the words "one dollar" the words

Provided, That for all summons of garnishment arising under the sequestration acts the clerk shall be allowed only twenty-five cents;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the first section by inserting after the word "discretion" the words

But no fee for issuing or serving garnishments, or for recording the same, shall be paid to the receiver, clerk, or marshal for garnishments which shall be unproductive and discover no assets by the answer thereto for condemnation by the court.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Machen moved to amend the same by striking out the words

For every search for anything above a year's standing, except where such search is for papers in a pending cause, twenty cents.

The amendment was lost, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act for the organization of a corps of officers for the working of niter beds."

The President of the Confederate States, on the 8th instant, approved and signed an act (S. 3) to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian Affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

He also, on the 9th instant, approved and signed the following act:

S. 16. An act relative to the estimates of the several heads of Departments.

The Senate have also passed, without amendment, a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution of thanks to the patriotic women of the country for voluntary contributions furnished by them to the Army.

The Senate have adopted the two following joint rules, viz:

"XVIII. During the present war, all measures relating to military, naval, financial, and foreign affairs shall be considered by each House in secret session, unless otherwise ordered with the consent of both Houses; but either House, by a vote of two-thirds, taken in secret session, may determine to act in open session on any such measures. Other measures may be considered by either House in open or secret session, as its own rules and orders shall determine.

"XIX. Members of either House shall be admitted to the floor of the other House when in secret legislative session."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend the laws relative to the compensation of the attorneys of the Confederate States."

The first section having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law to the attorneys of the Confederate States, there shall be hereafter allowed them for their services to the Confederate States the following fees:

In the trial before a jury, in civil and criminal causes, or before referees, or on a final hearing in equity, a docket fee of twenty dollars.

In all cases where a judgment is rendered without a jury, ten dollars, and five dollars where a case is discontinued.

For scire facias and other proceedings on recognizances, five dollars.

For examination by a district attorney before a judge or a commissioner, of a person charged with crime, ten dollars per day for the time necessarily employed.

Where an indictment for felony shall be tried before a jury, and a conviction is had, in addition to the attorney's fees allowed by this act, the district attorney may be allowed a counsel fee in proportion to the importance and difficulty of the case, not exceeding thirty dollars.

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out thereof the word "ten" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell, the House proceeded to the consideration of a Calendar bill entitled "An act to limit the compensation of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys of the Confederate States."

The bill having been read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That every district attorney, clerk of a district court, and marshal of the Confederate States shall, until otherwise directed by law, upon the first day of January and July in each year, commencing with the first day of July next, or within thirty days from and after the day specified, make to the , in such form as he shall prescribe, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of their respective offices, of every name and character, distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable under the sequestration acts from those received or payable for any other service; and in the case of a marshal, further distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable for services by himself, personally rendered, from those received or payable for services rendered

by a deputy; and also embracing all necessary office expenses of such officers, the necessary clerk hire included, to be verified by the oath of the officer making the same.

And no district attorney shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; and no clerk of a district court shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, the necessary clerk hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding four thousand dollars per year, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold his office; and no marshal shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above a proper allowance to his deputies, which shall in no case exceed three-fourths of the fees and emoluments received, as payable for the service rendered by the deputy to whom the allowance is made, and over and above the necessary office expenses of such marshal, necessary clerk hire included, also to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding five thousand dollars per year, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold office; and every such officer shall, with each such return made by him, pay into the Treasury of the Confederate States, or deposit to the credit of the Treasurer thereof, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office, which his half-yearly return so made shall show to exist over and above the compensation and allowances herein authorized to be retained and paid by him,

Mr. Holcombe moved to amend the same by filling the blank therein with the words "Attorney-General."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the clause fixing the maximum compensation of district attorneys by striking out therefrom the words "six thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five thousand."

Mr. Davis moved to amend the amendment by striking out "five thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof "two thousand."

The amendment to the amendment was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Gartrell was agreed to.

And the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 10, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering a "detailed report of Flag-Officer Buchanan of the brilliant triumph of his squadron over the vastly superior forces of the enemy, in Hampton Roads, on the 8th and 9th of March last."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The rules were suspended, and the message and accompanying document laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambliss offered

A joint resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, and Teazer, and other vessels engaged, for their gallant conduct and bearing in the naval combat and brilliant victory on the waters of James River on the 8th and 9th of March, 1862; which was read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Chambliss,

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up, engrossed, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Elliott, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, by unanimous consent, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to divide the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the War Department and the Army.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill (S. 38) authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars; in which they request the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up a Senate bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes under five dollars; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up the report of the joint committee in relation to amendment of the rules as to matters to be discussed in secret session.

Mr. Curry called for a division of the question.

And the question being upon the adoption of the first rule,

Mr. Dupré demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 35

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, De Jarnette, Ewing, Gaither, Garland, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Lander, Lewis, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Clark, Clopton, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Hilton, Jones, Kenner, Machen, Marshall, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative,

The first rule was not agreed to.

The second rule was adopted.

Mr. Miles offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, the per diem of the clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee, the compensation allowed not to exceed five dollars per day.

Mr. Kenner offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, the per diem of the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means

on the certificate of the chairman of that committee of the number of days that the clerk has been employed, provided that the per diem shall not exceed five dollars per day.

On motion of Mr. Holt,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, *April 10, 1862.*

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting a proposition for the construction of ironclad vessels in Europe, and commend it to the attention of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz:
S. 8. A joint resolution to prevent the discharge of certain regiments now in the Army;
In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The House took up for consideration joint resolutions from the Senate to prevent the discharge of certain regiments now in the Army; which were read first and second times;

When,

On motion of Mr. Holt,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. Miles, by the consent of the House, introduced

A bill to amend an act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boyce introduced

A joint resolution of thanks to Major-Generals Price and Van Dorn and the officers and soldiers under their command for their valor, skill, and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas, and of respect for the memory of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Atkins called for the question; which was ordered, and the joint resolution was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of the States was suspended, and the House proceeded to call the committees.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A Senate bill to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill for the organization of a corps of officers for the working of niter caves and establishing niter beds.

Also, joint resolution of thanks to the patriotic women of the country for voluntary contributions furnished by them to the Army.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the appointment of officers in the Provisional Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with an amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

A bill (H. R. —) to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers;

In which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to increase the Corps of Engineers of the Provisional Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to organize a signal corps,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act to provide for the public defense, approved March 6, 1861, and to regulate the appointment of generals,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

And the bill having been taken up and read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended as follows:

That the words "who shall hold their offices only while such brigades and divisions are in service" be, and the same are hereby, stricken out and the following words inserted in their stead: "but the number of major-generals shall not exceed one for every sixteen regiments, and the number of brigadier-generals shall not exceed one for every four regiments in the Provisional Army,"

Mr. Jones moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit:

That upon the reappointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the commanding officers of brigades or divisions now in the military service of the Confederate States Army whose term of service shall expire under the provisions of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the commissions of such commanding officers shall take rank from the time of their original commissions, respectively.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred

A joint resolution directing how prize money shall be paid in certain cases,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the amendment offered by him to a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled the following Senate bills, to wit:

A bill to increase the number of depositories of public funds;

Joint resolution of thanks for the victory at Shiloh, Tenn.; and

A bill to provide for the payment of musicians in the Army not regularly enlisted.

The Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Royston, a bill to establish certain post routes therein named was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Royston moved that the House take a recess until half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Hilton demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being seconded,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 48
Nays 13

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garnett, Goode, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Villeré, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Gartrell, Herbert, Jones, McRae, McQueen, Preston, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion prevailed, and the House took a recess until half past 7 o'clock.

When, on reassembling, on motion of Mr. Garnett,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Proceeded to the consideration of

A joint resolution of the Senate to prevent the discharge of certain regiments now in the Army.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Upon which motion Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas 68
Nays 5

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Boyce, Breckinridge, Gardenhire, Heiskell, and Lewis.

So the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act to provide for the organization of a navy, approved March 16, 1861,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, from the same committee, to whom was referred the message and report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the building of iron-plated gunboats in Europe, reported a bill to authorize a certain contract for iron-plated vessels of war; which was read first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of War in relation to the supply of small arms, reported the same back; asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the report lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion, the consideration of the special order of the day was postponed, and

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a Senate bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with sundry amendments.

And section first being under consideration, the committee moved to amend by inserting after the words "public dues" the words "including postage."

The amendment was agreed to.

And section second being under consideration, the committee moved to amend by striking out the word "issuance" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "issue."

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee moved to amend by inserting as section 3 the following, to wit:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue Treasury notes, payable in six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, of a denomination not less than one hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day for each hundred dollars, the said notes when issued to be a substitute for so much of the one hundred and sixty-five millions of bonds authorized by the act of Congress passed at the present session, and said notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Swan moved to amend the second section of the bill by adding thereto the following words, to wit:

Provided, The Secretary of the Treasury shall employ no one to print or lithograph the notes provided to be issued under this act who has been in any manner engaged in the purchase and sale of notes of any banks that have fallen within the lines of the public enemy, and whose specie funds shall have been removed to cities within the United States.

Mr. Curry called the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment was lost.

And the bill was read a third time and passed.

And the title to the same was amended by striking out therefrom the words "under the denomination of five dollars."

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session;

When,

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 32. A bill to be entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The President of the Confederate States, on yesterday, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to encourage enlistments in the Corps of Marines."

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up for consideration a Senate bill further to provide for the public defense; which was read first and second times, and

On motion of Mr. Miles, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the meeting of the House, and from day to day until concluded.

Mr. Garnett moved that when the House adjourns it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Atkins called the question; which was sustained, and the motion was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Swan,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, April 12, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Singleton offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That for the remainder of the present session of Congress no member shall be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes at a time on any proposition before it, and shall only have the privilege of speaking a second time upon said proposition after every other member who desires to do so shall have spoken upon it.

Mr. Singleton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolution.

Upon which motion Mr. Jones called the yeas and nays;

And the call being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 52 / Nays 24

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ashe, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Goode, Harris, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Sexton, Staples, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

And, on motion of Mr. Lyons, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

And the resolution of Mr. Singleton being under consideration,

Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by striking out therefrom the word "fifteen" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five."

Mr. Singleton demanded the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment was agreed to.

And the question being upon agreeing to the resolution as amended,

Mr. Lyons demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 61 / Nays 20

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ashe, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Cooke, Davidson, Farrow, Gaither, Garland, Harris, Johnston, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Staples, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the resolution as amended was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 12, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: The President, on yesterday, approved and signed the following bills:

An act entitled "An act to legalize the acts of the district attorney, marshal, and deputy marshals of Tennessee;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases;"

Also, an act entitled "An act for the organization of a corps of officers for the working of niter caves and establishing niter beds;" and

Also, an act entitled "Joint resolution of thanks to the patriotic women of the country for voluntary contributions furnished by them to the Army."

The President has to-day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to provide further means for the support of the Government."

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills and resolutions of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress;'"

H. R. —. Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. H. H. Sibley and his command;

H. R. —. Resolution of thanks to the officers and crews of the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Teazer, and other vessels for gallant conduct;

H. R. —. A joint resolution for the relief of Capt. Ben. Desha; and

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms."

The first three without and the two latter with amendments, in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill (H. R. —) to legalize the acts of the district attorney, marshal, and deputy marshals of Tennessee.

The Senate have agreed to the resolution of this House fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, with an amendment.

In which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Singleton,

The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Dargan moved to suspend the reading of the Journal.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session and proceeded to the consideration of

A bill further to provide for the public defense.

And the first section of the same being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: *Provided, however*, That all such companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right,

within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions, and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: *Provided further*, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved eleventh December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest: *And provided further*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician, or noncommissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: *Provided further*, That all persons under the age of eighteen years or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions, and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions, and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the reenlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed,

Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "service" the following words, to wit:

Provided, however, That the previous consent of the governor, or the legislature or the convention, if in session, of the State in which soldiers are to be raised shall first be obtained, or the soldiers to be enrolled signify their own voluntary consent to the same.

Mr. Foote moved further to amend by inserting after the word "ended" the following words, to wit:

or the government of the State to which they respectively belong shall formally disapprove the same.

Also, to insert after the words "reorganized, shall" the words

with the consent of their respective governments, as given either by the governor, legislature, or convention thereof.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by substituting for the bill the following, to wit:

SECTION 1. That during the present war the President may, at his discretion, call forth all or any of the militia of all or any of the States, by draft, proclamation, or otherwise, to be employed in the service of the Confederate States whenever any of the States shall be invaded or in danger of invasion, as long and as often as he shall deem necessary.

SEC. 2. The militia or any of them may be so called into service either by companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments organized under the laws of the respective States, or in masses, to be organized into companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, according to regulations to be prescribed by the President, but with officers to be appointed in conformity with the laws of the respective States for the appointment of officers of the militia. The militia in or from each State being so organized separately from the militia of other States, and, in other respects, the organization being the same as that prescribed for volunteers by the laws of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. All male citizens not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age shall be required to serve as aforesaid, either in person or by a sufficient substitute, except such as are exempted by existing laws of the Confederate States from military service in time of war. But the President may temporarily or permanently exempt all persons over thirty-five years of age from such service.

SEC. 4. Until the first day of July next, the President may detain in service, with their present organization, any company of volunteers whose term of service will expire before that day, provided a majority of the privates serving in such company shall consent thereto, at a poll to be taken under such regulations as the President

shall prescribe. The term of service under this section shall be computed as part of the two years to be served by any volunteer reenlisting for two years or the war.

SEC. 5. Any person lawfully required to serve as aforesaid, and refusing to serve, may be compelled to serve, and be punished as a deserter.

SEC. 6. The President may cause an enrollment to be made of all persons liable to serve under this act, either by State officers (with the consent of the governors of the States) or by officers to be appointed by him, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. The President shall have authority to prescribe all needful regulations to carry this law into effect.

SEC. 8. No reenlistment of volunteers, according to existing laws, shall be allowed after the first day of July next, but until that time it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and all commanding officers to facilitate and encourage such reenlistments as far as practicable, in accordance with existing laws.

SEC. 9. The militia, when in service as aforesaid, shall be governed in like manner as volunteers in the Provisional Army, except as herein otherwise provided.

Mr. Barksdale moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Curry moved that when the House do adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday; which was agreed to.

Mr. H. W. Bruce moved that the House take a recess until half past 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Jones moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

And the question recurring upon the motion of Mr. H. W. Bruce, the same was agreed to, and the House took a recess until half past 7 o'clock p. m.

HALF PAST 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. Singleton called the question, which was upon agreeing to the first amendment of Mr. Foote to the first section.

Upon which motion Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained, the yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ..... 13 / Nays 61

Yeas: Bell, Breckinridge, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Hanly, Hilton, Jones, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Smith of Alabama, and Welsh.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Vest, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

And the question being upon agreeing to the second amendment of Mr. Foote, the same was lost.

And the question recurring upon the first amendment offered by Mr. Foote, the same was lost.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Smith of North Carolina.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by adding at the end of the section the following, to wit:

Provided, That if within ninety days after the passage of this act, the assent of any State shall not be obtained through a regularly elected convention, if in session, or of the legislature, if there be no convention, or of the governor, if there be neither legislature or convention, then this bill shall cease to operate upon the troops of such State, except such as may voluntarily assent thereto.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend by inserting after the word "President"

and each commander is directed to bring on such reorganization within five days from the time he shall receive a copy of this act if practicable.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Jones moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambliss moved to amend by inserting after the word "President" the following, to wit:

Provided further, That companies, battalions, or regiments of twelve months' volunteers who have so enlisted and elected their officers, shall be received under their new organization, and have their officers commissioned according to such election.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out the first section of the bill.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend by striking out the words "by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President," and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

And the company and field officers thereof shall be elected or appointed and be commissioned according to the laws of their respective States.

Pending the consideration of which,

The House, on motion of Mr. Burnett,

Adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY—MONDAY, April 14, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ralls.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, conveying information, so far as practicable, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate what steps have been taken to carry out the act for connecting the Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina railroads and for the connection of the railroad from Selma, in Alabama, to Meridian, in Mississippi.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, laid upon the table.

The Chair also laid before the House the following communication from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to Congress a report of the Postmaster-General, supplementary to a report previously submitted, and conveying certain documents relative to "frauds perpetrated on the revenues of the Post-Office Department by the Southern Express Company."

I recommend that the suggested alteration of the existing laws receive the careful attention of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers; which was returned from the Senate with the following amendment, to wit: Add to the bill the words

And provided further, That a preference shall in all cases be given in making appointments, the qualifications being equal, to those who have been discharged from the military service of the country on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty.

And the question being on concurring in the amendment,

The same was agreed to.

A joint resolution of the Senate, appointing a joint committee on enrolled bills, was taken up and agreed to; and

The Chair announced as the committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Elliott of Kentucky, Chambers of Mississippi, and Tibbs of Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A joint resolution directing how prize money shall be paid in certain cases.

The Speaker signed the same.

The following bill and joint resolutions were signed by the Speaker, having been reported by Mr. Elliott, chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled, viz:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," etc.;

Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. H. H. Sibley and his command; and

Joint resolution of thanks to the officers and crews of the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Teazer, and other vessels, for gallant conduct.

On motion, the House again resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the last secret session, which was the amendment of Mr. Chambers to the first section of a bill further to provide for the public defense.

Mr. Wilcox called the question; which was seconded;

When,

Mr. Chambliss demanded the yeas and nays;
And the demand being sustained,
They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 42; Nays 39

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Preston, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Staples, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Breckinridge, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McRae, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by striking out the words "be and the same are hereby repealed" and inserting in lieu thereof

cease to have effect from the first day of June next, but until that time any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment may be organized under said act if a sufficient number of men shall have enlisted therein.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Clopton moved to amend by inserting after the words "be granted" the words

as early after the expiration of the term of enlistment as the vacancies created thereby can be supplied by details or companies from the reserve provided for in the sixth section of this act.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out the words "thirty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "forty-five."

Mr. Curry called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by adding at the end of the section the following, to wit:

And the members of the two Houses of Congress, after the close of the present session, shall not be exempt from service in the Army, but shall each be subject to serve as soldiers, until the next meeting of the same, without regard to age or occupation, and afterwards when not engaged in legislative session.

Mr. Gartrell called the question: which was seconded;
And Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays.
The demand was not sustained, and the amendment was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have rejected a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

A joint resolution authorizing the President to send additional commissioners to foreign countries, and for other purposes.

Mr. Breckinridge moved to amend by inserting after the word "States" the words

Provided further, That during said forty days the members of each company may enlist in any company, squadron, battalion, or regiment not at the time full.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Swan moved to amend by inserting after the word "brigade" the words

where it shall so happen that a regiment, battalion, or company has not been assigned to a brigade, then within forty days after the assignment of the regiment, battalion, or company to a brigade.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Jones demanded the previous question, upon which motion he demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ..... 33 / Nays 47

Yeas: Arrington, Bell, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Harris, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McLean, McRae, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Strickland, Vest, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the main question was not ordered.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by substituting in lieu of the first section the following, to wit:

That for the purpose of raising and arming, the President is required to call out and place in the service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls aforesaid may be made, who are at the time not legally exempt from military duty, and to arrange the same into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, according to existing laws: *Provided*, That so many of the said men as may be required to fill up the companies now in the Army shall be assigned to said companies: *And provided also*, That all persons now in the Army of the Confederate States, whose term of service was for one year, shall be retained for two years only after that term shall expire.

All companies, regiments, and battalions now in the Army shall retain their present officers, unless they shall be removed by competent authority, for sufficient cause; but the officers of all other companies, battalions, or regiments shall be appointed from said companies, battalions, or regiments, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be commissioned by the President.

Furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation to their homes and back again, shall be granted at such times as the Secretary of War may deem compatible with the public interest, to all those men who shall be retained in the service for the term of three years, unless they have heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers of the Provisional Army, approved eleventh December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or commutation of transportation shall be paid in money to all those entitled to such furloughs who shall elect to receive it in lieu of furloughs.

All persons under the age of eighteen and over the age of forty-five now in the Army may be continued in the service in which they are now engaged for ninety days after the expiration of their present term of service, and then discharged, unless they choose to enlist for three years, or for the war.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend by inserting after the word "service" the following, to wit: "or who are not members of some company in the organized military service of the State."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Boyce moved to amend by substituting for the section the following, to wit:

That the President is hereby authorized to retain in the service for six months, if the military exigencies in his judgment require it, all the twelve months' volunteers, with their existing organizations, after the expiration of their present term of service. That any regiment, battalion, squadron, company, or legion so retained, may, within thirty days after the expiration of their original term of service, reorganize for two years or the war, electing their own officers, field and company, according to existing law, and when reorganized, all promotions shall be made by seniority, except that officers of the lowest grade shall be elected by the officers and soldiers of the company, respectively.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Barksdale moved to suspend the rules in order to make a motion to amend a rule of the House.

The motion prevailed.

And on motion of Mr. Barksdale, the rule adopted by the House limiting debate was amended by striking out "twenty-five minutes" therefrom and inserting "five minutes."

Mr. Russell, by consent, withdrew his substitute for the bill, and moved to amend by substituting for the first section the following, to wit:

That, during the present war, the President may, at his discretion, call forth all or any of the militia, of all or any of the States, to be employed in the service of the Confederate States as long and as often, whenever any of the States shall be invaded, or in danger of invasion, as he shall deem necessary.

Mr. Russell called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Graham moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Chambers to the first section was adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment,

Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 30; Nays 42

Yeas: Batson, Boteler, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Curry, Davidson, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Russell, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Vest, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Barksdale called the previous question.

Upon which Mr. Menees demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 41; Nays 35

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Boteler, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Vest, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Kenner, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Trippe, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the House refused to order the main question.

Mr. Menees moved to amend by striking out "three" and inserting "four" in the third and eighth lines of the section.

The amendment was lost.

And section 2 being under consideration; which is as follows:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion, and regimental officers,

Mr. Swan moved to amend by inserting after the word "organization" the words "according to the laws heretofore in force."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Perkins moved to insert after the words "now in service" the words "except that the cavalry service may be reorganized with men now in that service."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the motion of Mr. Curry by striking out "11 o'clock a. m." and inserting in lieu thereof "8 o'clock a. m."

The amendment was lost, and the motion of Mr. Curry prevailed.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting after the word "service" the words "except such as have heretofore enlisted therein."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by inserting as section 3 the following, to wit:

Be it further enacted, That the citizen soldiers who are hereafter to constitute the military force herein provided for, shall be allowed to preserve their existing political relations with the States to which they respectively appertain; shall be designated in the ranks of the Confederate Army in such manner as clearly to indicate that fact, and at the termination of the war they shall be again resolved into the general mass of the militia of those States, respectively.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by inserting as section 4 the following, to wit:

Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as in its practical operation to impair, in least degree, the separate State sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States, or as calling into question their right, by separate State action, to interpose for the purpose of arresting, within its own limits,

any act deemed by itself palpably unconstitutional and oppressive, or to deprive said States, or either of them, of the essential means, as well in war as in peace, of defending from infraction its own reserved rights, or of employing to this end the whole military strength properly appertaining to it.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by inserting the word "squadrons" after "companies," in the tenth line, after "battalion," in the twenty-eighth line, and after "companies," in the twenty-ninth line.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett called the previous question.

Upon which Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 51; Nays 25

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Boteler, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Moore, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Clark, Dawkins, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Hanly, Hartridge, Kenner, Marshall, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the main question was ordered,

And the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Garnett moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The motion did not prevail.

And the question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

And the demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 54 [53]; Nays 26

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Boyce, Chambliss, Clark, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, Jones, Marshall, McQueen, Perkins, Russell, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Davis [moved] to remove the injunction of secrecy from the bill and called [the] question; which was seconded.

Pending which,

The House, on motion of Mr. Moore,

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-NINTH DAY—TUESDAY, April 15, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ralls.

On motion of Mr. Currin, leave of absence was granted Messrs. Atkins and Wright of Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the House took up for consideration a resolution offered by him to remove the injunction of secrecy from the action of the House on yesterday on the bill further to provide for the public defense.

Mr. Gaither demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being seconded,

The vote was recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 73 / Nays 2

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Staples, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ewing and Royston.

So the resolution was adopted.

The Chair laid before the House an amendment of the Senate to a joint resolution of the House fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress.

The resolution was taken up, and the question being on the amendment of the Senate, viz: Strike out all after the word "*Resolved*" and insert in lieu thereof the words

(*the House of Representatives concurring*), That Congress will adjourn on Monday, the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at twelve o'clock meridian, to meet again on the third Monday in August next.

Mr. Curry called the question.

Upon the seconding the call for the question, Mr. Smith of Virginia demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays 38

Yeas: Arrington, Batson, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Burnett, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, McDowell, McLean, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Conrad, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore,

Perkins, Preston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the question was ordered.

And, on agreeing to the amendment, Mr. Davis demanded that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which was seconded,

And the vote recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays 39

Yeas: Arrington, Batson, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Pugh, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Conrad, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senate was agreed to, and called the question thereon; which being seconded,

Mr. Gaither asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which was seconded,

And they are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 43 / Nays 41

Yeas: Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Conrad, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Read, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Swan, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Batson, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Moore, Pugh, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Wright of Georgia.

So the motion to reconsider prevailed.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment,

Mr. Conrad demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Davis asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which was seconded,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 44 / Nays 39

Yeas: Arrington, Batson, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Moore, Pugh, Ralls,

Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Conrad, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Swan, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to divide the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the War Department and the Army;" and

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act for the relief of Caroline Miller and her children."

The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 29. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend the several acts in relation to the pay of chaplains in the Army;" and

S. 37. A bill to be entitled "An act to punish drunkenness in the Army."

In both of which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of States was suspended, and the House proceeded to call the committees.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was ordered to be printed and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill of the Senate relative to the pay and allowances of deceased soldiers,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with the following amendment, to wit: Strike out all after enacting clause and insert as follows:

That the pay and allowances now due, or which may hereafter be due, to any deceased commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer, musician, private, or other person for services in the Army of the Confederate States of America, shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living; if not, to the child or children, if any; and, in default of widow, child, or children, to the father, if living; and if not, then to the mother; and if no mother be living, then to the brothers and sisters; and should none of the persons already specified be living to whom payment is directed to be made, such payment shall be made to the next of kin or heirs general of such deceased persons, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the proper officers of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act concerning the pay and allowances due to deceased soldiers," approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That whenever the pay and allowances due any deceased officer of a company, noncommissioned officer, volunteer, private, or musician, shall not exceed two hundred dollars, the same shall be paid to the following persons, and in the following order, viz: 1. To the widow of deceased. 2. To the father of deceased. 3. To the mother of deceased, for and on behalf of the children of deceased, if any. 4. To the mother in her own right. 5. To the father in his own right. 6. To the brothers and sisters of deceased. 7. To the heirs general.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all such pay and allowances due any deceased officer of a company, noncommissioned officer, volunteer, private, or musician, as are embraced in the first section of this act, shall be paid to the entitled thereto under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws heretofore passed inconsistent with this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out from the amendment the words "or heirs general."

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out all of the paragraph after the words "brothers and sisters."

Mr. Foote called the previous question; which being seconded, the amendment offered by Mr. Lewis was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Jones was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Heiskell moved to reconsider the vote by which the engrossment of the bill was ordered.

The motion was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 32) to further provide for the public defense.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for calling forth the militia, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported

A bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters,

with the recommendation that it pass; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which being ordered, the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from same committee, reported

A bill to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster's Bureau, and recommended its passage; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Ewing moved to amend by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That no person now subject to military duty shall be appointed.

Mr. Gardenhire moved the previous question; which being ordered, the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed as amended, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Dawkins moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment of the Senate to a bill to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it be concurred in.

The bill was taken up, and the first section of the same having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That any person or persons who may propose to establish within the limits of the Confederate States a manufactory or manufactories of saltpeter and of small arms adapted to the use of the Army, shall be entitled to receive from the Government an advance of fifty per cent of the amount required for the erection and preparation of the works and machinery necessary for such manufactory or manufactories, to be paid without interest in the product of such manufactory or manufactories, at a price to be agreed upon before such advance shall be made, and subject to the following conditions, to wit: First. That the contractor or contractors shall submit to the President a plan of the proposed works, showing their location, nature, and extent, together with a sworn estimate of their probable cost, and a detailed account, under oath, of the amount already expended on the same, which amount shall be at least twenty-five per cent of the entire estimated cost of such work. Second. That the amount so advanced shall be paid in installments as the work shall progress toward completion. Third. That the proposed enterprise and works shall be approved by the President. Fourth. That the contractor or contractors shall enter into a bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the President, in the penalty of double the amount proposed to be advanced, and conditioned that the principal obligor shall well and truly, by a certain time (which may be extended by the President if he thinks proper) named in the bond, proceed to erect, complete, and put into effective operation the manufactory or manufactories proposed. That he or they will expend the sum named for these purposes; that he or they will appropriate the money advanced by the Government to such purposes, and to no other use or purpose, and as far as practicable, will keep the property insured, and that he or they will repay the same from the first merchantable articles manufactured until he or they shall fully repay to the Confederate States, in the article and at the price stipulated, for the sum advanced. That the contractor or contractors shall subscribe a written oath, indorsed upon the back of said bond, which may be administered by any one authorized to administer an oath, that said advance is asked for the purposes specified in this act, and no other, and that he or they will apply said funds which may thus be advanced, and a willful and corrupt violation of this oath shall be deemed perjury, and punishable by imprisonment for not less than three or more than ten years.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment, which is as follows: Strike out the word "first" and after the word "manufactured" insert the words

to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be agreed upon, the same in all cases to be inspected by a Government officer before it is received.

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the appointment of chaplains at the naval hospitals,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Wilcox, by the consent of the House, offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending the collection of the war tax against the soldiers now in the service of the Confederate States or State service, and that they report at the present session by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, by the consent of the House, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of requiring all foreigners resident in the Confederate States to procure the evidence of some officer of this Government upon their passports entitling them to residence here at a charge of $—— for each visa, to be renewed annually, the proceeds of said charges to be

paid into the public Treasury; and to report by bill or otherwise what legislation, if any, should be adopted on this subject;
which was read and agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Garland.

Mr. Boyce presented a design for a flag and seal by Samuel M. Wolfe, of Virginia; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Mr. Barksdale presented a design for a flag and seal; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Chambliss offered a resolution

That the President be requested to communicate to this House the report of the cruise of the Nashville, together with the official correspondence of its commander with the British Admiralty Office and other parties in England;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote, from the special committee appointed to investigate the recent disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, made the following report, to wit:

The special committee appointed to inquire into causes of the recent disasters at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and into the circumstances connected with the surrender of the city of Nashville into the hands of the enemy, to which committee various other collateral matters have been subsequently referred, beg leave to report: That they have, in the performance of the duties assigned them, found it necessary to accumulate a large mass of testimony, all of which is herewith reported to this House for such action in regard to the same as shall be deemed expedient. It is recommended by the committee that the House do cause said testimony, together with such other as may be taken, to be printed for the use of members.

H. S. FOOTE, *Chairman.*
THOS. B. HANLY.
THOS. J. FOSTER.
H. W. BRUCE.
E. BARKSDALE.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred

A resolution for the preservation of public documents,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read the third time, and adopted.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill of the Senate to recognize the organization of certain military companies,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A Senate bill declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Jones moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to incorporate in it the principles of the provisions of the law of the United States in regard to the election of President in case the offices of President and Vice-President shall become vacant.

Mr. Hilton demanded the question; which being ordered, Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained,

The vote was recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 23 / Nays 42

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Gardenhire, Gentry, Goode, Heiskell, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, and Swan.

Nays: Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Dargan, Dawkins, Ewing, Farrow, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Singleton, Strickland, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the bill by adding thereto that section of the law, striking out the words "United States," where occurring, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Confederate States."

On motion of Mr. Royston, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Gartrell called for the question; which was ordered.

And the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the apprehension of suspicious persons in time of war, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the apprehension of suspicious persons and to modify the act to suspend the writ of habeas corpus,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Dargan, from the same committee, reported

A bill to limit the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus,

with the recommendation that it pass; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

The first section having been read as follows:

That the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is hereby limited to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate Government, or for offenses against the same.

Mr. Swan moved to amend the same by inserting before the word "authorities" the word "military."

The amendment was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to which was referred resolutions in relation to trading with the enemy, reported

A bill to be entitled "An act to punish trading with the enemy during the present war,"

with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any citizen or person residing in any one of the Confederate States or any Territory thereof shall, during the continuance of the present war, sell, barter, or exchange any cotton or tobacco, to or with an alien enemy, such person so offending, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand nor over five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years, nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court trying such offense.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof, to wit:

That it shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or his agents, or in any manner whatever, to transport to any port or place within the Confederate States which may be at the time in the possession of the enemy, or to sell therein any cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, sirup, or naval stores.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of the said States, and to punish persons offending therein," be, and the same are hereby, extended to any person or persons violating the foregoing section of this act, and, in addition to such punishment, the party or parties offending shall forfeit and pay the Confederate States the value of the article sold or transported.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Swan moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section the following:

or who shall, with a view to sell the same to the enemy, transport the same to a place threatened by the enemy.

Upon which Mr. Ralls called the question; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section the following:

or transport to any place threatened by the enemy, with the intention to cause the same to fall into the enemy's hands, either by sale or otherwise,

And called the question thereon; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana moved that hereafter the regular hour of meeting be 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by striking out "11" and inserting "10."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote then moved to amend by striking out "11" and inserting "10.30."

The motion was lost, and the motion of Mr. Kenner was agreed to.

Leave of absence was, on motion, granted Mr. Garnett.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia, the House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock.

On reassembling, leave of absence was granted Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Miles to the bill to punish trading with enemy during the present war by inserting before the words "to transport" the words "to sell, barter, or exchange to or with an alien or domestic enemy, or."

Mr. Crockett moved to amend the amendment by adding after the words "alien enemy" the words "or disloyal citizen or subject."

The amendment was lost.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Gartrell,

Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays;
Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays 20

Yeas: Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Currin, Davidson, Davis, Gentry, Harris, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McLean, McQueen, Miles, Ralls, Read, Russell, and Wilcox.

Mr. Crockett moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to further provide for the public defense.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Holt called the question on the motion of Mr. Crockett; which being ordered, the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section the following:

Provided, It shall and may be lawful for any owner of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, or molasses to sell the same at their option, provided they shall receive in exchange for the same gold or silver or provisions or any article necessary to the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Gardenhire demanded the previous question; which being ordered, the amendment was lost.

And the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 46 / Nays 12

Yeas: Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Horatio W. Bruce, Crockett, Foster, Gentry, Heiskell, Johnston, Jones, Machen, Menees, Ralls, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

So the bill was passed.

The title, on motion, was then amended by striking out all of the original and inserting as follows, to wit:

A bill to prohibit the transportation and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy, and to prohibit the sale, barter, or exchange of certain articles therein named to alien or domestic enemies.

On motion of Mr. Foote,
The House resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Foote moved to take up for consideration joint resolutions for the better security of the archives and Government of the Confederate States.

The motion prevailed;

When,

Mr. Cooke moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

And the question being upon agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Crockett demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Garnett offered

A joint resolution to pledge the honor of the Government to the defense of Virginia;

which was read first and second [times];

When,

Mr. Kenner moved to adjourn, and Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained,

And the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTIETH DAY—WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jeter.

Mr. Gaither, from the special committee to investigate the causes of the disaster at Roanoke Island, reported as follows, viz:

The committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them "to inquire and report the causes and circumstances of the capitulation of Roanoke Island," have had the same under consideration; and have given all the facts and circumstances connected with the defenses of the said island and its adjacent waters, and of the capitulation on the 8th of February, a most elaborate investigation.

The committee find, that on the 21st day of August, 1861, Brigadier-General Gatlin was ordered to the command of the Department of North Carolina and the coast defenses of that State. On the 29th of September, Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned to duty in North Carolina and charged with the defenses of that portion of said State lying between Albemarle Sound and the Neuse River and Pamlico Sound, including those waters, and was directed to report to Brigadier-General Gatlin.

On the 16th of November, Brig. Gen. L. O. Branch was directed to relieve Brigadier-General Hill, in command of his district in North Carolina. On the 21st of December, that part of North Carolina east of the Chowan River, together with the counties of Washington and Tyrrell, was, at the request of the proper authorities of North Carolina, separated from the remainder, and constituted into a military district, under Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, and attached to the command of Major-General Huger, commanding the Department of Norfolk. At the time, therefore, of the surrender of Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, it was within the military district of Brigadier-General Wise, and attached to the command of Major-General Huger.

The military defenses of Roanoke Island and its adjacent waters, on the said 8th of February, 1862, consisted of Fort Bartow, the most southern of the defenses on the west side of the island—a sand fort, well covered with turf, having six long 32-pounder guns in embrasure and three 32-pounders en barbette. The next is Fort Blanchard, on the same side of the island, about two and one-half miles from Fort Bartow—a semicircular sand fort, turfed, and mounting four 32-pounders en barbette.

Next, on the same side, and about one thousand two hundred yards from Fort Blanchard, is Fort Huger. This is a turfed sand fort, running along the line of the beach, and closed in the rear by a low breastwork, with a banquette for infantry. It contained eight 32-pounder guns in embrasure, two rifled 32-pounders en barbette, and two small 32-pounders en barbette on the right.

About three miles below Fort Bartow, on the east side of the island, was a battery of two 32-pounder guns en barbette, at a point known as Midgett's Hammock. In the center of the island, about two miles from Fort Bartow, and a mile from Midgett's Hammock, was a redoubt or breastwork, thrown across the road, about seventy or eighty feet long, with embrasures for three guns, on the right of which was a swamp, on the left a marsh, the redoubt reaching nearly between them and facing to the south. On the Tyrrell side, on the main land, nearly opposite to Fort Huger, was Fort Forrest, mounting seven 32-pounders.

In addition to these defenses on the shore and on the island, there was a barrier of piles, extending from the east side of Fulker Shoals toward the island. Its object was to compel vessels passing on the west of the island to approach within reach of the shore batteries; but up to the 8th of February there was a span of 1,700 yards open opposite to Fort Bartow. Some vessels had been sunk and piles driven on the west side of Fulker Shoals, to obstruct the channel between that shoal and the main land, which comprise all the defenses either upon the land or in the waters adjacent.

The entire military force stationed upon the island prior to and at the time of the late engagement, consisted of the Eighth Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, under the command of Col. H. M. Shaw, the Thirty-first Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan, and three companies of the Seventeenth North Carolina Troops, under the command of Maj. G. H. Hill. After manning the several forts, on the 7th of February, there were but 1,024 men left, and 200 of them were upon the sick list. On the evening of the 7th of February, Brigadier-General Wise sent from Nagg's Head, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, a reenforcement, numbering some four hundred and fifty men. This does not include the commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Green and Major Fry, both of whom marched to the scene of action after the battle was closed. The committee do not think there was any intentional delay in the landing of the commands of Colonel Green and Major Fry. The former, Colonel Green, exhibited great anxiety to get into the fight, when he did land, and acted with great gallantry in the skirmish he did have with the enemy in the vicinity of the camp.

The whole under the command of Brigadier-General Wise, who, upon the 7th and 8th February, was at Nagg's Head, four miles distant from the island, confined to a sick bed, and entirely disabled from participating in the action in person. The immediate command therefore devolved upon Col. H. M. Shaw, the senior officer present.

On the 6th of February it was discovered by the companies on picket duty on the south end of the island that the enemy's fleet was in Pamlico Sound, south of Roanoke Island, and, apparently, intending to attack the forces upon the island. Colonel Shaw immediately communicated the fact to Brigadier-General Wise, and issued orders for the disposition of his troops preparatory to an engagement. The points at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to land troops were Ashby's and Pugh's landings. Ashby's is situate on the west side of the island, about two miles south of Fort Bartow, and Pugh's on the same side, about two miles south of Ashby's.

On the night of the 6th, or early in the morning of the 7th, a detachment, with one piece of artillery, was sent to Pugh's Landing, and one, with two pieces of artillery, was sent to Ashby's, and the remainder of the forces was stationed in the immediate vicinity of Ashby's. On the morning of the 7th the enemy's fleet passed by both of the landings and proceeded toward Fort Bartow; and the detachment of infantry stationed at Pugh's immediately fell back to the vicinity of Ashby's Landing and joined the detachments there, all under command of Col. J. V. Jordan.

In the sound, between Roanoke Island and the main land, upon the Tyrrell side, Commodore Lynch, with his squadron of seven vessels, had taken position, and at 11 o'clock the enemy's fleet, consisting of about thirty gunboats and schooners, advanced in ten divisions, the rear one having the schooners and transports in tow. The advance and attacking division again subdivided, one assailing the squadron and the other firing upon the fort with *nine-inch*, *ten-inch*, and *eleven-inch* shell, spherical case, a few round shot, and every variety of rifled projectiles. The fort replied with but four guns (which were all that could be brought to bear), and after striking the foremost vessel several times the fleet fell back, so as to mask one of the guns of the fort, leaving but three to reply to the fire of the whole fleet. The bombardment was continued through the day, and the enemy retired at dark. The squadron under

the command of Commodore Lynch sustained their position most gallantly, and only retired after exhausting all their ammunition, and having lost the steamer Curlew and the Forrest disabled. Fort Bartow sustained considerable damage from the fire of the day, but the injuries were partially repaired by the next morning and the fort put in a state of defense.

About 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the enemy sent off from his transports about twenty-five men in a launch, apparently to take soundings, who were fired upon and retreated, whereupon two large steamers having in tow each thirty boats, filled with troops, approached the island, under the protection of their gunboats, at a point north of Ashby's Landing, known as Haymon's, and did effect a landing. The point selected was out of the reach of the field pieces at Ashby's, and defended by a swamp from the advance of our infantry, and protected by the shot and shell from their gunboats. Our whole force therefore withdrew from Ashby's and took position at the redoubt or breastwork, and placed in battery their field pieces, with necessary artillerymen, under the respective commands of Captain Schermerhorn, Lieutenants Kinney and Seldon. Two companies of the Eighth and two of the Thirty-first were placed at the redoubt to support the artillery. Three companies of the Wise Legion deployed to the right and left as skirmishers, the remainder of the infantry in position 300 yards in the rear of the redoubt as a reserve.

The enemy landed some fifteen thousand men, with artillery, and at 7 o'clock a. m. of the 8th opened fire upon the redoubt, which was replied to immediately with great spirit, and the action soon became general, and was continued without intermission for more than five hours, when the enemy succeeded in deploying a large force on either side of our line, flanking each wing. The order was then given by Colonel Shaw to spike the guns in the battery and to retreat to the northern end of the island. The guns were spiked, and the whole force fell back to the camps.

During the engagement at the redoubt the enemy's fleet attempted to advance up Croatan Sound, which brought on a desultory engagement between Fort Bartow and the fleet, which continued up to half after 12 o'clock, when the commanding officer was informed that the land defenses had been forced and the position of the fort turned. He therefore ordered the guns to be disabled and the ammunition destroyed, which was done and the fort abandoned. The same thing was done at Forts Blanchard and Huger, and the forces from all the forts were marched in good order to the camps. The enemy took possession of the redoubt and forts immediately, and proceeded in pursuit with great caution toward the northern end of the island in force, deploying so as to surround our forces at the camps. Colonel Shaw, having arrived with his whole force at his camp in time to have saved his whole command if transports had been furnished, but none being there, and finding himself surrounded by a greatly superior force upon the open island, with no field works to protect him, and having lost his only three field pieces at the redoubt, had either to make an idle display of courage in fighting the foe at such immense disadvantage to the sacrifice of his command or to capitulate and surrender as prisoners of war. He wisely determined upon the latter alternative.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded and missing is as follows: Killed, 23; wounded, 58; missing, 62. The loss of the Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteers is: killed, 6; wounded, 28; missing, 19. That of the Eighth and Thirty-first and Second North Carolina State Troops is: 16 killed; 30 wounded; 43 missing. Of the Engineer Department, Lieutenant Seldon, killed, who had patriotically volunteered his services in the line, was assigned to the command of the 6-pounder, which he handled with so much skill as to produce immense havoc in the enemy's ranks, and to elicit the unbounded admiration of all who witnessed it. Unhappily, however, that gallant officer received a rifle ball in the head, and he fell without a groan.

The loss of the enemy was, in killed and wounded, at least 900, and the probability is a much larger number.

The foregoing is a brief and concise view of the defenses of Roanoke Island and of the adjacent waters, the number of our troops engaged on the 7th and 8th of February, and the circumstances of the capitulation thereof on the 8th of February. The committee are satisfied that Colonel Shaw held the possession of that post as long as he could have done without a useless sacrifice of human life. That on the 7th and 8th, the officers and men in Fort Bartow displayed great coolness and courage and persevering effort to sustain their position and drive back the enemy's fleet.

In the battle of the 8th of February, at the redoubt, the officers and men exhibited a cool and deliberate courage, worthy of veterans in the service, and sustained their position under an uninterrupted and deadly fire for more than five hours, repulsing the enemy in three separate and distinct charges, and only withdrew from the deadly conflict after exhausting their ammunition for their artillery, and being surrounded and flanked by more than ten times their number. Instead of the result being

"*deeply humiliating*," it was one of the most brilliant and gallant actions of the war, and in the language of their absent commanding general, "both officers and men fought firmly, coolly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow."

The committee are satisfied that the whole command did their duty, and they do not feel at liberty to designate any particular acts of companies or individuals. But in simple justice to Colonel Shaw (upon whom devolved the command by reason of the extreme illness of his superior, General Wise, and who has been censured for the result) the committee take pleasure in stating that there is no foundation for any just reflection upon him. He, upon the 7th of February, after disposing of his infantry force, and finding that the enemy did not intend landing, repaired immediately, in person, to Fort Bartow, where the bombardment was progressing, and made his way into the fort amidst the most imminent danger from shot and shell; and there remained, encouraging the men and assisting as far as he was able, until he discovered the enemy intended to effect a landing below, when he left the fort, under the same dangerous circumstances of the morning, to take command of the infantry in person; and upon the 8th, at the redoubt, he commanded in person, sharing the dangers of his men for more than five hours, with a firmness, coolness, and bravery worthy of the position he occupied.

Immediately upon the secession of the State of North Carolina from the Government of the United States, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the authorities of that State commenced the construction of fortifications at Hatteras and Oregon Inlet, and other points upon her coast, which were not completed when the State transferred her forts, arsenals, army, navy, and coast defenses to the Confederate Government. Shortly thereafter the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and they were taken, and the fortifications at Oregon Inlet were abandoned, and the armament, stores, and ammunition were removed to Roanoke Island. The enemy immediately appeared in force in Pamlico Sound, the waters of which are connected with Albemarle and Currituck sounds by means of the two smaller sounds of Croatan and Roanoke. The island of Roanoke being situated between these two latter sounds, commanding the channels of either, became, upon the fall of Hatteras and the abandonment of Oregon Inlet, only second in importance to Fortress Monroe. That island, then, became the key which unlocked all northeastern North Carolina to the enemy, and exposed Portsmouth and Norfolk to a rear approach of the most imminent danger. In the language of Brigadier-General Wise, "That such is the importance and value, in a military point of view, of Roanoke Island that it ought to have been defended by all the means in the power of the Government. It was the key to all the rear defenses of Norfolk. It unlocked two sounds, Albemarle and Currituck; eight rivers, the North, West, Pasquotank, the Perquimans, the Little, the Chowan, the Roanoke, and the Alligator; four canals, the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the Dismal Swamp, the Northwest Canal, and the Suffolk; two railroads, the Petersburg and Norfolk and the Seaboard and Roanoke. It guarded more than four-fifths of all Norfolk's supplies of corn, pork, and forage, and it cut the command of General Huger off from all of its most efficient transportation. It endangers the subsistence of his whole army, threatens the navy-yard at Gosport, and to cut off Norfolk from Richmond, and both from railroad communication with the South. It lodges the enemy in a safe harbor from the storms of Hatteras, gives them a rendezvous and large rich range of supplies, and the command of the seaboard from Oregon Inlet to Cape Henry. It should have been defended at the expense of 20,000 men and of many millions of dollars."

The committee are of the opinion that the island of Roanoke was a military post of great importance; that it might have been placed in a state of defense against any reasonable force with the expenditure of money and labor, supposed to be within the means of the Government; that the same was not done and the defenses constructed were wholly inadequate for its protection from an attack either by land or water. And the committee have no difficulty in assigning, as the cause of our disaster and defeat on the 8th of February, the want of the necessary defenses upon the island and the adjacent waters and upon the mainland upon the Tyrrell side; the want of the necessary field artillery, armament, and ammunition, and the great and unpardonable deficiency of men, together with the entire want of transportation, by which the whole command might have been conveyed from the island after the defeat at the battery.

But the committee have had much difficulty in locating the responsibility for the neglect of this exceedingly important point, owing to the fact that the command of that island has been transferred so frequently from one military commander to another between the time that the Confederate Government became responsible for the coast defenses of North Carolina and the attack upon the island upon the 7th of February, 1862. That island, upon the fall of Hatteras, was taken possession of by

Colonel Wright under the instruction from General Huger, and the principal defenses constructed under the authority and directions of General Huger, who assumed jurisdiction over the island, although it was within the military command of General Gatlin. Afterwards Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned for a short time to the immediate command of that post, who immediately entered upon his duty, made an examination of the defenses in person, and was making active preparations for putting the island in a state of defense when he was suddenly superseded and Brigadier-General Branch given the command. It does not appear in evidence that General Branch ever visited the island or made any move toward its defense. He, however, was superseded by Brigadier-General Wise about the 1st of January, 1862, who immediately proceeded to the island in person about the 6th of January, spent several days in a reconnoissance of the island and its defenses and in examining the adjacent waters with a view of constructing obstructions in Croatan Sound and to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet, and from that moment up to the 7th of February the committee are satisfied that General Wise has devoted his whole time in a zealous, energetic, and indefatigable effort to place that island in a state of defense, and has done all and everything in his power, with the means he had at his command, to effect this important object. At Norfolk, on the 2d of January, upon his way to Roanoke Island, he met an express from Colonel Shaw (who was then in the immediate temporary command of the island) to General Huger, informing him of the defenseless state of the island, and urging the necessity of strengthening Fort Bartow by mounting other guns, obstructing Croatan Sound, and making requisitions for ammunition, pile driver, and other things necessary. General Wise indorsed and approved of the requisition and seconded the demands of Colonel Shaw. General Wise arrived at Roanoke Island upon the 6th and assumed the command at that post upon the 7th of January, 1862. After making a reconnoissance of the island and its defenses, General Wise, on the 13th January, informed General Huger "that Roanoke Island was in a defenseless condition and in presence of a very formidable enemy's force. The Burnside expedition is reported to have sailed. Independent of that, the force now at Hatteras Inlet can pass or take Roanoke Island, and pardon me for saying that I respectfully differ from the opinion you expressed in your orders to-day, that to prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing the marshes at the south end will also prevent any landing. Batteries at the marshes are vitally essential to prevent the gunboats from passing into Croatan Sound, but they will not prevent the landing on the south or east end of the island. At least 3,000 infantry are needed on the island, and a considerable force, say 1,500 men, are needed on the beaches, and if the enemy pass Roanoke, 5,000 at least are necessary to fight them on the tongue of land on the north side of Albemarle Sound. We need on the beach and on the island at least 8 field pieces and the carriages and caissons necessary. We require 32 horses for the artillery. We need at least 6 heavy pieces at the south end marshes and 2 at least at Fleetwood Point."

On the same day General Wise addressed the Secretary of War, in which he says that "it is very important that my legion should be forwarded as speedily as possible. The defense of Roanoke Island (which is the key of all the rear defenses of Norfolk and its canals and railroads) is committed to my charge, and I have just returned from a reconnoissance of that point. It is now utterly defenseless. No preparations have been made there at all adequate. General Huger has given me a large authority to do whatever is necessary, and has advised what he deems proper in my command, but we have very limited means and not half time enough to prepare to meet an enemy, who is now almost in immediate presence in very formidable force. Twice the number of my legion is necessary, and I beg that the place of my Third Regiment may speedily be filled or that it may be restored."

On the 15th January, 1862, General Wise writes to the Secretary of War: "I am sure you will not adjudge me importunate when I inform you that I returned from Roanoke Island to Norfolk last Saturday. I hasten back after a short reconnoissance to apprise *headquarters* and the Department that there are no defenses there; no adequate preparation whatever to meet the enemy, and to forward all the means in my reach as speedily as possible to make the key of all the rear of Norfolk, with its canals and railroads, safe. Inside of Hatteras Inlet I found 24 vessels of light draft, 8 of which are steamers, said to carry four guns each. They are at farthest but 30 miles from Roanoke Island and can reach there any four hours or less to attack five small gunboats, under Captain Lynch, and four small land batteries, wholly inefficient. Any boat drawing 7 feet water or less can pass the Croatan Sound as far off as 1¼ miles from any battery, and the enemy's guns can silence our batteries there in a very short time. Neither battery is casemated, and our men now there are untrained to heavy pieces mounted on navy carriages. The moment the enemy passes Croatan Channel, the North Landing River, North River, Pasquotank, Chowan, Roanoke, Alligator, and Scuppernong rivers, and the Dismal Swamp and Albe-

marle and Chesapeake canals will be blockaded effectually, and Norfolk and Portsmouth will be cut off from supplies of corn, pork, and forage. The force at Hatteras is independent of the Burnside expedition. No matter where the latter is, the former is amply sufficient to capture or pass Roanoke Island in any twelve hours. Let me say, then, sir, that if we are to wait for powder from Richmond until we are attacked at that island, that attack will be capture, and our defeat will precede our supply of ammunition. The case is too urgent for me to delay speaking this out plainly at once." And in another part of the same letter he says: "We want ammunition and men. In a word, almost every preparation has to be made. Delay is defeat now at Roanoke Island, and with present means Captain Lynch and I combined can't guarantee successful defense for a day. I beg, sir, that you will urge this upon the Navy Department, and believe that I am not superserviceable in this urgency."

General Wise, finding that his written appeals for aid in the defenses of the island to headquarters at Norfolk and to the Department at Richmond were neglected and treated with indifference, repaired in person to Richmond and called upon the Secretary of War and urged in the most importunate manner the absolute necessity of strengthening the defenses upon that island with additional men, armament, and ammunition. The Secretary of War replied verbally to his appeals for reenforcements that he had not the men to spare for his command. General Wise urged upon the Secretary that General Huger had about fifteen thousand men in front of Norfolk, lying idle in camp for eight months, and that a considerable portion of them could be spared for the defense of the rear of Norfolk, and especially as his (General Wise's) district supplied Norfolk and his army with nearly or quite all of his corn, pork, and forage; that reenforcements at Roanoke Island were as absolutely necessary to the defense of Norfolk as forces in its front, and that particular or special posts should not be allowed to monopolize nearly all the men, powder, and supplies. In reply to all his urgent appeals for the means of defense, General Wise, on the 22d January, received the following Military Order No. 17:

"Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, Provisional Army, will immediately proceed to Roanoke Island, N. C., and assume command of the Confederate States troops at that place.

"By command of the Secretary of War:

"JOHN WITHERS,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

It is apparent to the committee, from the correspondence on file of General Wise with the Secretary of War, General Huger, his superior officer, the governor of North Carolina, and others, proves that he was fully alive to the importance of Roanoke Island, and has devoted his whole time and energies and means to the defense of that position, and that he is in no way responsible for the unfortunate disaster which befell our forces upon that island on the 7th and 8th of February.

But the committee can not say the same in reference to the efforts of the Secretary of War, and the commanding officer at Norfolk, General Huger. It is apparent that the island of Roanoke was important for the defense of Norfolk, and that General Huger had under his command at that point upward of 15,000 men, a large supply of armament and ammunition, and could have thrown, in a few hours, a large reenforcement upon Roanoke Island, and that himself and the Secretary of War had timely notice of the entire inadequacy of the defenses, the want of men and munitions of war, and the threatening attitude of the enemy. But General Huger and the Secretary of War paid no practical attention to those urgent appeals of General Wise, sent forward none of his important requisitions, and permitted General Wise and his inconsiderable force to remain to meet at least 15,000 men, well armed and equipped. If the Secretary of War and the commanding general at Norfolk had not the means to reenforce General Wise, why was he not ordered to abandon his position and save his command? But, upon the contrary, he was required to remain and sacrifice his command, with no means in his insulated position to make his escape, in case of defeat.

The committee, from the testimony, are therefore constrained to report that whatever of blame and responsibility is justly attributable to any one for the defeat of our troops at Roanoke Island on the 8th of February, 1862, should attach to Maj. Gen. B. Huger and the late Secretary of War, J. P. Benjamin.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. S. GAITHER, *Chairman.*

On motion, the report, with its accompanying documents, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gaither, from the same committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That payment be made, by the Clerk of the House, to the clerk of the special committee on the Roanoke Island disaster, out of the contingent fund, to be not more than five dollars per day; and for the witnesses not more than three dollars per day, for attendance, and not more than ten cents per mile for traveling expenses to and from Richmond. Said payments to be made on the certificate of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by adding thereto:

That the clerk of the special committee on the Fort Donelson disaster receive the same pay and in the same manner as provided for the clerk to the Roanoke Island committee.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Miles moved that the House take up for consideration the bill making certain exemptions from militia duty.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Chilton moved for a call of the House; which being ordered,

The following members answered to their names, respectively, to wit:

The following members were absent, to wit:

(N. B.—Those names with a † in front were present on the call.)

The following members were absent by leave (marked with a *):

CALL OF HOUSE.

Arrington,
†Ashe,
*Atkins, excused.
Ayer,
*Baldwin, excused.
Barksdale,
†Batson,
Bell,
*Bonham, excused.
†Boteler,
†Boyce,
Breckinridge,
Bridgers,
†Bruce, H. W.,
Bruce, E. M., ill, excused.
†Burnett,
†Chambers,
†Chambliss,
†Chilton,
*Chrisman, excused.
*Clapp, excused.
†Clark,
†Clopton,
†Conrad, excused.
†Conrow,
Cooke,
Crockett,
†Currin,
†Curry,
Dargan, excused.
†Davidson,
Davis,
†Dawkins,
De Jarnette,
Dupré,
Elliott,
†Ewing,
†Farrow,
†Foote,
Foster,
*Freeman, excused.
Gaither,
†Gardenhire,
*Garland, excused.
*Garnett, excused.
†Gartrell,
†Gentry,
†Goode,
†Graham,
†Gray,

Hanly,
Harris,
†Hartridge,
†Heiskell,
†Herbert,
†Hilton,
Hodge,
†Holcombe,
*Holt, excused.
Hyer,
Jenkins,
Johnston,
†Jones,
*Kenan of Georgia, excused.
Kenan of North Carolina,
†Kenner,
Lander,
†Lewis,
†Lyon,
Lyons,
†Machen,
†Marshall,
McDowell,
McLean,
McRae,
†McQueen,
†Menees,
†Miles,
†Moore,
*Munnerlyn, excused.
†Perkins,
Preston,
†Pugh,
†Ralls,
Read,
†Royston,
†Russell,
†Sexton,
†Singleton,
†Smith of Alabama,
*Smith of North Carolina, excused.
†Smith of Virginia,
Staples,
†Strickland,
Swan,
Tibbs,
Trippe,
†Vest,
*Villeré, excused.
†Welsh,
†Wilcox,
Wright of Georgia,
†Wright of Texas,
*Wright of Tennessee, excused.
†Mr. Speaker.

Present, 56.
After the call was had,
A motion was made and agreed to,
That all proceedings under the call be suspended.
On motion,
The House again resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,
Mr. Conrad moved to take up for consideration
A bill to amend an act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms.
The motion prevailed;
When,
Mr. Conrad moved to amend by inserting after the word "and" and before the word "iron" the words "for the production and manufacture of."
The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Conrad moved further to amend by adding at the end of the section the following, to wit:

and to make advances thereon, not exceeding one-third the amount of such contract.

The amendment was agreed [to].

Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out the whole of the original bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

A bill to encourage the manufacture of iron, lead, and copper, and the production of coal.

Whereas owing to the recent disasters that have befallen our arms in Tennessee, thereby entailing the loss of many of our most extensive iron forges and the destruction of important rolling mills, thus greatly reducing our already too limited supply of iron, now so much needed; and

Whereas these ores and coal abound in inexhaustible amounts in many of the cotton-growing districts of the Confederate States; and

Whereas the cotton and tobacco planters in said districts will, from motives of patriotism as well as of profit, largely curtail, and in many instances altogether abandon, the cultivation of cotton and tobacco and plant their lands to grain, thus leaving a great redundancy of valuable labor; and

Whereas such labor can not be so well or so profitably employed for the protection of the public safety in any other manner as in the development and production of said ores and coal:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do therefore enact*, When any individual or company of individuals shall satisfy the President that he or they are in the legal and undisputed possession of one or more beds of iron, or lead, or copper ore, or coal mine, now not in use or being worked, and of their inability to open up and work the same by reason of the want of means to erect the buildings and purchase the machinery necessary to prosecute such work, and shall further satisfy the President of their full and complete ability to successfully carry on any or all of such works when such buildings are erected and such machinery is purchased, then the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to advance the amount necessary to erect such buildings and purchase such machinery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such application to the President shall be accompanied with an estimate, under oath, of a competent engineer, setting forth the capacity of such beds of iron, lead, or copper ore, and coal, for production, as well as the cost of such buildings and machinery; and the affidavit accompanying said application shall distinctly state that said engineer is in no wise interested in said property or in the future production of such ores and coal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when such applicant or applicants, having received such advance, shall have commenced the working and producing of iron, lead, or copper ore, or coal, he or they shall refund to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount advanced him or them under the provisions of this act, in payments to be made in four equal semiannual installments, without interest thereon, which shall be secured by good and unquestioned bonds, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, in double the amount of the sum advanced; but the Secretary may, should he so elect, receive, in lieu of cash, its equivalent in such ores or coal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, within the period of six months after such advance shall have been made, the applicant or applicants shall fail to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury satisfactory evidence that he or they are bona fide engaged in the erection of such buildings, and in the prosecution of such work, said advance shall become absolutely due, with eight per cent interest per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith, after the expiration of six months aforesaid, take measures to recover the same, with such interest, in accordance with a condition which shall be inserted in said bond agreeably to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question; and the demand being sustained, the amendment was lost.

And the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title of the same,

On motion of Mr. Conrad, was amended by striking out the words "to amend" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "supplementary of."

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to authorize certain contracts for the purchase of iron-plated vessels of war;
which was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title to the same was, on motion of Mr. Perkins, amended by inserting before the words "iron-plated" the words "not exceeding six."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to amend an act to provide for the organization of the Navy, approved March 16, 1861, and for other purposes;

When,

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same by striking out the word "commodores," wherever the same occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "admirals."

Mr. Smith moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

The motion was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Miles was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

Provided, That said officers shall be appointed only as they may be assigned to duty, but this shall not prevent promotions for gallant and distinguished services.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question; which was sustained;

When,

Mr. Swan moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

And the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Chilton,

The same was lost.

And the question being upon the engrossment of the bill for a third reading,

Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 59 / Nays 4

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Jones, Perkins, and Smith of Virginia.

So the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And, by general consent, and on motion of Mr. Boyce, the words "and six" [were inserted] after the word "hundred."

The Speaker signed the following bills, reported by Mr. ———, from the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly enrolled, namely:

A bill to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers;

A bill for the relief of Caroline Miller and her children;

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to divide the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the War Department and the Army; and

A bill of the Senate to further provide for the public defense.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods, approved May 21, 1861;

which was read first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Upon motion of Mr. Conrad, the House took up for consideration

A bill for the establishment of a volunteer navy.

Mr. Foote moved to lay the bill on the table,

Upon which motion he demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 39 / Nays 27

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Trippe, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Clopton, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Gaither, Goode, Hanly, Hilton, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Preston, Staples, Tibbs, Vest, and Welsh.

So the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz:

(*Secret.*) S. 9. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction, in Europe, of six ironclad vessels;

In which they request the concurrence of the House.

The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the Corps of Artillery, and for other purposes," approved August 21, 1861;

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia for services rendered;" and

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the war tax in certain States invaded by the enemy."

(*Open.*) The Senate have also passed a bill (S. 42) to be entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel M. Wilkes, late adjutant of the Fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers;"

In which they request the concurrence of this House.

(*Open.*) The Senate have rejected the bill (H. R. —) to be entitled "An act to amend the laws relative to the compensation of attorneys of the Confederate States."

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was recommitted

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named,

reported the same back and recommended its passage with an amendment.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment, which is to strike out all of the original bill; which is as follows, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named."

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the following post routes be, and the same are hereby, established, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—From Guntersville, by way of Larkinsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Bellefonte.

In the State of Arkansas.—From Parks to Black Fork, in Scott County. From Jacksonport, by Black and Current rivers, to Cherokee Point, in Randolph County. From Camden, by way of Eldorado, in Union County, to Monroe, in the State of Louisiana. From Washington to Hempstead County, by way of Nashville, Ozan Post-Office, Wilton, and Murfreesboro, to Royston, in Pike County.

In the State of Florida.—From Starke Station, on the Florida Railroad, to Waldo.

In the State of Georgia.—From Athens, by way of Harmony Grove and Phi Delta, to Homer. From Tebeauville, on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, to Waresboro. From Athens to Lawrenceville. From Harmony Grove, by way of Homer and Webb's Creek, to Hollingsworth. From Nesota, Baker County, to Camilla.

In the State of Louisiana.—From Natchitoches, on Red River, to Monroe, on Ouachita River.

In the State of Mississippi.—From Lake Station, by way of Pineville, to Flowers Place, in Smith County.

In the State of Tennessee.—From Cade's Cove to Montvale Springs.

In the State of Virginia.—From Arrington, by way of Massie's Mills, to Tyro, in Nelson County,

and to insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named."

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the following post routes be, and the same are hereby, established, to wit:

In the State of Alabama.—From Guntersville, by way of Larkinsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Bellefonte. From Sylacauga to J. J. Richards', in Coosa County.

In the State of Arkansas.—From Parks to Black Fork, in Scott County. From Jacksonport, by Black and Current rivers, to Cherokee Point, in Randolph County. From Trenton, by Hickory Grove, to Clarendon. From Camden, by way of Eldorado, in Union County, to Monroe, in the State of Louisiana. From Washington to Hempstead County, by way of Nashville, Ozan Post-Office, Wilton, and Murfreesboro, to Royston, in Pike County. From Warren, by way of Johnsville, to Hamburg.

In the State of Florida.—From Waldo Station, on the Florida Railroad, to Etoniah.

In the State of Georgia.—From Athens, by way of Harmony Grove and Phi Delta, to Homer. From Tebeauville, on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, to Waresboro. From Athens to Lawrenceville. From Harmony Grove, by way of Homer and Webb's Creek, to Hollingsworth. From Nesota, Baker County, to Camilla.

In the State of Louisiana.—From Natchitoches, on Red River, to Monroe, on the Ouachita River.

In the State of Mississippi.—From Lake Station, by way of Pineville, to Flowers Place, in Smith County.

In the State of Tennessee.—From Cade's Cove to Montvale Springs. From Cookeville to Gainesboro.

In the State of Virginia.—From Arrington, by way of Massie's Mills, to Tyro River, in Nelson County.

In the State of North Carolina.—From Statesville, by way of Taylorsville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Marion, in State of Virginia.

In the State of South Carolina.—From Simsville, by way of Maybinton, to Goshen Hill. In North Carolina, from Franklin, N. C., to Walhalla, in South Carolina.

In the State of Texas.—From Hockley's Depot, on the Houston and Central Railroad, to Waller's Store.

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill "From Hickory Station, in Catawba County, N. C., to Lenoir."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Foote moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution to limit debate.

The motion prevailed.

And Mr. Foote offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That, for the remainder of the session, no member shall speak more than ten minutes, or more than one time, on any subject.

Mr. Gardenhire moved to amend by striking out "ten" and inserting "five."

The amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The House proceeded to the consideration of a Senate bill to punish drunkenness in the Army; which was taken up and read a third time.

And the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Elliott demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ..... 51 / Nays 12

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Conrad, Conrow, Elliott, Ewing, Harris, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Machen, Miles, Moore, and Pugh.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to take up for consideration

A bill to provide for cooks in the Army.

Mr. Foster moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Smith demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to take up the bill; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 17

Yeas: Ashe, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Farrow, Foster, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hilton, Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, Vest, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Batson, Boyce, Burnett, Chambers, Clark, Conrow, Dawkins, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gentry, Hartridge, Holcombe, Jones, Miles, Moore, Pugh, and Welsh.

The result of the vote showing no quorum to be present,

The House, on motion of Mr. Jones,

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, April 17, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jeter.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Presi-

dent, transmitting estimates of appropriations; which was read and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms;"

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Elliott presented the petition of certain citizens of Kentucky for remuneration for provisions, etc., furnished the Army of the Confederate States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up for consideration

A bill to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroads.

The bill having been read as follows, viz:

A bill to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroads.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That to facilitate the efficient, prompt, and uninterrupted transportation of troops and military munitions and supplies, the President shall appoint a military chief of railroad transportation, who shall have the rank of a lieutenant-colonel and receive compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President, and who shall be selected from the railroad officers in the Confederate States, with a special view to his judgment, skill, and experience in the practical details of railroad operations and machinery, and who shall hold no other office nor employment during its continuance.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said military chief of railroad transportation shall be authorized and required to divide the railroads in the Confederate States into not less than two nor more than four railroad districts, over each of which districts the President shall appoint a district military superintendent, who shall have the rank of a major, with the annual compensation of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall also be selected from the railroad officers of the Confederate States, with a special view to his judgment, experience, and skill in the operations and machinery of railroads, and who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the acting president and superintendent of each railroad shall, *ex officio*, be the local and special military superintendents of the operations of each such railroad, and shall have the rank, respectively, the president of a major and the superintendent of a captain, but without any pay or pecuniary compensation to either by virtue of such rank.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the roadmaster and each conductor of passenger trains and other trains conveying troops, of each railroad, shall have the rank, but without any pay as such, of a first lieutenant; and each chief station agent and section master shall have the rank, but without any pay as such, of second lieutenant.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That in all matters pertaining to their respective official duties as railroad officers and pertaining to railroad operations intrusted to their care each of the officers of railroads herein named shall have complete and exclusive control, and be subject to no interference or control of any military officer of whatever rank, except as hereinafter provided for; and that any military officer, of whatever rank, not engaged in the management of any railroad, who shall interfere with the movement of any train or other operations of such road, shall be deemed guilty of a military offense, and, upon charges preferred by the president of the railroad company, may be tried and punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That each such railroad officer shall, as to the operations of his railroad and the protection of its property, be clothed, according to his rank and within the scope of his duties, with military authority over the agents and operatives and watchmen or guards under his authority, and over any other persons who may molest or intrude upon any property belonging to his railroad.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each district railroad superintendent, with the aid and after consultation with the presidents and superintendents of the railroads within his district, to arrange such schedules for the movement of Government trains as will insure, as far as practicable, their uninterrupted, safe, and prompt continuous transportation along their several railroads, without unnecessary delays on or at the termini of either of the railroads in his district, as well as to secure like close connections and uninterrupted transportation with the railroads of districts adjacent to his own. If, upon such consultation with such railroad presidents and superintendents, he shall fail to agree with them upon such schedules for uninterrupted transportation, he shall establish a schedule, to which it shall be obligatory on the officers of such railroads to conform the movements of their trains. If the officers of any such railroad, over which such schedules shall have been established, shall neglect or refuse to conform to such schedules the movement of their trains, then, upon the complaint of the said district military superintendent, and upon due notice of such complaint to the president or superintendent so neglecting or refusing, the chief of military transportation may, after a summary hearing of both parties, if he deem such complaint well founded, call upon the general commanding the department in which such recusant president or superintendent shall reside to take military possession of such railroad and deliver it to such district military superintendent, to be controlled and managed by such officers as such district superintendent may appoint, and so long as the said chief of military transportation may deem necessary to the military operations of the Government.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever transportation for troops, officers, or military munitions or supplies is desired or required by any military officer, such officer shall give the earliest practicable notice of such requirement to the proper officer of the railroad or railroads over which such transportation is to be performed, who shall himself also give the promptest notice practicable of such requirement to the proper officer of each connecting railroad over which the same transportation is to be continued; and any such military officer making such a requisition shall designate the hour when such officers, troops, or military munitions or supplies will be completely ready for transportation, and it shall be his imperative duty to see that they are then so ready, and, after which hour no train shall be detained without the consent of the controlling officers of such railroad, but the hours of departure and arrival and all other matters relating to the movements of trains shall be controlled exclusively by such officers of the railroads performing the transportation.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the representation of any general commanding any department, or in the judgment of any of the said district military superintendents, or of the said chief of military railroad transportation, or by a general commanding a division, when neither of the three above-named officers are present, it shall be deemed necessary, or of great importance to the public service, either to remove the rails or other movable structures, or the machinery of any railroad in any district, in order to prevent their capture by the public enemy, or to repair, extend, or alter the roadway, structures, or machinery of such railroad, or to construct any side tracks, water stations, warehouses, or other structures connected with any such railroad, such work shall be, upon the requisition of such district superintendents, promptly executed under the control and superintendence, if practicable, of the officers of such railroad, and, if they can not or will not execute it as promptly or as well as may be practicable by such district superintendent, the cost thereof in either case to be defrayed by the Treasurer of the Confederate States, on the warrant of such district superintendent, and to be charged to and refunded by the company on whose railroad such structures are constructed, or such repairs, extensions, or alterations of roadway, structures, or machinery are made, to the extent only, however, and at the time when they shall be of value and importance to such company, irrespective of their exclusive value to the Government; such value to be determined by the estimate of three impartial arbitrators, one of whom shall be selected by such company, another by the Government, and by those two the third shall be chosen.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That if any superintendent or president of any railroad company shall willfully fail or refuse, upon a requisition made in the manner hereinbefore indicated, to furnish transportation for troops and munitions of war to the extent required, and to the extent of the capacity of the road, the officer or officers so offending shall be deemed guilty of a military offense, and for such offense shall be tried and punished at the discretion of a court-martial—a portion of the punishment inflicted by which, should the party tried be found guilty, shall be removal from official connection with the road.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That any officer or employee connected with any railroad upon whom by this act it is provided military rank shall be conferred, if he

fails willfully in any manner to perform his duty, as such officer or employee, whereby detention or detriment may occur in the transportation of troops or munitions of war, shall be deemed guilty of a military offense, and punished at the discretion of a court-martial, a portion of the punishment inflicted by which, should the party tried be found guilty, shall be removal from office or employment in connection with the road: *Provided*, That the court-martial, to be ordered under this and the preceding section, shall be composed alike of officers upon whom by this act rank is conferred and of officers of the Army.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the military chief of railroad transportation and the district superintendents shall each be entitled to one clerk, to whom shall be paid a salary of eight hundred dollars, except the clerk of the military chief, whose salary shall be one thousand two hundred dollars;

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three;" also to strike out the words "and who shall hold no other office or employment during its continuance."

Mr. Wilcox moved that the further consideration of the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dupré called the question; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

Mr. Foote called the question; which being ordered, the amendment of Mr. Miles was agreed to.

Mr. Gardenhire demanded the previous question.

The demand was not seconded.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Lyons, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, or such other officer as the President may charge with it, upon consultation with the Postmaster-General, to arrange a schedule for the transportation of troops, their baggage and stores, upon the railroads in the Confederate States, and to prescribe such rules and regulations for the management of the said roads as, in his judgment, may be necessary to enforce the said schedule and insure prompt and certain transportation, and for this purpose he shall have authority to convene at the city of Richmond and confer with the presidents of all the railroad companies in the Confederate States, and confer with them touching the same, defraying their necessary expenses while they are engaged in that duty.

SEC. 2. A copy of said schedule and rules and regulations shall be furnished to the president of each railroad company, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be faithfully observed and complied with, with the exception hereafter provided for.

SEC. 3. Whenever it shall be necessary to transport troops with such haste that the regulations which have been prescribed for running the trains can not be complied with, any general officer commanding such troops shall have authority to take the control of any road and all its rolling stock and agents, and to issue such orders to its agents as may be necessary to effect the transportation of such troops, their baggage and stores, promptly and safely, which orders shall be faithfully and promptly obeyed by all the officers, agents, and employees of such railroad companies. If in such transportation a collision between two trains shall occur, either because the commanding officer has not given such orders as were necessary to prevent it or because those orders were not properly obeyed and executed, the offender shall be deemed guilty of a military offense and punished according to the extent of the injury caused by the collision as a court-martial may determine, before which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause such offender to be carried without delay for trial.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint a suitable person, who is not liable to active military duty, to act as inspector of the railroads, who shall, under the order of the Secretary of War, inspect all the railroads in the Confederate States, their rolling stock, workshops, and tracks, and report thereon from time to time to the said Secretary, noting and reporting especially all delinquencies, imperfections, and deficiencies in the roads, stock, and shops, and the manner of using the said roads and transporting troops.

SEC. 5. The said inspector shall pass free on all the railroads, and, as compensation for his services, shall receive a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum,

and he shall be removable from office at any time by the Secretary of War or the President.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of War shall have authority, under the direction of the President, to cause any additional sidings or turnouts upon any railroad, which may be found necessary, to be made at the expense of the Government, and also to make any necessary repairs to any railroad, which the force and means of the railroad company may not be adequate to make, as soon as required by him, or in such manner as he may require, one-half of which expenditures shall be charged to the expenses of the war and the other half shall be refunded by the railroad company in annual installments of one-fourth each.

SEC. 7. If any president or other agent or employee of any railroad shall refuse or willfully fail to perform any duty required of him by this act, or shall refuse or willfully fail to obey any order, rule, or regulation which may be given, made, or prescribed under its authority, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a military offense, and liable to such punishment as a court-martial may order, not exceeding twelve months' imprisonment; and if a president, director, or superintendent of transportation, removal from office; and if an employee, to such military or fatigue duty in the Army during the continuance of the war as may be required of him.

SEC. 8. This act shall be in force from its passage, and continue in force during the war, unless sooner repealed,

Mr. Perkins moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, or such other officer as the President may charge with it, upon consultation with the Postmaster-General, to arrange a schedule for the transportation of troops, their baggage and stores, upon the railroads in the Confederate States, and to prescribe, under the direction of the President of the Confederate States, such rules and regulations for the management of said roads as, in his judgment, may be necessary to enforce the said schedule and insure prompt and certain transportation, and for this purpose he shall have authority to convene at the city of Richmond and confer with the presidents of all the railroad companies in the Confederate States.

Further, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General to report at the next session of Congress the rules and regulations adopted, and, if any, what further legislation is required for the prompt and secure transportation of troops and Government stores.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, withdrew the third section of his amendment and called for the previous question; which was ordered.

The amendment to the amendment was then agreed to, and the amendment as amended to the original bill was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same, Mr. Wright of Georgia demanded that the vote be recorded by yeas and nays;

Which being seconded,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 39
Nays 33

Yeas: Arrington, Batson, Bell, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Graham, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Marshall, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Preston, Pugh, Sexton, Singleton, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Barksdale, Boteler, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution of the following title, viz:
S. 10. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the mileage and per diem of the members of the Provisional Congress out of the contingent fund of that Congress;
In which they request the concurrence of this House.
The Senate have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:
H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act making Augusta, Georgia, a port of delivery for goods imported into Charleston, South Carolina."

Mr. Tibbs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled
A bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes;
And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President has to-day approved and signed the following bills, to wit:
An act entitled "An act for the relief of Caroline Miller and her children;"
Also, an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to divide the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the War Department and the Army;" and
Also, an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of clerks at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers."
That the President on yesterday approved and signed
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," etc.;
Resolution of thanks to the officers and crews of the Patrick Henry, Jamestown, Teazer, and other vessels, for gallant conduct; and
Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. H. H. Sibley and his command.

Mr. McRae introduced
A bill to provide for the pay of adjutants of regiments and legions; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported
A bill to amend an act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America;
which was read the first and second times.
The rules were suspended;
The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported
A bill to amend an act to provide for an increase of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments,
with the recommendation that it pass.
And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the proviso of the act entitled "An act to provide for an increase in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments," approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be amended by inserting in the third line of said proviso the words "except for depots and fixed posts, and with the special permission of the Secretary of War, and the clerks so employed by special permission shall receive a compensation of eighty dollars per month."

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "eighty dollars per month," as the compensation of the clerks to be

employed thereby, and inserting in lieu thereof "fifty dollars per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Virginia moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That no one shall be employed in such service who is subject to military duty;

which was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion,

The House again resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Pugh presented a memorial of citizens of Butler County, Ala., praying for establishment of a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to prevent the exportation of either cotton or tobacco the growth of the present year;

which had been reported back from the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment, which is to strike out all of the original bill; which is as follows, to wit:

An act to prohibit the exportation of either cotton or tobacco of the present crop, except in certain cases.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That it shall not be lawful, after the passage of this act, to export either cotton or tobacco, turpentine or naval stores, from said Confederate States to foreign states, either by land or water, unless in exchange for munitions of war, ironclad steamers, or other articles of essential use in war, unless the articles received in exchange therefor shall be first brought within the limits of the Confederate States, and beyond the reach of the blockading squadron: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not apply to the exportation of cotton or tobacco heretofore purchased bona fide by citizens of foreign states, and now in their actual ownership: *And provided further*, That this act shall cease to be in force after the existing blockade of the ports of the Confederate States shall have terminated,

and to insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That from and after the passage of this act no one shall export from any of the ports of the Confederate States any cotton, tobacco, rice, rosin, turpentine, naval stores, or timber, unless such person shall first obtain from the President permission in writing to make such shipment to foreign ports, other than the United States; and shall also take an oath before any judge or justice of a court of record, to be filed with the clerk thereof, that it is bona fide the intention of the affiant to make such shipment to some foreign port, other than the United States, and to procure in return therefor arms, munitions of war, iron, ironclad steamers, shoes, blankets, medicines, or other articles needed by the Government for the prosecution of the war, or for the comfort or the efficiency of the Army of the Confederate States; and such return cargoes shall come into the ports of the Confederate States free of duty.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if it shall appear afterwards that any one who has taken the above-described oath has made such shipment to any port of the United States, or sold the same in any other port to any citizen of the United States, or agent of such citizen, or that such vessel has been absent for the period of nine months, or

nas returned in safety to any port of the Confederate States, without bringing in a cargo of any of the articles mentioned in the first section of this act, such acts, or either of them, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the guilt of the shipper of such exports, and the onus of proof shall then be on him to shew his innocence.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the President may deem it advisable that any of said articles of export should be shipped to foreign ports, other than the United States, for any other purpose than those enumerated herein, either to raise funds, purchase war steamers, or any articles necessary to the prosecution of the existing war, he may authorize such shipment under such regulations as he may establish to accomplish the objects above specified, and no other objects whatever.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not operate to prohibit any citizen or subject of any foreign country, other than the United States, from importing from such foreign country, other than the United States, the articles enumerated in the first section of this act, free of duty, and receiving in exchange therefor, or the proceeds thereof, after delivery of said imports into any port of the Confederate States, any of said articles of export and shipping the same to any foreign port, other than the United States.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any person, his aiders or abettors, who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit such articles of export, and be fined a sum not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a period not less than five years. And any one who shall inform against such guilty person shall be entitled to receive, upon conviction of such guilty person, one-fourth of the articles forfeited as aforesaid, and the same amount out of the said fine, when collected. And it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the Confederate States to institute prosecutions against such guilty person or persons, their aiders or abettors, by indictment or otherwise, and the judges of the several district courts shall give this act in charge to the grand juries thereof.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall, by proclamation or otherwise, make it known that the Confederate States are sufficiently supplied with arms, munitions of war, iron, medicines, and other articles necessary for the comfort or the efficiency of the Army of the Confederate States, or necessary to the prosecution of the existing war, then other articles of trade may be imported, free of duty, into the Confederate States, and exchanged for said articles of export, and shipped upon the conditions and under the regulations specified in this act.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force during the existence of the present blockade, and no longer.

Mr. Gray moved to amend the amendment by adding at the end of the first section of the same the following, to wit:

Provided, That this act shall not apply to the exportation of cotton or tobacco by loyal citizens overland to Mexico, a coterminous neutral country,

And upon which he demanded the previous question;

When,

Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	50
Nays	26

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Cooke, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Welsh.

Nays: Breckinridge, Bridgers, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Davis, Elliott, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenner, Lyons, Machen, Moore, Ralls, Russell, Swan, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the House refused to order the main question.

Mr. Gardenhire called the question, which was upon agreeing to the amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Gray; and

The demand being sustained, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendment to the third Monday in August next.

Upon which Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 39; Nays 37

Yeas: Ashe, Boyce, Breckinridge, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McRae, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Cooke, Currin, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Marshall, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Vest, and Welsh.

So the motion to postpone prevailed.

Mr. Lyon moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Upon which Mr. Arrington demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained, and the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering bills from the Military Committee.

The motion prevailed, and the House, on motion of Mr. Miles, resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session;

When,

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 17, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, containing an estimate of additional funds required for the Ordnance Bureau for the period ending December 1, 1862.

I recommend that an appropriation be made of the sums, and for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Wright of Georgia, by unanimous consent, introduced

A bill supplementary to an act further to provide for the public defense;

which was read first and second times;

When,

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by adding as section 2 the following, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," except in so far as it relates to the enrollment of all persons comprehended within its provisions, shall not take effect in any State which shall have at the date of the passage of the act, in the field for three years or for the war, the number of persons subject to military service under its provisions, or which shall furnish such number of persons at the call of the President, within thirty days after such call shall have been issued: *Provided nevertheless*, Should the number of persons furnished by any of the said States to the Confederate service, at any time fall below the number required under this act, and the deficiency be not supplied after a call of thirty days by the President, the provisions of this act shall take immediate effect.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question; and the call being sustained, he demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Perkins; and the demand being sustained,

They are recorded and are as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 14 Nays 57

Yeas: Ayer, Boyce, Bridgers, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Foote, Gaither, Gentry, Hanly, McQueen, Perkins, and Ralls.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Menees, Miles, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time;

When,

Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the same.

The demand was not sustained, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the House took up for consideration

A joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction, in Europe, of six ironclad vessels;

When,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the same as follows, to wit: Strike out "Secretary of the Navy" and insert in lieu thereof "President;" also by striking out the word "his" and inserting "the;" and also add, after the word "communication," the words "Secretary of the Navy;" also by striking out the words "the President" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "him," wherever occurring; also by striking out the words "and the contract when signed shall be submitted to the President, and shall not be binding until he has approved it," and inserting in lieu thereof "But the President may in his discretion contract and agree to any change or modification of the terms and conditions mentioned in said communication that may be deemed expedient."

The amendments were agreed to, and the resolution as amended read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas;

which was read first and second times, and on the question,

Shall the bill be postponed and placed on the Calendar?

Mr. Curry demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 27; Nays 39

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Boyce, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Hartridge, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Staples, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Kenner, Lewis, Machen, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the House refused to postpone the consideration of the bill and to place it on the Calendar, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

And the preamble of the same being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

Whereas information has been communicated to the Congress that the completion of a line of railroad connecting New Iberia, in the State of Louisiana, with Houston, in the State of Texas, is a military necessity,

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Whereas the Confederate States are engaged in actual war, and the President has recommended for military reasons the construction of a railroad connecting New Iberia, in the State of Louisiana, with Houston, in the State of Texas, and the commanding general at New Orleans has declared it to be at the present moment a great military necessity.

The amendment was agreed to.

And the question being upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Curry demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 34; Nays 30

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Davidson, Dupré, Gaither, Gartrell, Gentry, Gray, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenner, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Read, Sexton, Strickland, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Bridgers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Curry, Davis, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was lost.

Mr. Machen moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Perkins moved that the House take a recess until 7.30 o'clock p.m.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the completion of a railroad from New Iberia to Houston was lost.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 17, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit, for the information of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering estimates of the amount required by the Navy Department for specified purposes.

I recommend that an appropriation be made of the sums, and for the objects mentioned.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster-General's Bureau;"

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to limit the compensation of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys of the Confederate States;"

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes;" and

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff of the Army of the Confederate States of America," with an amendment;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House; also

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes.

The Senate have agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 25) to be entitled "An act relative to the pay and allowances of deceased soldiers."

The President of the Confederate States, on yesterday, approved and signed an act to further provide for the public defense.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 44. A bill to be entitled "An act in relation to auditing accounts for the War Department;"

In which they request the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Tibbs asked leave to record his vote in the affirmative on the passage of a bill further to provide for the public defense.

The leave was refused.

And on motion of Mr. Davis,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jeter.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to raise bands of partisan rangers within the enemy's lines, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported

A bill to organize bands of partisan rangers;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair presented certain estimates of the Clerk of the House; which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Gardenhire, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to regulate the collection of the war tax in certain States invaded by the enemy;

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the Corps of Artillery, and for other purposes," approved August 21, 1861; and

A bill to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia for services rendered.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Conrad introduced

A bill to amend the act to authorize and provide for the organization of the Maryland Line, approved February 15, 1862;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chambliss offered

A resolution that 1,000 copies of the report of Captain Pegram of the cruise of the Nashville be printed;

which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia,

The House then took up for consideration a bill from the Calendar to provide for the enlistment of cooks in the Army.

And the bill having been read as follows, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the captain or commanding officer of his company to enlist four cooks for his company, whose duty it shall be to cook for such company, taking charge of the supplies, utensils, and other things furnished therefor, and safely keeping the same, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the War Department or the colonel of the regiment to which such company may be attached.

And be it further enacted, That the cooks so directed to be enlisted may be white or black, free or slave persons: *Provided, however*, That no slave shall be so enlisted without the written consent of his owner. And such cook shall be enlisted as such only and put on the muster roll and paid at the time and place the company may or shall be paid off, twenty dollars per month to the chief or head cook, and fifteen dollars per month for each of the assistant cooks, together with the same allowance for clothing or the same commutation therefor that may be allowed to the rank and file of the company,

Mr. Pugh, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and insert as follows:

That the commissary of each regiment is hereby required whenever practicable to supply each company with well-baked bread, prepared from the flour and usual rations furnished the men, and for this purpose said company may, with the approval of the colonel, contract with an experienced baker, who shall receive for his services a portion of said rations and be allowed reasonable compensation, to be raised by a special tax levied on the amount of sales by the sutler of each regiment, and where there is no sutler, then he shall be paid by the quartermaster at the end of each month.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That the colonel of each regiment be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant a permit to one baker to accompany each company under his command, with authority

to contract with the troops thereof for well-cooked bread, to whom he may furnish transportation upon such terms as he may determine.

Mr. Foote called the question; which being seconded, the amendment of Mr. Davis was lost.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill and amendment be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the necessity for, and report by bill or otherwise, such legislation as will better supply the Army with well-cooked, good, and wholesome food, by the construction of Government bakeries or otherwise.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the ——— was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of the committee,

The same was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which reads as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

(*Open.*) S. 45. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes;"

In which they ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to provide for the appointment of chaplains at the naval hospitals;

A bill making Augusta, Ga., a port of delivery for goods imported into Charleston, S. C.;

A bill to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy, and to prohibit the sale, barter, or exchange of certain articles therein named, to alien or domestic enemies;

A bill to limit the compensation of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys of the Confederate States;

A bill to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster-General's Bureau; and

A bill regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire and report to this House why the warrants of the Clerk of this House for payment of the officers of the House are not paid at the Treasury upon the same footing as warrants issued for a similar purpose by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate;

which was read and agreed to.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit, for the information of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, covering "a copy of the official report of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn of the battle between his forces and those of Generals Sigel and Curtis in Arkansas."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles moved that 1,000 copies of the same be printed; which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Gardenhire, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles;

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Singleton,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Davis introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the resolution adjourning the two Houses of Congress on Monday next, passed on Tuesday, the fifteenth instant, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Mr. Davis moved that the House take up for consideration the resolution.

Upon which Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

The yeas and nays are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas..... 49 / Nays..... 29

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Conrad, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Swan, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Batson, Breckinridge, Burnett, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lewis, McDowell, Ralls, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, and Wright of Georgia.

So the resolution was taken up;

When,

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the same by striking out the whole of the original after the word "*Resolved*" and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the resolution fixing the adjournment of both Houses of Congress for Monday next be rescinded, and that both Houses of Congress will adjourn on the first Monday in May next, to meet again on the first Monday in September next, unless sooner convened by proclamation of the President.

Upon which he called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of chaplains at the naval hospitals;" and

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the

possession of the enemy, and to prohibit the sale, barter, or exchange of certain articles therein named, to alien or domestic enemies."

The Senate have also passed, with sundry amendments, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

(*Open.*) H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to enforce prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents;"

In which amendments they request the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed a bill of the following title, viz:

(*Open.*) S. 47. A bill to be entitled "An act to make provision for coins for the Confederate States;"

In which they request the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Tibbs moved that the Chair be authorized to appoint a member on the Committee on Enrollment to serve during the absence of Mr. Chambers.

The motion was agreed to; and

The Chair appointed Mr. Gardenhire.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill making further appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Treasury and War Departments, and for other purposes; which was read first and second times, and on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the same.

And the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title to the same was amended by inserting after the word "War" the words "and Navy."

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker: The President, on yesterday, approved and signed an act entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms."

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Kenner,

The House took up for consideration a Senate bill to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of said articles; which was read first and second times, and on the passage of the same Mr. Swan demanded the yeas and nays; and the demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	56 [55]
Nays	11

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Conrad, Conrow, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ayer, Bridgers, Farrow, Herbert, Jenkins, Johnston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Swan, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

The Speaker signed the following bills, reported by Mr. Gardenhire, from the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly engrossed and enrolled, to wit:

A bill to recognize the organization of certain military companies;

A bill relative to the pay and allowances of deceased soldiers;

A bill declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President; and

A bill to punish drunkenness in the Army.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to some practical difficulties which will occur in the execution of the law just passed for the conscription of all persons subject to military duty between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and to point out some omissions that it seems wise to supply.

1. There are a number of troops in the service of the several States for which no provision is made. They have been organized for State defense, which is necessarily the public defense, but are not a part of the armies of the Confederacy. It would not be politic to break up these organizations for the purpose of taking out of them such of the men as are subject to conscription for distribution among other troops. I suggest that power be granted to the Executive to accept a transfer of such regiments, battalions, squadrons, or companies now in the service of the respective States as may be tendered by the States, according to any organization consistent with the Confederate laws.

2. In the tenth section of the bill there is a seeming conflict between two clauses, one of which requires that in all cases elections shall be held to fill the lowest grade, while another gives power to promote from the ranks, to any vacant office, a private who may have distinguished himself conspicuously. I would be glad to have the intent of Congress on this point stated in an amendment to the bill.

3. Under the fourth section of the act of 11th December, 1861, it was declared that all troops revolunteering or reenlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to reorganize themselves into companies, and to elect their company officers; and that said companies should have the right to reorganize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers, etc.

By the second section of the act just passed, 16th April, 1862, it is prohibited to include in the organization of such new companies and regiments as may be completed within thirty days "any persons now in service."

It is submitted whether bare justice to the men who first entered the military service, and who have again voluntarily enrolled themselves to serve for the war, does not require that Government should carry out the understanding under which they reenlisted, by permitting them to serve in organizations more acceptable to them than those in which they are now embraced.

I should regret to see men now for the first time brought into service under the stringency of the law vested with a right of choosing their association, while the same privilege is denied to those who have distinguished themselves by the alacrity with which they have volunteered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1862.*

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I transmit herewith Lieutenant Commanding Robert B. Pegram's report of the cruise of the Nashville, and certain official correspondence called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and the injunction of secrecy removed from the same.

The House then took up a bill of the House to enforce prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents, which had been returned

from the Senate with amendment; and, on motion, the same was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a Senate bill in relation to auditing accounts for the War Department; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a Senate bill to make provision for coins for the Confederate States; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Provisional Congress out of the contingent fund of that Congress; which was read first and second [times] and referred to Committee on Pay and Mileage.

Also, a Senate bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel M. Wilkes, late adjutant of the Fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to amend the several acts in relation to the pay of chaplains in the Army; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America; which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, joint resolution of the House for relief of Capt. Ben. Desha, which had been returned from the Senate with an amendment; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Boyce offered

A joint resolution appropriating a secret service fund;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.[a]

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 4. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund;

In which they ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed a bill and a joint resolution of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act regulating the compensation of deputy postmasters;" and

H. R. —. Resolution for the preservation of public documents.

The former with an amendment; in which they request the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to regulate the granting of passports;

which had been reported back from the Military Committee with an amendment;

When,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "be" the words "approved and," and by striking out the words "in the office of" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "by," and by

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

striking out the word "said" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "his."

The amendment was agreed to.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment of the committee, which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all passports hereafter granted by any passport officer to any person or persons to pass beyond our lines, either to the United States or other foreign country, shall undergo the supervision of the Secretary of State, and shall have no efficacy until signed by that officer and the seal of the Department of State attached,

The same was lost.

And the bill was engrossed as amended, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint commissioners to settle and pay unliquidated claims created by army officers and which are not verified according to forms of the Department;

which was read first and second times;

When,

Mr. Pugh moved to amend by striking out all of the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That as many field auditors as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to go into such military districts as the Secretary of War may designate, and audit and allow such claims against the Government of the Confederate States as may be presented to them for payment, and which there is no authority for allowing and paying under existing laws, and such claims shall be sworn to by the persons to whom they may be due; and the auditor of each military district shall take and reduce to writing the proof received by him of the validity of said claims, and report the same with his decision thereon to the War Department.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the auditors for each military district shall make estimates for funds on the different bureaus of the War Department to pay such claims as may be allowed as aforesaid; and the said estimates shall be made in the manner now authorized by officers of the Confederate States Army, and filed by said bureaus, as now directed by law in other cases.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said auditors shall take an oath and give bond with sufficient security to discharge faithfully the duties which are by this act, or that hereafter may be, imposed upon him by law as such auditor.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That each of said auditors shall continue in office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive as compensation the sum of dollars per month, to be paid by the Pay Department in the same manner as officers of the Confederate States.

Mr. Gartrell moved to lay bill and amendment on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the resolution rescinding the resolution of adjournment, and the resolution punishing drunkenness in the Army.

And on motion of Mr. Miles,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jeter.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the estimates of the Navy Department: which was read and, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Foster presented the protest of himself and Mr. Wright of Georgia against the passage of an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad;" which was read, ordered to be spread upon the Journal, and is as follows, to wit:

We, the undersigned, members of the first session of the First Permanent Congress, beg leave most respectfully to enter this our most solemn protest against the passage of an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad," and, in justification of the same, to lay before the House and the country the following as our reasons:

First. We believe there is no power granted by the Constitution, either expressed or implied, that authorizes or justifies Congress in appropriating or seizing the property of States or persons, and placing the same, either for temporary or permanent purposes, in the hands of the Executive, or in any wise disposing of the same without the consent of the owners thereof. On the contrary, we believe that the Constitution expressly prohibits and denies such power:

Article I, section 9, expressly declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Second. We believe that this act, should it become a law, would be subversive of, and in direct contravention to, the great and fundamental principles of State sovereignty, the right to regulate their own domestic institutions being one of those inalienable and sacred rights reserved by the States composing our Confederacy, and the destruction of which would inevitably tend to the speedy destruction of our liberties.

Third. We believe the act to be altogether inexpedient and uncalled for, and that the several railroads in the Confederate States, all of which have been prompt and willing to aid the Government to the very utmost of their capacity, and at reduced charges, have been and will continue to be far better managed by their respective presidents and directories, chosen by the stockholders, who are more conversant with all the minute and complicated details of their roads and the proper and economical management of their means of transportation than the Executive or his military subordinates could possibly be.

For these and other equally cogent reasons, which must occur to every intelligent mind not unreasonably depressed by exigencies and vicissitudes through which Providence has decreed that we shall pass in our progress to national independence, and which we hope and believe are but the precursors of victory and success, we protest against said act, and respectfully request that this, our protest, be entered upon the Journal.

AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.
THOMAS J. FOSTER.

Mr. McDowell presented the memorial of J. P. Levy, of North Carolina, praying for the sequestration of the property of an alien enemy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

Mr. Ashe presented the memorial of James, John, and Noah Roberts in relation to a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish to the House of Representatives, in secret session, information as to the amount of

funds which has been sent abroad to officers or agents of the Government for military or naval purposes, indicating the department through which each amount has been sent, the date and amount of each sum of money sent, and to whom and for what purpose sent, and whether said sums sent in coin, sterling bills, or produce, and the date and amount of each kind so transferred, and if in exchange or produce, the prices paid for such exchange or produce, and whether said produce was paid for in bonds or notes, and in what proportion of each; and furthermore, what amount of funds so sent has been expended and what for;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Gaither offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House whether he has authorized any person or persons in the State of North Carolina, or in any other State in which martial law has not been proclaimed, to seize and impress into the public service the private arms of the citizens.

On motion of Mr. Conrad, the resolution was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have rejected a bill of this House of the following title, viz: H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to provide further for the public defense."

Mr. Chambliss offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to this House the report of Colonel William C. Scott in relation to the movements of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers on the eleventh of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the day of the battle of Rich Mountain;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Bruce,

The House reconsidered the vote by which the amendment of the Senate to a resolution for the benefit of Capt. Ben. Desha was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The rules were suspended, and the amendment was taken up.

And the question being on agreeing to the same, which is as follows, to wit: Strike out the second letter "s" in the word "Dessa," where occurring, and insert in lieu thereof the letter "h," so as to read "Desha."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Graham offered

A resolution that the President be requested to furnish to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the reports of the subordinate officers who participated in the recent engagement at Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas;
which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have refused to concur in a resolution of this House to rescind a resolution for the adjournment, on Monday, the 21st, of both Houses of Congress.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that

The President, on the 19th of April, 1862, approved and signed
An act entitled "An act to prohibit the transportation to and sale of certain articles in any port or place within the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy, and to prohibit the sale, barter, or exchange of certain articles therein named, to alien or domestic enemies."
Also, an act entitled "An act making Augusta, Georgia, a port of delivery for goods imported into Charleston, South Carolina."

Mr. Lyons, by unanimous consent, offered
A joint resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to rent rooms for the Treasury Department;
which was read the first and second times, and the rules having been suspended, the resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Menees, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a motion to print 1,000 copies of the report of the special committee on the disaster at Roanoke Island, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the memorial of John H. Ward, of Arkansas, in relation to the construction of railway tracks, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Wilson Williams, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

The House took up for consideration an amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House to regulate the compensation of deputy postmasters.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment, which is as follows, to wit: In second line, first section, insert after the word "that" the words "from and after the first day of July next."

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill to prevent and punish the loss and destruction of wagons, horses, clothing, and arms in the Army, and to regulate impressments of property.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a memorial of Starke & Cardozo, reported
A joint resolution to pay for stationery furnished the Provisional Congress;
which was read first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled bills of the following titles, and the Speaker signed the same, to wit:

A bill to amend an act to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund;

Joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Provisional Congress out of the contingent fund of that Congress; and

A bill in relation to auditing the accounts for the War Department.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 41. A bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States;

S. 50. A bill to secure for the use of the Government small arms taken from the enemy; and

S. 51. A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the employment of drill masters;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Kenner offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to employ, for two days, such additional help in his office as may be necessary to keep up with the business; persons so employed to receive, out of the contingent fund, four dollars per day.

Mr. Boteler, from the Committee on the Flag and Seal, reported

A joint resolution adopting the flag of the Confederate States of America;

which was read the first and second times.

Also, the following report, to wit:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The Joint Committee on Flag and Seal submit to the judgment of Congress the accompanying design of a flag of the Confederate States of America.

The considerations which influenced the committee in selecting the proposed design were—

First. Its want of resemblance to the flag of any other nation.

Second. The distinctness of its colors, rendering it discernible at a distance.

Third. Its simplicity and consequent facility of fabrication for an emergency.

Fourth. Its conformity to the proprieties of heraldry.

Fifth. Its symbolization of the characteristics of a free and prosperous people.

Ancient heralds, in their quaint language, would describe this flag as on a field gules saltiere argent with a shield azure, charged with a sun in his glory, or,

The red field denotes martial prowess, boldness, courage, valor;

The saltiere an honorable ordinary in heraldry, emblem of progress and strength, its white indicating purity, innocence, and gentleness;

The blue of the shield represents justice, faith, perseverance, and vigilance;

The sun manifests the dominion, generosity, and stability of the Confederacy.

Nearly all the designs submitted to the committee contained a combination of stars. This heraldic emblem, however, has been discarded as a manifestation of our entire and absolute severance from the "United States" and the complete annihilation of every sentiment indicating the faintest hope of reconstruction.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. SEMMES,
Chairman on the part of the Senate.
ALEX. R. BOTELER,
Chairman on the part of the House.

April 19, 1862.

Mr. Boyce moved that the House postpone the consideration of the report of the committee until the first day of the next session.

The motion was lost.

And the joint resolution offered by the committee having been read as follows:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows, to wit:

A red field charged with a white saltiere, having in the center a sun in its glory, on

an azure shield, the rays of the sun corresponding with the number of States composing the Confederacy.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "shall" the words "after the lapse of ninety days from the adoption of this resolution."

On motion of Mr. Trippe, the vote by which the motion to postpone was lost was reconsidered, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House again resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles:

H. R. —. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the organization of the Maryland Line;" and

H. R. —. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America."

The former with an amendment; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A Senate bill for the relief of Samuel M. Wilkes, late adjutant of the Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.

Also, a bill to amend the several acts in relation to the pay of chaplains in the Army.

The Speaker signed the same.

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America."

On motion, a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to secure for the use of the Government small arms taken from the enemy," was taken up and read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Pay and Mileage, to which were referred joint resolutions of the Senate to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Provisional Congress out of the contingent fund of that Congress, reported the same back, with the recommendation that they pass.

The rules were suspended;

The resolutions were taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "An act to insure the prompt and speedy returns of disbursing officers," reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when any disbursing officer or agent of the Government shall fail to make his quarterly returns within the time limited or in the manner required by law, it shall be the duty of the head of the Department to which he is responsible immediately to cause notice of such

delinquency to be published for one month, in one newspaper, at the seat of government of the Confederate States, and in one newspaper within the city, town, or district in which said officer or agent was performing duty, at the end of the quarter for which his returns are in default, and forthwith to report the facts to Congress, if in session; or, if not in session, to make said report within the first week of its next ensuing session.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any disbursing officer or agent of the Government who shall fail to make his quarterly returns within the time limited, or in the manner required by law, shall ipso facto be suspended from office until his accounts to date shall have been satisfactorily settled with the proper Department, and shall be required to execute a new bond, with the same or other appointed securities, in double the amount of his original bond; and all public funds or other property committed to his charge during the period of his said suspension, by authority of the Department to which he is responsible, shall be at the risk of the head of said Department.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed to alter or impair any provision of existing law concerning the disbursement of public money,

And the amendments of the Senate thereto having been read as follows, viz:

Section 1. After the word "law" insert the words "and shall not render a satisfactory excuse for such failure."

Strike out the words "for one month" and insert in lieu thereof the words "for such time as the said head of the proper Department may determine, not to exceed once a week, for four weeks."

Section 2. Strike out the words "ipso facto" and insert in lieu thereof the words "by the head of the Department, unless in his opinion circumstances justify an extension of time."

After the word "suspension" insert the words "with knowledge thereof."

Add at end of second section the words

"*Provided*, That no head of Department shall grant any extension of time for the rendition of said quarterly returns beyond sixty days,"

The same were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House took up for consideration a bill from the Senate to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up;

When,

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by adding as an additional section the following, to wit:

SEC. 2. That the compensation due to the officers of the House of Representatives shall be certified to by the clerk of said House, at such times as is provided by law, and the said clerk shall draw upon the Treasury for the amounts thus certified, and the drafts shall be paid from the Treasury of the Confederate States where issued, according to law;

which was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to be entitled "An act to enforce prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents;"

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the existing enactments of the Confederate States as relates to the conveyance or transportation of letters, or packages of letters, or of mailable matter of any kind, by

express or other companies of every kind, their agents or employees, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and the laws of the United States, adopted by an act of the Provisional Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America," on the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the conveyance or transportation of letters, packets, or packages of letters, and other mailable matter, by express or other companies, their agents or employees, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in full force: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as to declare that any portion of said laws of the United States adopted as aforesaid, not inconsistent with the acts of the said Provisional Government, was by said last-named acts in anywise abrogated or repealed: *Provided further*, That frauds upon the revenue of the Post-Office Department, and offenses against and violations of the laws hereby repealed, may be proceeded against and punished under the laws existing at the time of the commission of such fraud, offense, or violation, and this act shall not be construed to have a retroactive operation so as to repeal or abrogate any law as to such frauds, offenses, or violations heretofore committed, but shall have a prospective operation only,

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a Senate bill in relation to auditing accounts for the War Department, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to repeal certain laws therein named and to declare others in full force in relation to conveyance of mailable matter outside of the mail.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the bill by adding at the end thereof the words

Provided also, That this act shall take effect from and after the first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "United States," wherever occurring.

The amendment was lost, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up for consideration

A bill to authorize the employment of drillmasters in the Army; which was read a third time.

And the question being on its passage,

Mr. Hanly demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 40 / Nays 30

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davidson, Elliott, Gaither, Gardenhire, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Read, Sexton, Staples, Strickland, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Bonham, Burnett, Chambliss, Dawkins, Farrow, Foster, Gartrell, Hanly, Heiskell, Holcombe, Jenkins, Jones, Lander, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker signed the following bill and resolutions, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes;

Joint resolution for the relief of Capt. Ben. Desha; and

Resolution for the preservation of public documents.

Mr. Gartrell moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock on Monday.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a Senate bill for the relief of the representatives of Samuel M. Wilkes, late adjutant of the Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, reported the same back and recommended its passage.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Swan demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 55 / Nays 1

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Jones.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to which was referred a Senate bill to amend the several acts in relation to the pay of chaplains in the Army, reported the same back, with a recommendation it do pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to which was referred a Senate bill for the organization of the Maryland Line, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, also, from the same committee, to which were referred sundry amendments of the Senate to

A bill of the House entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America,"

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that officers of the Medical Department of the Army of the Confederate States shall, by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men in military hospitals, or other places where they have charge of the sick or wounded,

And the amendments proposed by the Senate having been read as follows, to wit:

After the word "command" insert "all."

Strike out the words "in military hospitals, or other places where they have charge of the sick or wounded," and insert in lieu thereof the words "like other commissioned officers,"

The same were concurred in.

Mr. Miles moved that the House take up from the Calendar a bill for the employment of negroes on Government work.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, and recommended its passage, to be entitled "An act to appoint a superintendent general of armories."

On motion of Mr. Heiskell,

The consideration of the bill was postponed until the first day of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolutions; which were read and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the Honorable John Tyler, a member-elect of this House. Having served his country, through a long life, with great ability and unswerving fidelity, he has fallen full of years and covered with honors which a grateful country bestowed upon him.

Resolved, That, sympathizing in the national regret at the death of this distinguished citizen, and lamenting that he is not now among us to cheer and sustain us by his wise and patriotic counsels in our great conflict for the liberty of our country, the members of this House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the honorable Senate, and a copy of them transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased.

Mr. Ashe moved that 1,000 copies of the report of the special committee on the Roanoke Island disaster be printed.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Moore moved that the rules be suspended and that the House take up the bill to exempt certain persons from militia duty.

The motion was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of an amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House to organize bands of partisan rangers.

And the question being on concurring in the amendment, which is as follows: Strike out the second section.

The second section was read as follows, to wit:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the persons so commissioned by the President may, with the sanction and approval of the President, obtain, by voluntary enlistment, recruits from those enrolled for military duty, or already mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and for such period of service as to the President may seem advisable.

And the amendment of the Senate was concurred in.

On motion,

The House then took up for consideration sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House to be entitled "An act to organize battalions of sharpshooters."

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of War may cause to be organized a battalion of sharpshooters for each brigade, consisting of not less than three nor more than six companies, selected from the brigade or otherwise, and armed with long range muskets or rifles. Such battalions shall constitute parts of the brigades to which they belong, and shall have such field and staff officers as are authorized by law for similar battalions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of arming the said battalions, the long-range muskets and rifles in the hands of the troops may be used, if the Government shall not have a sufficient supply of such arms not in use,

And the amendments of the Senate having been read as follows, to wit:

Add at the end of the first section the words "to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Strike out in second section the words "used, if the Government shall not have a sufficient supply of such arms not in use," and insert in lieu thereof the words "taken for that purpose: *Provided*, the Government has not at its command a sufficient number of approved long-range rifles or muskets wherewith to arm said corps,"

The same were concurred in.

The House also took up for consideration an amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize and provide for the organization of the Maryland Line,' approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the organization of the Maryland Line," approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be so amended as to apply to all citizens of Maryland, whether in the Provisional or in the Regular Army of the Confederate States,

And the amendment of the Senate having been read as follows, to wit:

Add to section 1 the following words:

"*Provided*, This act shall not apply to any troops who have received a bounty from any State on a reenlistment,"

The same was agreed to.

The House also took up for consideration a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States, and for other purposes;'" which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That single postage under two hundred miles shall be five cents; over two hundred and under eight hundred miles, ten cents, and over eight hundred miles, fifteen cents.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the third Monday in August.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Boteler, by consent, presented the memorial of Capt. F. Buchanan, asking pay for making flags; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Singleton demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Jones to the act to prescribe the rates of postage was lost.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. McDowell called for the yeas and nays; and

The call being seconded,

The vote is recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	44
Nays	24

Yeas: Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark,

Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, Elliott, Foster, Gardenhire, Graham, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Strickland, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Bonham, Clopton, Conrad, Gaither, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to organize a signal corps;

A bill to repeal certain laws therein named and to declare others in full force in relation to conveyance of mailable matter outside of the mail;

A bill making further appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments; and

A bill to aid in the construction of a certain line of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a resolution and bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. Resolution of thanks to Major-Generals Van Dorn and Price, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas, and of respect for the memory of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh;

(*Secret.*) H. R. —. A bill making further appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and for other purposes;

H. R. —. A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;

H. R. —. A bill to repeal certain laws therein named and to declare others in full force in relation to conveyance of mailable matter outside of the mail;

H. R. —. A bill for the enlistment of cooks in the Army;

H. R. —. A bill to organize a signal corps;

H. R. —. A bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms;"

H. R. —. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Navy," approved March 16, 1861, and for other purposes;

H. R. —. A bill to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the Provisional Army;

H. R. —. A bill to increase the Corps of Engineers of the Provisional Army;

H. R. —. A bill to limit the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;

H. R. —. A bill to organize bands of partisan rangers; and

H. R. —. A bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters.

The two latter with amendments; in which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed a bill of this House to aid in the construction of a certain line of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas, without amendment.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

And the question being on suspending the rule requiring its reference to a committee,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays;

Which are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 48 / Nays ---------- 20

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, Elliott, Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jenkins, Kenner, Lander, McDowell, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Strickland, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Hanly, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Swan, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the rule was suspended.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by inserting before the words "shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States," the following:

and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States.

Mr. Hilton moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "may hereafter be;" which was agreed to.

And the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Smith of North Carolina demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 32 / Nays ---------- 25

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Bonham, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Currin, Farrow, Foster, Gardenhire, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenner, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Sexton, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Davidson, Dawkins, Hartridge, Herbert, Jenkins, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, Menees, Moore, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Strickland, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to authorize the employment of drillmasters; and

A bill to secure for the use of the Government small arms taken from the enemy.

Mr. Gardenhire, from the same committee, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to amend an act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States.

The Speaker signed the following bills, reported by Mr. Elliott, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill supplementary to the act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms;

A bill to limit the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;

A bill to amend the act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America;

A bill to organize bands of partisan rangers; and

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The House then resolved itself into secret session.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

The Chair presented a message from the President, covering certain estimates for the completion of a line of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

And the House proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Davis to reconsider the vote on the passage of a bill to aid in the construction of a line of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The motion to reconsider prevailed;

When,

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill by striking out therefrom the words "seven hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

and that the President be directed to take a mortgage on said road and its appurtenances for the ultimate payment of the money so expended in aid of its extension.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sexton, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session;

When,

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to amend an act further to provide for the public defense; which was read first and second times;

When,

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

Strike out of section 6 the words "held to be deserters and punished as such" and insert in lieu thereof the words "subject to be imprisoned for six months."

Mr. Royston demanded the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment was lost.

And the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The motion to reconsider prevailed,

And Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

That the first section be so amended as to add after the words "legally exempted from military service" the following words, to wit: "by existing or future State laws."

Mr. Conrad moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On which motion Mr. Smith of North Carolina demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

A joint resolution authorizing the President to contract for the construction, in Europe, of six ironclad vessels;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Ashe moved to amend as follows, to wit:

Be it further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall have the privilege of choosing the company in service to which they shall be assigned until each company is filled to its maximum number: *Provided*, That persons shall be enrolled only in companies from the State from which they come; and unless such selection shall be made at the time of their being called into actual service, they shall be assigned by the Secretary of War.

And that the fourth section of said act be repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

And strike out, in the first section of the act to which this is amendatory, the words "by electing all the officers which they had a right heretofore to elect," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "by electing all their company and field officers, up to the grade of colonel, inclusive."

Mr. Gray demanded the previous question; which was sustained.

And upon a division of the House, it appearing that there was not a quorum present,

Mr. Chambliss moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Holcombe moved that the House take a recess until half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Jones being in the chair, decided the motion out of order, less than a quorum being empowered only to adjourn from day to day.

Mr. Gardenhire appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being,

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Machen moved a call of the House.

Upon which Mr. Chilton demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ---------- 25; Nays ---------- 28

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Boteler, Elliott, Gartrell, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow,

Foster, Gaither, Gardenhire, Graham, Holt, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion was lost.

And by unanimous consent,

The House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock.

And upon reassembling, the House,

On motion of Mr. Singleton, resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act to further provide for the public defense.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Jenkins,

He demanded the yeas and nays thereon; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 26 / Nays ---------- 31 [32]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Clark, Farrow, Foster, Hanly, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Strickland, and Welsh.

Nays: Barksdale, Bell, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, Gardenhire, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, Miles, Moore, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Tibbs, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title of the same, on motion of Mr. Miles, was amended by adding to the end thereof the words "approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

And on motion of Mr. Bell,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the Provisional Army;

A bill for the enlistment of cooks in the Army;

A bill to increase the Corps of Engineers of the Provisional Army;

A bill to regulate the compensation of deputy postmasters;

Also, a joint resolution of thanks to Major-Generals Van Dorn and Price, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas, and of respect for the memory of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh;

A bill to amend the act providing for the organization of the Navy, approved March 16, 1861, and for other purposes;

A bill to amend the act authorizing and providing for the organization of the Maryland Line, approved February 15, 1862; and

A bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters;

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Singleton offered

A joint resolution appointing a joint committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses of Congress would adjourn at 12 o'clock m., and to know if he had any further communication to make to Congress;

which was agreed to.

The Chair announced as the committee on the part of the House:

Messrs. Singleton of Mississippi, Gentry of Tennessee, and Holt of Georgia.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods,' approved May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

On motion of Mr. Davis, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Davis moved to suspend the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution.

Mr. Kenner demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 1 / Nays 66

Yeas: Davis.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has refused to concur in the amendment of the House to the Senate bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

Mr. Heiskell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House detail a sufficient force to make out a tabular statement of the bills passed this House for the last ten days, date of passage, time of transmission to the Senate, what bills have been reported back, when; what have been enrolled, when, and what have been approved by the President and when, and that he have the same ready immediately for the inspection of the members.

That at all future sessions the clerk shall keep a docket in the manner above indicated and have the same kept up from day to day for the inspection of members;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Gaither moved the House take up from the table for consideration a resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President for information respecting the seizure of private arms in the State of North Carolina.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to amend an act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Col. A. W. McDonald, approved August 31, 1861;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which informed the House that

The President has to-day approved and signed the following acts:

An act entitled "An act to organize bands of partisan rangers;"

Also, an act entitled "A bill for the enlistment of cooks in the Army;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to increase the Corps of Engineers of the Provisional Army;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the Provisional Army;"

Also, an act entitled "Resolution of thanks to Major-Generals Van Dorn and Price, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas, and of respect for the memory of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of deputy postmasters;" and

Also, an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization of the Navy,' approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes."

Mr. Miles moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a joint resolution.

Mr. Foote called for the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 44 / Nays 23

Yeas: Ashe, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Conrad, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Gardenhire, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Jenkins, Johnston, Lander, Lewis, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Singleton, Staples, Swan, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Breckinridge, Burnett, Chilton, Conrow, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow, Gaither, Gartrell, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, McLean, Ralls, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, and Strickland.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Singleton, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The House took up for consideration a Senate bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment in the armies of the Confederate States.

Mr. Swan moved that the House insist on its amendment, disagreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Miles moved that the House recede from its amendment.

The question being on insisting,

Mr. Marshall called for the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 29 / Nays 37

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambliss, Davidson, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Hanly, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Swan, and Welsh.

Nays: Ashe, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dawkins, Elliott, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Read, Sexton, Strickland, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Ashe moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Singleton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the question thereon.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Heiskell demanded the question, which was upon the motion to reconsider, and which being ordered, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Hilton demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon the motion of Mr. Swan that the House insist on its amendment.

The motion prevailed.

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. Elliott, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," approved May 21, 1861.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed joint resolutions and a bill of the following titles, viz:

H. R. —. Joint resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to rent rooms for the Treasury Department;

H. R. —. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of stationery purchased for the Provisional Congress; and

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to increase the facilities for importing goods, wares, and merchandise into the ports of the Confederate States."

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which informed the House that

The President, on the 19th instant, approved and signed the following acts:

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to increase the Corps of Artillery, and for other purposes,' approved August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster-General's Bureau;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of officers of the Virginia militia for services rendered;"

Also, an act entitled "An act regulating the fees of clerks, and for other purposes;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of chaplains at the naval hospitals;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the war tax in certain States invaded by the enemy;" and

Also, an act entitled "An act to limit the compensation of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys of the Confederate States."

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have directed to be returned to this House a duplicate engrossed bill of the House of Representatives, the original of which had been previously sent to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and by that committee reported upon, passed by the Senate, and brought back this morning to the House of Representatives, the title of which is as follows, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act supplementary to an act further to provide for the public defense."

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1862.*

To the honorable the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an estimate of an appropriation required to carry into effect an act therein mentioned.

I recommend that an appropriation be made of the sum, and for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., April 19, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein, to be transmitted to Congress, an estimate of an appropriation required to carry into effect "An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

Estimate of an appropriation required to carry into effect "An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles."

For this amount, to cover the probable expenses of carrying into effect said act..... $2,000,000

RO. TYLER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1862.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, by consent of the House, introduced

A bill making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which was read and laid on the table, and is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I deem it proper to inform you that a number of acts passed by the Congress were presented to me at a very late hour on Saturday night. I have examined them as carefully as the limited time at my disposal has permitted, and have returned nearly all of them with my approval. There are, however, three of them to which I have objections which it is impossible to communicate to you in writing within the few remaining hours of the session, and which will, therefore, fail to become laws. Happily, the acts in question are not of great public importance. Recognizing, as

I do, the right of Congress to receive the fullest information from the Executive on all matters of legislation on which his concurrence is required by the Constitution, I have considered it more respectful to the Congress to make this statement of the cause which has prevented my action on these bills, than to retain them without assigning my reason for so doing.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Ralls, from the special committee appointed to visit the hospitals, made the following report; which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

The committee appointed under a resolution of this House, authorizing an examination into the Medical Department of the Army, to inquire into the practical workings of the system, and to point out abuses, if any are found to exist, etc., beg leave to present the following report:

The resolution is very comprehensive in its character, as it appears to open up the whole field connected with our military operations. Confined, however, as the committee have been, by the discharge of their regular duties as members of this body, they have only been enabled to make a personal examination of the hospitals in this city and its suburbs, and have been compelled to rely on other sources for information as to the workings of the system in the field.

We find that at this time there are some twenty hospitals in the city where sick and wounded soldiers are treated, and capable of accommodating some five or six thousand patients. They are partly under Government and State control, while others are under exclusive Government control. Those of them that are under State auspices receive rations or commutation therefor from the Government; the nurse hire is also paid and the medicines furnished. There is a scarcity of medicines to a considerable extent, and those having charge of State hospitals occasionally make purchases in addition to what is furnished them. The State hospitals are superior to those of the Government in two respects. We found the bedding more clean, and a greater amount of what might be called delicacies for the sick, as from the liberal State and private contributions a larger fund has been furnished with which to make purchases. In all the hospitals there was found to be sufficient cleanliness in the floors and walls and in the culinary department; or we might use stronger language and say that in all these respects they are worthy of commendation. The same remark will apply to the food furnished, it being good in quality and well prepared. In all, too, so far as we could judge, the sick are kindly treated, and do not suffer for want of attention. The chief ground of complaint in the Government hospitals, with the exceptions presently to be named, was the want of cleanliness in the bedding; the sheets in many instances evidently being used too long without being changed.

While the Bird's Island Hospital, in common with other Government hospitals, is obnoxious to this criticism, we also found the vessels used in its wards, such as spittoons, etc., to receive too little attention, and to be somewhat offensive. The Government hospitals that, in the particulars on which we are commenting, received the approval of the committee, are the General, the Banner, and Royster's Factory. The latter we mention particularly as being a model of neatness, and as reflecting great credit on those who have it in charge. We mention this with the greater pleasure, as it affords convincing proof that the present regulations, if properly enforced, are amply sufficient to afford our sick and wounded soldiers all the "aid and comfort" they could reasonably expect to find short of home. The attention of the committee was specially called to two very important subjects, to wit: discharges and furloughs. The present system of procuring discharges is, in the unanimous opinion of the committee, very objectionable. The plan now adopted is as follows: The surgeon makes application to the Surgeon-General; if the Surgeon-General approves of the application he makes his indorsement, and it is then forwarded to the captain under whom the sick man serves. He is expected also to approve, as well as the colonel and the general commanding. In which case an order for the discharge of the applicant is issued and addressed to the hospital surgeon. Thus it will be seen the whole process is tedious, in the opinion of the committee wholly unnecessary, and wholly inefficient. Indeed, if the intention had been to keep disabled soldiers as long as possible in the wards of a hospital, breathing the impure air of such places, then the present system is one that is entitled to preference over all others, as it most effectually accomplishes that object. We call special attention to the following objections to this system, as above detailed. In the first place we would remark that the army officers are incapable of judging of the propriety or impropriety of the discharges, because of the fact that they have not seen the patient for weeks, it may be for months, and can not, therefore, in the very nature of the case, have any personal knowledge of the condition of such patient. Again, the

delay which must, of necessity, result, as the experience of the last six months proves. The Army is frequently moving, so that the application often fails to reach the military officer; or the officer may himself be sick, so as to be unable to attend to the matter; or, his attention being taken up with other matters that he may perchance consider of pressing importance, the papers are laid aside for the time being, or perhaps are entirely forgotten and never acted on at all, or until the attention of the officer is again called to the matter by the intervention of some friend of the sick man. At any rate, your committee have seen patients in the hospitals of the city utterly broken down in health, and who, notwithstanding the recommendation of both the surgeon and the Surgeon-General, have waited in vain for months for a release from their present uncomfortable position. Both the interests of the service and the consideration of humanity imperatively demand that some more effectual mode of procuring discharges should be adopted.

It is now, too, exceedingly difficult to procure a furlough, while the committee are satisfied that cogent reasons may be given for the adoption of a more liberal policy in this matter. There are many convalescents who will still be in the hospitals weeks before being able to do duty. These patients would recover much more rapidly if on furlough, breathing the purer air and receiving the kinder attentions of home. The beds thus vacated could be appropriated to other patients, thus greatly increasing the capacity of the hospitals to accommodate a greater number of patients in a given time. One other fact is worthy of attention. It is now universally conceded that typhoid fever is, to a certain extent, a contagious affection. Now it often happens that convalescents from other diseases, as they linger for some time about the hospitals before being able to return to service, contract this serious malady, and in too many instances succumb under it. The testimony of the surgeons is uniform on this point. It is, then, in the opinion of the committee, much to be desired that relief should, in this respect, be extended to our sick and suffering soldiers.

The committee would also call attention to one or two matters connected with the medical department in the field.

We think that the present arrangement allowing only one surgeon and one assistant surgeon is not sufficient to meet the wants of the service. The committee forbear, however, to enlarge on this point, but will only state that the Surgeon-General concurs in this opinion, and recommends that an additional assistant surgeon should be appointed for every regiment.

On inquiry, we find that the transportation for medical stores is insufficient. The wagons that were furnished for this purpose to the Army of the Potomac have been used to a great extent for hauling wood and other articles, and the result has been that the wagons have been broken, and now there is scarcely any transportation of the kind, and a large amount of medicines, bandages, etc., have been, at various times, abandoned or destroyed. As a remedy, we would suggest that the use of such wagons should be limited absolutely to the transportation of medical stores.

The committee have thus given a fair and impartial statement of facts, and have made such suggestions as, in our opinion, would promote the public weal and add to the comfort and efficiency of those brave and patriotic men on whom the country relies in this hour of trial.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. P. RALLS,
Chairman Committee.

The Speaker signed the following bills, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of stationery purchased for the Provisional Congress;

A bill to increase the facilities of importing goods, wares, and merchandise into the ports of the Confederate States;

Joint resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to rent rooms for the Treasury Department; and

A bill to be entitled "An act supplementary to an act further to provide for the public defense."

Mr. Barksdale offered

A resolution that the joint resolution of the two Houses declaring that Congress adjourn on Monday, the 21st of April, at 12 o'clock m., be so amended as to read at 2 o'clock p. m.,

and called the question thereon; which being ordered, the same was agreed to.

Mr. Sexton introduced

A bill for granting discharges to disabled soldiers;

which was read the first and second times and ordered to be placed on the Calendar and printed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their disagreement to the amendment of this House to the bill of the Senate (S. 41) entitled "A bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," ask a conference with the House upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Messrs. Yancey, Semmes, and Henry managers on the part of the Senate at said conference.

Mr. Foote moved that the House insist on its amendment, disagreed to by the Senate, to a bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States, and agree to appoint a committee of conference.

The motion prevailed; and

The Speaker appointed, on the part of the House, as said committee:

Messrs. Marshall of Louisiana, Smith of North Carolina, and Chilton of Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Ashe moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution in relation to rescinding the resolution of adjournment.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Ashe moved to suspend the rules to allow Mr. McQueen to make a report from the Committee on Accounts.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President on the 19th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act entitled "An act to limit the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend an act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named;"

Also, an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to encourage the manufacture of saltpeter and of small arms;'"

Also, an act entitled "An act to organize a signal corps;"

Also, an act entitled "An act making further appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and for other purposes;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a certain line of railroad in the States of Louisiana and Texas;"

Also, an act entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of Captain Ben. Desha;"

Also, an act entitled "An act regulating the fees of marshals, and for other purposes;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to repeal certain laws therein named and to declare others in full force in relation to conveyance of mailable matter outside of the mail;" and

Also, an act entitled "Resolutions for the preservation of public documents."

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. Elliott, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 52. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to further provide for the public defense,' passed the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;"

In which they ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Miles, by consent, offered

A joint resolution extending the time of adjournment to 3 o'clock; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the resolution of this House to extend the session of the two Houses of Congress to the hour of 3 o'clock p. m.

On motion, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

The hour fixed for adjournment having arrived,

The Speaker declared the House adjourned until the third Monday in August next.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the President is hereby authorized, and required without excuse, to direct Generals Johnston and Magruder to attack the enemy at Yorktown, on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, reported the following resolution; which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to pay out of the contingent fund the bills of R. McDonald and George Ruskell for specimen flags furnished by order of the Committee of the Provisional and Permanent Congress.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles."

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. ———, of the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to be entitled "An act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles."

Mr. Perkins moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing

A bill to enable the President to purchase, at home or abroad, arms and ironclad vessels and munitions of war, and to contract for the means of raising the existing blockade by employing for this purpose any portion of the cotton crop pledged to the Government, or of funds heretofore appropriated to our military defenses.

The motion did not prevail.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate have agreed to the resolution of this House to extend the session until 2 o'clock p. m. this day.

Mr. Jones moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of the House in relation to the bill to provide further for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862.

Mr. Clopton moved to amend the motion by applying the same to the bill amendatory of said act.

The amendment was lost.

And the question being upon agreeing to the motion of Mr. Jones,

The same was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Colonel A. W. McDonald,' approved August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

Mr. Miles moved that the President be requested to return to the House a bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters.

The motion was agreed to.

And Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to organize battalions of sharpshooters;

which was read first and second [times], engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act supplementary to an act further to provide for the public defense."

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the committee of the House appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Senate upon the disagreement of the two Houses on an amendment of the House to a Senate bill declaring what persons shall be exempt from enrollment for military service, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion.

Mr. Chilton moved that the House recede from its amendment.

Upon which Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 25

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Gar-

denhire, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Moore, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Strickland, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Breckinridge, Chambliss, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gentry, Goode, Herbert, Holcombe, Jones, Kenner, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, and Welsh.

So the House receded from its amendment.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate adheres to its disagreement to the amendment of this House to the bill of the Senate (S. 41) entitled "A bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker: The President has to-day approved and signed the following acts:

An act entitled "An act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to increase the facilities of importing goods, wares, and merchandise into the ports of the Confederate States;"

Also, an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act further to provide for the public defense;"

Also, an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods,' approved May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;"

Also, an act entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on Public Buildings to rent rooms for the Treasury Department;" and

Also, an act entitled "Joint resolution to provide for the payment of stationery purchased for the Provisional Congress."

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz: H. R. —. A bill to be entitled "An act to organize battalions of sharpshooters."

Mr. Heiskell moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Upon which motion Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays; and

The demand being sustained,

They are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 34 / Nays 28

Yeas: Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Currin, Elliott, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Singleton, Strickland, Swan, Vest, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Barksdale, Bonham, Breckinridge, Burnett, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Gaither, Gray, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Machen, Marshall, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Read, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion did not prevail.

The Speaker signed a bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment

for military service in the armies of the Confederate States, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly engrossed and enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the House resolved itself into open session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into secret session;

When,

Mr. Miles reported from the Military Committee

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862;

which was read first and second [times], engrossed, read third time, and passed.

Mr. Ashe moved to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution.

And upon a division of the House, it appeared that no quorum was present.

The Speaker signed a bill to amend an act further to provide for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862, reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly engrossed and enrolled.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President, on the 19th instant, approved and signed the following acts originating in the Senate:

S. 1. An act entitled "An act to recognize the organization of certain military companies;"

S. 42. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel M. Wilkes, late adjutant of the Fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers;

S. 29. An act to amend the several acts in relation to the pay of chaplains in the Army;

S. 49. An act to amend an act to regulate the mode of paying the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the disbursement of the contingent fund;

S. 44. An act in relation to auditing accounts for the War Department;

S. 10. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Provisional Congress out of the contingent fund of that Congress;

S. 9. A joint resolution authorizing the President to contract for the construction, in Europe, of six ironclad vessels;

S. 51. An act to authorize the employment of drillmasters; and

S. 55. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes."

The President has to-day approved and signed the following acts:

S. 33. An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles; and

S. 37. An act to punish drunkenness in the Army.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President has to-day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to organize battalions of sharpshooters."

The Speaker signed the following bill, reported by Mr. ———, of the Committee on Enrollment, as correctly enrolled:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Colonel A. W. McDonald, approved August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

On motion,

The House resolved itself into open session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, AUGUST 18, 1862, TO OCTOBER 13, 1862.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Early.

On a call of the roll the following members answered to their names, respectively, to wit:

Ashe, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

The following members were absent:

Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Hartridge, Hyer, Jenkins, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, McQueen, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Staples, Tibbs, Villeré, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Present, 56. Absent, 50.

George B. Hodge, a Representative-elect from the State of Kentucky, and Charles F. Collier, a Representative-elect from the State of Virginia, being announced as present, came forward, were qualified, and took their seats.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to communicate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has met pursuant to an adjournment, and that they are ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Curry, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House of Representatives had assembled pursuant to adjournment and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Curry, it was ordered that a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the Confederate States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Curry, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Jones were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Hon. A. G. Jenkins, tendering his resignation as a member of the Congress of the Confederate States; which was read and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Elections.

Also, a communication from Governor Letcher, inclosing the same; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Gartrell introduced

A bill to make Treasury notes a legal tender;

which was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of enacting some effective law requiring and compelling the Commissary Department to furnish more and better food for the Army, and report as early as possible by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Wright of Georgia presented the petition of M. McCurry, of Georgia, asking additional pay for services rendered as tax collector; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that they have concurred in their resolution relative to waiting on the President, and have appointed Messrs. Clay, Semmes, and Dortch as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defense;"

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to provide for the punishment of slaves taken in arms against the Confederate States and of white men assuming to be officers of such slaves; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote introduced

A bill providing for retaliatory punishment in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill providing for the punishment of felonies committed by officers or privates in the Army of the United States when such persons shall fall into our hands as captives taken in war; which was read

the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill providing retaliatory punishment in cases of persons of African descent being found in the ranks of the enemy organized for purposes of war; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to provide retaliatory punishment for the seizure and imprisonment of citizens of the Confederate States by officers, civil or military, of the United States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the same committee.

Also, a notice to change the rules; which was laid over for two days under the rules.

Mr. Curry, from the committee appointed to wait on the President and Senate, reported that the committee had performed their duty, and that the President would communicate with the House in writing.

A communication was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deep solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne.

The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our Army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected; and the great body of the people has continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignacy engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon noncombatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government; and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people by fraud out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To

inquiries made of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute. Retaliation for many of them in kind is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crime. Deeply as we may regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append, for your information, a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government up to the present time for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defense by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired; though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has witheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation.

It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfill its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire cooperation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence. And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to cooperate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defense with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that Department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations. The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government; but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury notes which the public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into 8 per cent bonds forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency.

Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are all imported from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions, and regiments when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the Army, while an undue burthen is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government; and I trust you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose.

The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties, which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the Army in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary. But a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress, requiring increased forces for our defense, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the reassembling of the legislative department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the Provisional Army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position; and I trust you will find means for relieving the Army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than the judgment of a court-martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners; which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the Army from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels, both at home and abroad; the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, and the establishment of workshops, and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels. The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster-General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi River and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the Department for relieving these embarrassments, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation that during the ten months which ended on the 31st March last the expenses of the Department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period ending on the 30th June, 1860, when the postal service of these States was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the Department within the limits of its own revenues by the 1st of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that in spite of both blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers in the absence of those specially charged by law with this duty.

We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks, and humbly to ask of his bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 18, 1862.*

On motion of Mr. Jones, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and 1,000 copies of the same ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the House the report of the Treasurer of the Confederate States, showing the amounts drawn by members during the recess; which was referred to the Committee on Pay and Mileage, without being read.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of State, showing the number, names, and place of residence of all the clerks and employees of that Department, and the amount of pay received by each; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of proceeding at once to call forth, by law, from the States, an additional army of 250,000 men;

which was read and laid on the table.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the collection of an export duty upon cotton and tobacco of from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem, and with a view to increasing the fund expected to be raised from other sources for the indemnification of our citizens on account of losses sustained in the pending war; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyons presented the memorial of certain nonconscripts in relation to the conscription law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report whether the cartel recently agreed upon for an exchange of prisoners has been violated by the enemy by administering an oath of allegiance to the United States to certain prisoners and retaining them in the United States; and if so, what measures ought to be adopted by this Government in consequence thereof.

Also, a bill to repress atrocities of the enemy; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chambliss offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the manner of impressing slaves by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Georgia,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, August 19, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Early.

Mr. Foote moved that the rules be suspended to take up for consideration his resolution in relation to secret sessions.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whenever any matter is about to be brought before the House, or at any time during the consideration of a subject, which in the opinion of any member should be discussed and acted on with closed doors, it shall be in order for any member to move for a secret session, which motion shall be immediately disposed of without debate. But it shall not prevail unless a majority of the members present shall vote in favor of it. Whenever a motion shall be made to go into secret session, and it shall be voted down, it shall not again be in order to renew said motion in the same stage of proceedings on the same subject.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Perkins demanded the question.

The question was ordered;

When,

Mr. Foote called for the yeas and nays.

The call being seconded, the yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, viz: Yeas ..... 56; Nays 15

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, McLean, McRae, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Conrow, Ewing, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Perkins, Ralls, Swan, and Trippe.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit for your information the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and accompanying estimates, to which reference was made in my message of yesterday, and invite your careful attention to the statements and recommendations contained in them.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, together with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the message of the President, Mr. Curry being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Heiskell, the committee rose, and through their Chairman reported that they had had under consideration the matter referred to them, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the House on the passage of the bill further to provide for the public defense.

And on motion of Mr. Chilton,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Early.

Mr. Curry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Calhoun County, Ala., asking the prohibition of Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Pugh offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the punishment of commissioned officers in the Provisional Army as deserters who may be absent from their post without competent military authority, and to report by bill or otherwise;

which was agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the list of exempts from the military service of the Confederate States, and to report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the generals in the Provisional Army to accept the resignation of company and field officers without reference to any higher military authority, and to report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hanly offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase for the use of this House during the present session a sufficient quantity of stationery, to be paid for out of the contingent fund provided by same.

Mr. Hilton offered

A resolution that the injunction of secrecy from all the proceedings of this House at its last session be, and the same is hereby, removed; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Holt offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill regulating and rendering fixed and certain the manner in which substitutes may be received into the Army;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of repealing all laws authorizing substitutes in the Army, and report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented the petition of the members of the Baptist Church at Albany, Ga., in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Wright of Georgia introduced

A bill to complete the Georgia and Alabama Railroad as a military necessity;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the management of the military hospitals in the Department of Henrico, to ascertain if any abuses exist, and to report what action, if any, is necessary to be taken by Congress to effect a correction of the same.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to visit the said hospitals during the sessions of this House;

which were read and agreed to.

Mr. Lewis offered

A resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent abuses in the execution of the law providing for the burning of cotton and other crops to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend the same by striking out the word "Commerce" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Military Affairs;" which motion was lost, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. E. M. Bruce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to report, at the earliest day practicable, as to the propriety and expediency of amending all laws relative to privateering, waiving the filing of minute descriptive lists of the owners, officers, crew, and vessels, as now required by law, before the issuance of commissions to privateersmen. And also as to the propriety of encouraging privateering and the destruction of vessels and cargoes of the enemy at sea, when impracticable and impossible to reach any port or ports for the condemnation and sale of vessels and goods so captured, by the payment to the privateers for the goods so destroyed the same amount the said privateers could have realized if permitted to enter any port or ports for the condemnation and sale; and also as to the evidence necessary to justify payment, and the most practicable manner of paying such privateers; and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chrisman offered

A joint resolution of thanks to John H. Morgan and the officers and men under his command;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Machen offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House with the number of Confederate troops of every description now in the field and in camps of instruction, designating as nearly as may be the number in each arm of the service. That he also inform this House of the number of soldiers enrolled under the "conscription act," and from what States they have been drawn; and whether the enrollment under said act has been completed in any or all of the Confederate States.

Mr. Read introduced

A bill in relation to the transfer of troops;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conrad offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Secretary of the Navy, and investing the powers and duties thereof in the Secretary of War.

Mr. Foster moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ayer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one member from each State, be appointed by the Speaker to consider and report to this House on the matter of allowing just and equitable compensation to the district collectors of the war tax;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Farrow offered the following resolution:

Whereas it is important, whilst preparing for raising additional troops, that the lives, health, and comfort of those already in the service be preserved as far as possible; and

Whereas the practice of sending sick and wounded soldiers indiscriminately to hospitals is productive not only of great inconvenience to the friends of such sick and wounded, but often of increased suffering, inattention, and neglect to such sick and wounded themselves: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of five be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare and report a bill having for its object the securing and the assigning of appropriate hospital accommodations to the soldiers from each of the States in such manner as shall cause the sick and wounded from each of the respective States, and from the different sections of each of the States, to be collected together as nearly adjacent to each other as possible;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles introduced

A joint resolution providing for the publication of the proceedings of the convention which framed the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions and the Journal of the Provisional Congress;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a petition from the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, and other professors in the Theological Seminary of the same, asking exemption of candidates for the ministry from military service, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Swan offered

A joint resolution declaring Benjamin F. Butler an enemy to the human race;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Swan moved that the rule requiring its reference to a committee be suspended.

The motion was lost, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Tennessee, the Committee on Ways and Means were excused from the further consideration of the petition of M. McCurry, asking increased pay for collecting the war tax; and the same was referred to the Special Committee on the War Tax.

Mr. Menees offered

A resolution that the President be requested to direct the transmission to this House of the official reports of all the battles and engagements with the enemy which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress or from which reports have been since that time received, and the reports thus transmitted include the reports of the generals, major-generals, and brigadier-generals engaged;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell offered

A resolution that the President be requested to communicate to this House how many troops have been enrolled under the conscription act; how many regiments of the existing Army have been filled up;

how many remain not filled up; whether any and what new regiments have been raised since said act, and under what authority; whether the operation of said act has been suspended in any part of the Confederate States not occupied by the enemy and by what authority;
which was read and agreed to.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint the following committees:
Committee on Military Transportation, Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.
Committee on Hospitals and Medical Affairs in the Army.
Committee on Ordnance and the Conduct of the War;

which was read and laid upon the table.

Also, a joint resolution to secure the prompt publication of reports of engagements with the enemy;
which was read the first and second times and, on motion of Mr. Gartrell, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Sexton introduced

A bill to increase the pay of privates and noncommissioned officers in the Army of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Foote moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the engrossment of the bill was ordered.

Upon which motion Mr. Sexton called for the question.

The call being sustained, the reconsideration was ordered; and

On motion of Mr. Bonham, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Boyce,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, August 21, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Granberry.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, giving the names, salaries, etc., of clerks in that Department; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sexton offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to this House the report of General Beauregard on his retreat from Corinth, and all the papers connected therewith.

Mr. Chambliss moved a suspension of the rules in order to enlarge the Committee on Commerce by the addition of one member, to be appointed by the Chair; which was agreed to; and

The Chair appointed Mr. Collier of Virginia.

Mr. Goode offered

A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the officers and soldiers under his command;
which was read the first and second times and, under a suspension of the rules, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Foote moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the engrossment of the resolution was ordered.

Upon which Mr. Arrington asked for the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 27 / Nays 46

Yeas: Arrington, Boyce, Bridgers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Curry, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Machen, McDowell, Menees, Ralls, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Breckinridge, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chrisman, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Dargan, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Gaither, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, McLean, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Villeré.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Foote called for the question, which was on the passage of the resolution; and the call being seconded, the resolution was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lyons offered

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Robert E. Lee and the officers and men under his command for the victories on the Chickahominy;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended,

Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following words:

except General Huger, reports in regard to whose conduct place him in a position so painfully equivocal that Congress is not prepared at this time, in the absence of justification or satisfactory explanation, either to comdemn or to approve him, leaving this for future examination by the proper authorities,

and called the question thereon; which being ordered, he asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The demand being sustained,

The vote was recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 23 / Nays 44

Yeas: Arrington, Bridgers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Heiskell, Johnston, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Read, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Breckinridge, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The resolution was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Lyons moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Speaker to appoint an additional member to the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

The motion prevailed; and

The Chair appointed Mr. Welsh of Mississippi.

Mr. Goode introduced

A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States;" which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boteler offered

A joint resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command;

which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Chambliss offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of directing all soldiers now in the service of the Confederate States under the age of eighteen years to be discharged at once, and forbidding the future enlistment of persons under that age.

Mr. Collier offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending existing laws as to require the commutation value of clothing for the Army to be fixed at its actual cost value;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyons offered

A joint resolution in relation to providing for the families of soldiers;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act relating to Kansas;"

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Territories.

Mr. Garnett gave notice that he would move to change the rules;

which was laid over for two days under the rules.

The Chair announced as the Committee to Examine Hospitals:

Messrs. Wright of Georgia, Farrow of South Carolina, Goode of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, and Bell of Missouri.

And as the Committee on the War Tax:

Messrs. Ayer of South Carolina, Lyon of Alabama, Heiskell of Tennessee, Collier of Virginia, Chrisman of Kentucky, Lander of North Carolina, Sexton of Texas, Welsh of Mississippi, Clark of Georgia, Conrow of Missouri, Hilton of Florida, and Hanly of Arkansas.

On motion of Mr. Elliott,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, August 22, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Early.

Mr. Currin introduced

A joint resolution of thanks to Col. N. B. Forrest and the officers and men under his command;

which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Foster offered

A resolution requesting the President to furnish the report of Gen. George B. Crittenden of the battle of Fishing Creek;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Messrs. McRae and Baldwin, on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the message of the President and accompanying documents, Mr. Curry being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, rose and reported, through their Chairman, that they had had under consideration the matter referred to them, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

On motion of Mr. Kenan, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *August 22, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, supplementary to his report appended to my message to Congress of the 18th instant, and covering the report of Lieut. John W. Dunnington, Confederate States Navy, of the engagement at St. Charles, on the White River, in the State of Arkansas.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, the Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., *August 22, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering estimates of the amount required to meet a certain contract, to which I invite your careful consideration.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Vest presented a memorial concerning the building of gunboats on the Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

And on motion of Mr. Foote,

The House resolved itself into open session.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, August 23, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Early.

On motion of Mr. Holt, the rules were suspended to enlarge the Committee on Commerce by the addition of one member; and

The Chair appointed Mr. Hartridge thereon.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Royston, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to authorize the grant of medals as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill changing the organization of the Engineer Corps of the Provisional Army; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill concerning partisan rangers; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to regulate promotion in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and to amend the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved April 16, 1862; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell introduced

A bill amendatory of an act entitled "An act concerning the transportation of soldiers, and allowance for clothing of volunteers," etc., approved May 21, 1861;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Bonham offered joint resolutions of thanks to Col. Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the battle of Secessionville; which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, the resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Villeré offered joint resolutions in relation to P. Soulé; which were read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Clopton moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Chair to enlarge the Committee on Naval Affairs by the addition of one member.

The motion prevailed; and

The Chair appointed Mr. Hodge thereon.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Tennessee, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and Mr. Curry reported that the Committee of the Whole had had under considera-

tion the President's message and accompanying documents, and reported thereon the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message and accompanying documents as relates to finance be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to the Army be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Indian nations be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs;

which were read and agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale, by the consent of the House, introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn and the officers and soldiers under his command and the citizens of Vicksburg, Miss.; which were read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Clopton offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire and report what further legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the Government and people of the Confederate States against the disastrous consequences of a counterfeited currency;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chilton offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting such amendment to the bill usually called the conscript law as shall provide for exempting or detailing from military service such number of physicians as shall be necessary to provide for the families of our soldiers and our citizens sufficient medical aid, also a sufficient number of persons to keep in subjection our slaves and direct their industrial pursuits;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hanly offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into existing laws and regulations of the War Department pertaining to the payment of the monthly pay and commutation money of the men and noncommissioned officers of our Army, and report to this House whether in their opinion any change is necessary to insure prompt payment of the same, and if so, that they be directed to report by bill at their earliest convenience;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lewis presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Georgia in relation to the pay of collectors of the war tax; which was referred to the Special Committee on the War Tax, without being read.

Mr. Strickland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for carrying into effect the fifth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, and also of putting in operation the mint at Dahlonega in the State of Georgia; and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hartridge introduced

A bill to amend an act approved February 15, 1862, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies,'" etc.;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented the petition of sundry citizens of Georgia in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Trippe offered joint resolutions in relation to the discharge of noncommissioned officers and privates in certain cases; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the resolution offered by Mr. Clopton in reference to protecting the Government and people against counterfeit currency was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by striking out the words "Ways and Means" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Judiciary."

The motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Read offered

A resolution that the office of sergeant-at-arms be created, and that this House proceed to the election of that officer on Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock m.;

which was, on motion of Mr. Gartrell, laid on the table.

Mr. Moore introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Major-General Breckinridge and his army; which were read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Crockett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, from the most reliable statistics or other information accessible to them, the number of additional troops that will be raised in the Confederate States by so amending what is commonly known as the "conscript law" as to make it embrace all between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Machen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the practical operations of the law of exemptions, as applicable to manufactures within the Confederacy, and that they report to this House whether or not abuses have not occurred under said law by the employment in manufactures of many able-bodied citizens liable to military duty to the exclusion of slave labor, when that kind of labor has been superabundant in the region where the manufactory was located;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Dupré introduced

A bill to provide further compensation of collectors of the war tax in States which have assumed the payment thereof, and for other purposes;

which was read the first and second times, referred to the Special Committee on the War Tax, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dupré presented the memorial of Joseph A. McCoy, of Louisiana, in relation to bids for carrying the mails;

which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Villeré introduced

A bill granting certain powers to generals;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the relief from duty in the civil service of the Government, and as clerks in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the Army, of all persons between the ages of 18 and 35, and supplying their places with those who are disqualified for active military duty by reason of disability incurred in service in the Army or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Singleton offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending "the conscript act" as that whenever a substitute for any person subject to military duty, under said act, shall desert from the service, then the principal shall again return to duty as though no substitute had been offered and accepted;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Welsh introduced

A bill to repeal all laws and parts of laws authorizing the employment of substitutes in the armies of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Bell introduced

A bill to provide for raising and organizing in the State of Missouri additional forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Harris offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the number of men held to military service in the Confederate States, the number on sick or other furlough, the number of employees and staff officers drawing pay in the military service, the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons, the number of medical officers on sick or other leave and detached service, the number of sick in hospitals and the number of beds or extent of hospital accommodation, the number and kind of arms and equipment issued and not issued, the number and kinds of arms manufactured in the Confederate States, with the average cost of such manufactured arms;
which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relating to the counterfeiting and circulating Treasury notes, and other securities of the Confederate Government, as to provide adequate punishment for the introduction within the Confederate States, the purchasing, receiving, and having in possession such counterfeit notes and other securities, knowing the same to be forged and with intent to put them in circulation, and that they report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing the report of Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden of the battle of Fishing Creek; which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Chambliss introduced

A bill for the relief of the collector of the port at Norfolk and Portsmouth;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it is improper to use wheat as food for the horses and mules of the Army, and that the Secretary of War be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent such use of it;

which was read.

Mr. Jones called for the question on agreeing to the resolution; which was ordered.

Mr. McLean moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Elliott,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

SEVENTH DAY—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boyce.

On motion of Mr. Hanly, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Garland, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Wright of Georgia, by the consent of the House, moved that the special committee appointed to inspect the hospitals be allowed to employ a clerk.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Lander presented the petition of sundry citizens of North Carolina in relation to the postal service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Gaither introduced

A bill providing for the grant of bounty to conscripts;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Arrington offered

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report to this House whether adequate provision is made by the proper department for the shelter and subsistence of troops passing through the city of Richmond, and whether any and what legislation is necessary in the premises;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is requisite to remove or prevent abuses on the part of those intrusted by the President with the enforcement of martial law; also to inquire whether it be true that some of our military commanders have taken it upon themselves to declare and enforce martial law without the direction of the President, and what legal punishments, if any, should be provided for so serious a violation of the rights of our citizens;
which was read and agreed to.

Also, a bill to repeal the second section of an act therein named;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of immediately proceeding by appropriate legislation for securing the fullest legal protection to such of our citizens as may voluntarily rise in arms anywhere, and organize themselves into companies, however small, regiments, or brigades, with a view to attacking the forces of the enemy and aiding in driving them beyond our confines, and especially to inquire into the expediency of such legislation in regard to such States of this Confederacy as are either wholly or in part in the possession of the enemy; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the true policy of the present war imperatively requires that the movements of our armies in the field should everywhere be as active and aggressive as would be at all consistent with a sound and enlightened discretion, striking at the forces of the enemy boldly and vigorously wherever they may be found on Southern soil, and delaying nowhere long enough to allow to our merciless foes an opportunity of devastating the most fertile districts of the South, and perchance of ultimately obtaining reenforcements which may make it difficult to drive them beyond our confines without an expenditure of the precious blood of our patriot soldiers as would obviously not be now necessary for their expulsion or capture.

Resolved, That so soon as the forces of the enemy shall have been driven back to their own country, if the deluded Government at Washington should still refuse us *peace*, it will be our policy at once to invade the territory of the foe, with a view to obtaining, sword in hand, full indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That at some moment anterior to the invasion of the enemy's country by our military forces, it will be eminently expedient in the judgment of this House, if consistent with his own views of propriety, that the President shall make known in a formal and explicit proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States the unanimous willingness of the people of the Confederate States of the South to guarantee to them in the most effectual manner the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to their mouths, provided that they will at once desist from all further participation in this cruel and unnatural war;

which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tibbs offered

A joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to enforce the conscript law in so much of Tennessee as is not in the possession of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Tennessee, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Atkins, on account of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the House took up from the table for consideration his resolution for the appointment of additional standing committees.

Mr. Boyce moved to amend the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed, to be called the Committee on the War, to whom shall be referred all such matters in regard to the war as may be specially referred to it.

Mr. Garnett moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to a select committee, to consist of the Speaker and six members, with instruction to report what additional committees on military affairs are proper and what should be the functions and designations of such committees; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Chambliss introduced

A bill to provide for granting sick furloughs;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Collier offered the memorial of sundry ladies of Powhatan County, Va., asking that physicians be exempted from the conscript act; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. De Jarnette introduced

A bill to repeal an act to amend an act to prescribe the rates of postage, etc.;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Holcombe presented a memorial from F. H. Minn in regard to the loss of a horse; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the seizure and impressment of private property for the use of the Army, or other public seizure, and report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House whether the army regulation requiring the troops to be paid monthly has been complied with, and if not, how far such payments are in arrears, and the reasons for such delay;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish this House with copies of the instructions given to the military and naval commanders at Norfolk and New Orleans in reference to the defense or surrender of those cities prior and subsequent to the period of their evacuation by our troops, also copies of all correspondence between the Confederate Executive and the heads of the different departments in this city and the governors of Louisiana and Virginia and the Confederate officials, civil, military, and naval, in those States in connection with the same subject;
which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the call of States was suspended, and the House proceeded to call the committees;

When,

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion,

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill to authorize the issue of Confederate States bonds;
which was read first and second times and, on motion of Mr. Lyons, was laid on table.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to this House a copy of the contract for the construction of gunboats or war steamers referred to in his message of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, together with all the particulars connected with said contract.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to inform this House in secret session if any and what action has been taken under the act of the last session of Congress authorizing the closing of a contract as proposed by Mr. George N. Sanders for the building of vessels of war.

On motion of Mr. Holt,

The House resolved itself into open session.

EIGHTH DAY—TUESDAY, August 26, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley.

Mr. Curry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Alabama, asking that farmers be exempted from conscription; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foster offered

A resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting millers from military service, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire and report to this House, at a day as early as practicable, as to the expediency and policy of authorizing the President to call out and place in the service of the Confederate States, during the war, all the male negroes who are resident or owned in the Confederate States between the ages of 20 and 30 years at the time the said call shall be made, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned—that is to say, as teamsters, cooks, nurses in the various hospitals, and laborers or mechanics in the arsenals, on railroads, in workshops, forges, foundries, furnaces, and manufactories of the Confederate States, or which may hereafter be under their control, engaged in the production of salt, saltpeter, lead, iron, leather, and such other articles necessary and proper for the efficient and successful conduct of military operations against the public enemy, under such legal limitations and restrictions as shall secure the owner of the property a just and reasonable compensation for the labor of said negroes on the one hand, and the Confederate States their services on the other, during this momentous crisis; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Royston introduced

A bill to provide for the support of the families of certain soldiers and widows whose sons are soldiers in the Army;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Batson introduced

A bill to provide for the payment of certain volunteer troops in the State of Arkansas;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Georgia, praying for the establishment of a post route from Cedartown to Bowdon; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire and report to this House what legislation, if any, may be necessary to authorize the Government of the Confederate States to take control during the war of the various establishments within the limits of said Confederate States engaged in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, and so to regulate the prices of such goods as to enable the soldiers to clothe themselves and families at reasonable rates; which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a law to prohibit the employment of volunteer aids by generals in the Army, and report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hartridge offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of requesting the President of the Confederate States to recall the commissioners sent by this Government to certain European States, and to notify all foreign powers whose consuls reside in the Confederate States and are accredited to the Government of the United States, that such persons will not be recognized by the Government of the Confederate States as exercising any of the powers or having any of the functions of consuls within the limits of the Confederate States unless appointed by their respective Governments as consuls to the Confederate States of America;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Clark presented a communication from A. P. Torrence on the subject of patents; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, without being read.

Also, a bill to compensate the marshals and their assistants for taking the census in 1860 in those States now forming the Southern Confederacy; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a resolution instructing the Special Committee on Hospitals to inquire into any abuses in the medical and surgical department of the Confederate States, and report accordingly; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Wright of Georgia presented the petition of sundry citizens of that State, praying an increase of pay to the collectors of the war tax; which was referred to the Special Committee on the War Tax, without being read.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented the petition of sundry citizens of Georgia, praying the extension of a mail route from Ti Ti to Nashville, Ga.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Capt. John P. Holliday, of Kentucky, praying compensation for transporting men; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into and report to this House what legislation, if any, may be necessary to authorize the Government of the Confederate States to take control of the various salt works within the limits of said Confederate States, or make such arrangements with the owners of such salt works as that the price of salt may be so regulated as to secure a more general

distribution thereof and at such rates as the people are able to pay;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. H. W. Bruce introduced

A bill to punish persons aiding the enemy;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Crockett offered

A resolution that the Second Auditor be requested to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, the number of soldier and other claims on file in his office for adjustment, the length of time they have been on file, and the reason they have not been earlier acted upon;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. E. M. Bruce introduced

A bill to provide for the raising of troops in Kentucky;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the conscript law as to vest in the commanding general west of the Mississippi River the power of relieving certain particular localities from its operation when in his judgment the military protection of any region or district will be best promoted by specially detailing the subjects of that act in such region or district for home defense;
which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to take into immediate consideration and report upon the propriety of completing the railroad connection between Monroe and Shreveport, La.; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Conrad offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House whether the iron-plated steamboats Louisiana and Mississippi were constructed by contract or directly by the Navy Department. If by contract, to transmit to this House copies of such contracts. If by the Department, to inform the House under whose supervision and control the work was performed, and to transmit copies of the orders and instructions issued to the person or persons to whom the work was confided;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale introduced

A bill to repeal the second section of an act to limit the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;
which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Garnett moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire what is the law established in various parts of the Confederacy under the name of "martial law," and how far such law is authorized by the statute authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and that the committee report what legislation is necessary to define "martial law" and protect the constitutional rights of the citizens, and at the same time give to the Executive the powers necessary for the military police of invaded districts.

Mr. Crockett moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on

the Judiciary with instructions to report a bill clearly defining under what circumstances the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended by the President and under what circumstances he may declare martial law, and providing for the punishment of all who may presume to declare martial law without authority from the President.

Mr. Dupré called for the question; which was ordered, and the motion of Mr. Crockett was lost.

The question being on agreeing to the motion of Mr. Garnett,

The question was put, and it appearing that a quorum was not present,

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost, and the motion of Mr. Garnett was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury submitting an estimate of the amount required for pay for services of a clerk in preparing copies of the Journals of the Provisional Congress and of the convention that formed the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions of the Confederate States, and covering a copy of a letter from the Hon. Howell Cobb in reference to the matter, and recommending an appropriation of the sum and for the object mentioned; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of an appropriation for the employment of experts to detect counterfeit Treasury notes; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Jones, so much thereof as refers to providing punishment for counterfeiters be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the remainder was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

NINTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley.

The Chair announced as the committee under the resolution of Mr. Garnett to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing additional standing committees:

Messrs. Heiskell of Tennessee, Russell of Virginia, Trippe of Georgia, Barksdale of Mississippi, Chilton of Alabama, and Vest of Missouri.

Mr. Villeré offered

A resolution that the President be requested to transmit to this House copies of the reports made by Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, Brigadier-General Duncan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, in relation to the defense and capture of New Orleans and the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered

A resolution that each member of this House appropriate his per diem pay for the next two days for the relief of the sick and wounded in the various hospitals in and around the city of Richmond, Va., and that the fund so raised be deposited with the Speaker to be distributed equally among the hospitals in this city.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Chambers introduced

A bill to exempt overseers in certain cases from military service;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to amend an act to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barksdale offered

A resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill increasing the pay of those engaged in the naval service of the Government, with a view to facilitating and promoting enlistments;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Vest offered joint resolutions of thanks to Commodore J. E. Montgomery and the officers and soldiers [men] under his command for gallant and meritorious services on the 10th of May and 6th of June, 1862;
which were read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial from the Society of Friends, asking exemption from military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Davidson presented the petition of sundry citizens of North Carolina, asking the exemption of administrators and executors from military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Bonham offered

A resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads ascertain whether the force in the post-office at this place is sufficient to distribute daily and promptly the mail matter arriving and deposited in it, and whether any and what legislation is needed, and that they report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to provide for horses killed in action;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of separating the Pay and Quartermaster Departments of the Army, and of creating a separate department charged, under the superintendence and control of the Secretary of War, with the duty of providing clothing for the Army;
which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House took up for consideration a resolution offered by him in relation to the conduct of the war.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That it be further recommended to the President that he will also, if consistent with his own views of propriety, embody in said proclamation an assurance that if the people of the Northwestern States shall conclude to desist as before mentioned from further participation in the pending war, the Confederate States of America will enter into a reciprocity commercial treaty with them, opening at once upon the most liberal and equitable terms the markets of the South to such of said States as shall agree to enter into this arrangement: *Provided, however*, That no State

of the present United States lying east of the eastern boundary line of the State of Ohio shall be allowed to participate in the advantages which may be reasonably expected to accrue from said commercial treaty.

The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that a special committee, to be composed of one member from each of the States here represented, be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to investigate thoroughly the present condition of the departments of the Quartermaster-General and of the Commissary-General, with power to examine all the accounts of said departments, the contracts entered into with all individuals in connection with the public service, to ascertain how much money has been heretofore paid out by each of those departments and to whom; what subordinate officers, if any, have been signally delinquent in duty or have become defaulters to the Government; what losses have heretofore occurred in either of said departments either in money or property, and the cause thereof; the result of which scrutiny said committee shall from time to time report to this House and recommend such additional legislation as said committee shall suppose to be necessary for improving the efficiency of said departments and enforcing the promptest and most complete responsibility; and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, when in their judgment it shall be necessary, and shall also have power to sit during the recess of Congress;

which was, on motion of Mr. Garnett, referred to the special committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing additional standing committees.

Mr. Foote introduced

A joint resolution in relation to the Hon. S. R. Mallory;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Swan moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 47; Nays 41

Yeas: Barksdale, Batson, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Garnett, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Clopton, Conrad, Cooke, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Foote, Gaither, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenner, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, and Wright of Texas.

So the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that a committee, to be composed of a member from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be thoroughly to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a joint select committee of on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House be appointed to investigate the administration of the Navy Department under its present head, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report the results of said investigation to the two Houses, respectively.

Mr. Barksdale called for the question; which being ordered, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved that the vote by which the resolution was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. Royston called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TENTH DAY—THURSDAY, August 28, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley.

Mr. Dargan introduced

A bill to provide for the public defense;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the vote by which the resolution relating to the Richmond post-office was agreed to was reconsidered, and

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the same was laid upon the table.

Mr. Swan offered the following resolution, to wit:

Whereas there are many persons in the Confederate States who, because of foreign birth, have sought the protection of foreign consuls, whereby they are to be exempted from military service, and by means of such claim to exemption are exercising many of the privileges of citizens and thereby accumulating property to the demoralization of adopted citizens in the Confederate States Army: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether such exemption can, lawfully, be extended by foreign consuls to any inhabitant of the Confederate States, whereby his person or property, or both, shall be relieved from that tribute to this Government now exacted of all citizens in their persons and property; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Gray offered

A resolution that during the present session of Congress it shall not be in order for any member of this House to speak longer than ten minutes on any bill, resolution, or other subject before report of a committee thereon; nor after such report shall any member be allowed to speak more than once, nor longer than thirty minutes, on any bill, resolution, or question without the consent of a majority of the House; and moved to suspend the rule requiring it to lie over for two days.

The motion prevailed; and Mr. Gray called for the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Crockett demanded a division of the question.

And the question being upon the first portion of the resolution, Mr. Lyons asked for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained,

And the vote was recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 73 / Nays 10

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gaither, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Clopton, Cooke, Curry, Davis, Lyons, and Russell.

So the first portion was adopted.

Mr. Foote moved that the House reconsider the vote adopting the first part of the resolution.

The motion was lost.

And the question being upon the second portion of the resolution, Mr. Lyons asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which was agreed to,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 70 / Nays 19

Yeas: Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Bell, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chilton, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, Elliott, Gaither, Hanly, Lyons, Marshall, Perkins, Russell, and Mr. Speaker.

So the second portion was adopted.

Mr. Foote moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the second part.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to compensate the marshals and their assistants for taking the census in 1860 in those States now forming the Southern Confederacy, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill for the relief of the collector of the port at Norfolk and Portsmouth,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Georgia in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution relating to the manner of impressing slaves,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the same committee, reported

A bill authorizing the discharge of private soldiers under 18 years of age, and prohibiting the enlistment of such persons,
with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times and ordered to be placed upon the Calendar and printed.

Mr. Pugh asked unanimous consent, pending the call of the States, to introduce

A bill authorizing generals to accept resignations,
for the purpose of having it printed and placed upon the Calendar.

Consent was granted, and the bill was introduced and read the first and second times, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harris asked unanimous consent to have the said bill considered at this time; which was objected to;

Thereupon,

Mr. Swan moved that the rules be suspended to allow the bill to be considered and acted on at this time; which motion prevailed.

And the question being on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting after the words "do enact that" the words "during the war."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the words "*Provided*, That this act shall only apply to resignations hereafter tendered."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Holt moved that the bill be laid upon the table during the session; which motion prevailed.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting an estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses in detecting forgers; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the President, inclosing estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount required to refund to the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid into the Treas-

ury on account of the war tax of the Confederate States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that they have concurred in a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

Joint resolution in relation to a joint committee to investigate the management of the Naval Department.

Mr. Heiskell, by unanimous consent, from the special committee appointed to add additional standing committees, to whom was referred a resolution appointing additional standing committees, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with the following amendment: Strike out all after the word "*Resolved*" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the Speaker of this House appoint the following additional standing committees:

On Military Transportation, Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.

On the Medical Department.

On Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

That said committees be charged with the duty of investigating the management of their respective departments, with authority to report from time to time and with authority to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Swan,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

ELEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 53. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved April 16, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

I am directed to inform this House that the Senate have, by ballot, appointed Mr. Clay, Mr. Semmes, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Maxwell as the committee on the part of the Senate under the resolution in relation to a joint committee to investigate the management of the Naval Department.

On motion of Mr. Chambliss, the rule was suspended, and the House took up for consideration a bill for the discharge of private soldiers under 18 years of age.

The bill was read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That any private soldier of the Provisional Army who is under the age of eighteen years shall be entitled to a discharge from all military service while he is under such age on the application of himself, his parents, guardian, or next of kin, to the colonel of the regiment to which such soldier belongs, sustained by proof satisfactory to said colonel of the age of said private soldier.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That hereafter no person under the age of eighteen years shall be allowed to enlist in the military service of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clapp moved to amend the second section by adding thereto the following words, viz:

unless the parents of such person are living and shall give their written consent to his enlistment before he is received.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the first section by striking out the word "colonel" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "commander," and after the word "regiment" to insert the words "legion, battalion, or independent company;" which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Singleton moved to amend the first section by adding thereto the following words:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to those who have gone into the Army as substitutes.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Singleton by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

But the provisions of this act shall not extend to any minor who has gone into the Army as a substitute by the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor; and in cases where substitutes may apply for a discharge by reason of the minority of such substitutes, no discharge shall be granted until notice be given to the person whose substitute he is, if resident within the Confederate States, and time allowed such party to controvert the grounds of discharge, and if it should appear that the substitution was made of a minor under the age of eighteen years, and that he still continues under that age at the time of making such application, and that his substitution was procured without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, then and and in such case the party who procured the substitute shall be ordered to return to the service and required to serve out the time of his enlistment.

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia asked that the vote thereon be taken by yeas and nays;

Which was agreed to,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 31 / Nays 51

Yeas: Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrow, Crockett, Dargan, Dawkins, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Freeman, Gartrell, Gentry, Heiskell, Hodge, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, Machen, McRae, Moore, Ralls, Singleton, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hilton, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Garnett called for the question, which was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Chilton to the amendment of Mr. Singleton.

The question was ordered, and Mr. Chilton asked that the vote thereon be taken by yeas and nays.

The call was sustained,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 33 / Nays 49

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chilton, Conrow, Crockett, Davidson, Davis, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gaither, Garnett, Gentry, Hanly, Harris, Hodge, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Machen, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, and Wright of Georgia.

Nays: Ashe, Batson, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce,

Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foster, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Singleton, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Upon which motion Mr. Pugh demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the first section of the bill by inserting after the words "of said private soldier" the words "But no minor shall be so discharged except by his own free will and consent."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Crockett moved to amend the same section by adding after the amendment of Mr. Singleton the words

And provided further, That nothing in this act shall prevent volunteers from the State of Kentucky between the ages of sixteen and eighteen from entering the service, if in the opinion of the proper authorities they are capable of performing military service.

Mr. Gartrell moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Crockett by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

But in the event the party offering to enlist shall be a refugee or the son of a disloyal person, the consent of no other person than himself shall be required.

Mr. Chambliss demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Bonham moved that the further consideration of the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Chambers moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The motion of Mr. Chambers was lost, and the question then being on the motion to postpone the bill and amendments indefinitely, Mr. Garnett demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Miles called for the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 46

Yeas: Ayer, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Dargan, Dawkins, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Freeman, Gartrell, Heiskell, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Machen, Moore, Munnerlyn, Ralls, Singleton, Strickland, Tibbs, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Curry, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina,

Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Harris demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Crockett, the same was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Clapp to the second section of the bill was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote ordering the engrossment of the bill.

Upon which Mr. Sexton called the question; which being ordered, the motion was lost.

Mr. Hanly called for the question upon the third reading of the bill; which was ordered, and the bill as amended was read a third time.

Mr. Swan moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The question being on the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. Swan asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The demand was not seconded, and the bill as amended was passed.

The Chair announced as the joint committee on the part of the House to examine into the affairs of the Navy Department:

Messrs. Foote of Tennessee, Barksdale of Mississippi, Lyons of Virginia, Dupré of Louisiana, and Boyce of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Dargan,

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWELFTH DAY—SATURDAY, August 30, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley.

Mr. Boteler presented the memorial of Mr. B. P. Noland in reference to horses lost in the public service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House the cartel recently agreed upon for a general exchange of prisoners with the enemy, and to inform this House whether the enemy is known to have violated the same in any way and particularly by administering oaths of allegiance to prisoners in their custody and retaining them in the United States;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Russell also offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report whether the conduct of the Federal Government absolves this Government from the obligation to observe the established usages of international warfare in our relations with the enemy except so far as in particular cases this Government may deem it just to observe them voluntarily.

Mr. Miles, by unanimous consent, [offered] the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution now before the House and all resolutions and bills on the subject of retaliation which have been heretofore referred to the Committee on

Military Affairs be withdrawn from that committee and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with authority to report to this House as soon as practicable;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill to protect persons who resist the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lyons presented petitions from John Poe and John N. Davis, of Henrico County, Va., asking compensation for property destroyed by our troops; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

Mr. Lyons also presented the petition of the Midlothian Coal Mining Company in relation to the conscript act; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Also, a resolution that on Tuesday next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, the members of this House will draw for their seats in the new hall which has been prepared for the members of this House, and when this House adjourn on that day, it will adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the third day of September, in the said new hall; which was read and agreed to.

The House then took up for consideration a bill from the Senate to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the public defense,' approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Holt, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, to wit:
S. 63. An act to authorize a change in the form of Treasury notes; and
S. 64. An act to increase the provisions for detecting counterfeit notes.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, Senate bill No. 63, to authorize a change in the form of Treasury notes, was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner, Senate bill No. 64, to increase the provisions for detecting counterfeit notes, was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Holt moved that a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the President in relation to a contract for building gunboats abroad, be rescinded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved that the House take up for consideration a bill to authorize the issue of Confederate States bonds.

The motion was agreed to; and on motion of Mr. Sexton the rules were suspended;

When,

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved to amend the same by striking out the following words, to wit:

bonds under the provisions and conditions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and by the further supplemental act to the above-cited act approved December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one,

and to insert in lieu thereof the words "noninterest-bearing Treasury notes, as now provided by law."

Mr. Sexton demanded the previous question; which was sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Bruce was lost.

And the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the title to the same, on motion of Mr. Curry, was amended by adding thereto the words "to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six ironclad vessels of war, and steam engines and boilers."

And on motion of Mr. Chilton,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTEENTH DAY MONDAY, September 1, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Crockett presented additional papers in the contested-election case of J. P. Johnson and A. H. Garland; which were referred to the Committee on Elections, without being read.

Mr. Dargan introduced joint resolutions in reference to retaliation; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill further to protect the country, etc.; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to regulate the mode of examining sick soldiers; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Special Committee on Hospitals.

Mr. Clopton introduced

A bill to amend an act exempting certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution to prevent the escape of persons guilty of treason, and to provide for the removal of disloyal persons; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of providing by legislation for the confiscation or other judicial disposition of the property of such citizens of the Confederate States as may be convicted of treason by a proper judicial tribunal, the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to the reimbursement of loyal citizens whose property has been injured or destroyed by the Northern armies; which was agreed to.

Mr. Curry introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers and crew of the steamer Sumter; which were read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, the resolutions were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Hanly introduced

A bill providing for the payment of mail contractors for services performed by them after their States had seceded and before the Government of the Confederate States took control of the service;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Royston presented a communication from Dr. A. P. Farriss, of Ouachita County, Ark., in relation to certain mail routes in the State of Arkansas; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives whether it be true that Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi District, has caused all cotton in said district to be seized, and the object for which said seizure was made, also whether said commanding general has refused to have substitutes received as soldiers in the Army of the Confederate States, also whether the commanding general has placed said military district under martial law, also whether said commanding general has caused to be organized into new companies and regiments the conscripts of said military district and appointed officers to command the same; and if said acts or any of them have been done by said commanding general, that the President be requested to communicate to this House the authority or instruction under which said commanding general has taken this action; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Dawkins presented the petition of sundry citizens of Florida in relation to a post route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Wright of Georgia presented the petition of John L. Griffin, asking a special exemption from conscription; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Also, the petition of George W. Clemmons in relation to a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Hartridge presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Georgia, praying a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Gartrell offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the officers and soldiers of the Army have been regularly and promptly paid, and if not, to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary on this subject, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads inquire into the propriety of so amending existing laws as to authorize the employment during the war of mail carriers and post-office clerks under the age of 16 years, and report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Trippe presented the memorial of Martha D. Morris and others

in relation to the sequestration of property; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salaries of the clerks in the different Executive Departments, and report by bill or resolution for such increased compensation as they may deem proper; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Moore offered

A resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of increasing the Medical Corps of the Army;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. H. W. Bruce offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency and propriety of employing a competent corps of reporters and printers to make and publish daily a substantial report of the proceedings and debates of the Congress of the Confederate States;

which was not agreed to.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the result and finding of the court-martial convened in the case of Quartermaster Hesse, and whether he is still in the pay of the Confederate States, and if not, the date of his dismissal from the service;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Dupré introduced

A bill to amend the sequestration act;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clapp offered

A resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary in regard to persons residing within the limits of the Confederate States who have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the commencement of the pending war, and to report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambers introduced

A bill for the relief of subscribers of cotton to the produce loan in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Vest introduced

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lander introduced

A bill to amend an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment in the armies of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina introduced

A bill in relation to the mode of filling vacancies in the offices of regiments organized under State authority;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boyce presented the petition of the faculty of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., praying the exemption of students from military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Ayer offered

A resolution that the Military Committee inquire and report on the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an adjutant for every independent battalion in the service of the Confederate States;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to this House, at as early a day as convenient, whether the work is being prosecuted by the Government or in any other way on the railroad for connecting the Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina railroads, for which $1,000,000 was appropriated by the act approved February 10, 1862, and what has been accomplished, if anything, toward the completion of the same; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Farrow presented the memorial of the grand jury of the Confederate court of South Carolina in relation to the sequestration acts; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Also, sundry communications of citizens of South Carolina on speculators and extortioners; which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Swan offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether it is competent for a military commander to declare or grant an amnesty to disloyal persons in the absence of legislation authorizing it, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a memorial praying that Treasury notes be made a legal tender; which was referred to the [Committee on the] Judiciary, without being read.

Mr. Foote, by the consent of the House, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to our commissioners abroad and foreign consuls, made the following report, to wit:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Hartridge, directing them to inquire into the propriety of requesting the President of the Confederate States to recall the commissioners sent by this Government to certain European States, and to notify all foreign powers whose consuls reside in the Confederate States and are accredited to the Government of the United States, that such persons will not be recognized by the Government of the Confederate States as exercising any of the powers or having any of the functions of consuls within the limits of the Confederate States unless appointed by their respective governments as consuls to the Confederate States of America, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they appreciate the importance of the proposition submitted to them, but are without that information of our present relations with foreign nations, and the number and character of our agents abroad and of those foreign agents residing in our midst, necessary to enable the committee to act intelligently on the subject, and therefore ask the House to adopt the following resolution of inquiry:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the

public interest, to communicate to this House the number and names of all persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, either as diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, or in any other capacity, stating the places to which they have been sent, the date of their appointments, the salaries they receive, the duties they are expected to discharge, and how far they have been officially or otherwise recognized by any foreign government. Also the number and character of foreign agents, whether consular, commercial, or other, known to our Government, representing in any capacity foreign governments within the limits of the Confederate States, and whether communicating with this Government, they do so under an exequatur from our own Government or that of the United States, and whether they are subordinate or subject to the control and direction, in any way and to what degree, of the ministers of their respective countries accredited to and residing in the United States.

The President is further respectfully requested to communicate such instructions as may have been given to our foreign agents and such correspondence as may have been had with other governments, either through the Secretary of State or our commissioners abroad, as will aid Congress in its legislation regarding foreign nations, and their citizens residing in our midst.

The report was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Foote also, from the same committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions in relation to the policy of the war, reported as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted. The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination it will be necessary that every portion of our Army should be kept in a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success. It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discern the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is an undoubted fact that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded to a considerable extent in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi River and its great tributaries; and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea by well-known acts of formal legislation, yet your committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehension in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties) to contribute freely both

in men and money to the prosecution of a war which, if successful on the part of those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success. Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporiums of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

H. S. FOOTE, *Chairman.*

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House the true policy of the present war imperatively requires that the movements of our armies in the field should everywhere be as active and aggressive as would be at all consistent with a sound and enlightened discretion, striking at the forces of the enemy boldly and vigorously wherever they may be found on Southern soil, and delaying nowhere long enough to allow to our merciless foes an opportunity of devastating the most fertile districts of the South, and perchance of ultimately obtaining reenforcements which may make it difficult to drive them beyond our confines without such an expenditure of the precious blood of our patriot soldiery as would not be now necessary for their expulsion or capture."

Amended, as proposed, the second and third resolutions will read as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That should the deluded Government at Washington still obstinately continue to refuse us peace, it is the evident policy of the Confederate Government to invade the country of the enemy, with a view to obtaining complete 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.'

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if consistent with his own views of propriety, at such time as he shall deem most appropriate, to address a formal proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, embodying the acts of the Provisional Congress relating to this subject, proposing to guarantee to the citizens of all said States resident upon the border of said (the Mississippi) river and its tributaries, as shall not be at war at the time with the Confederate States, in the most effectual and satisfactory mode, the peaceful navigation of the said river and its tributaries; and it is further requested of the President that he will also make known, in said proclamation, the willingness of the Government and people of the Confederate States to enter hereafter into a reciprocity commercial treaty or treaties with any one or more of them."

On motion, the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Leave was granted Mr. Barksdale to present a report from the minority of the committee and that the same be printed and laid on the table.

The Chair presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lunenburg County, Va., asking that the benefit of a certain act of the legislature of Virginia be extended to them; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

On motion, leave was granted to the Military Committee to report at any time.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of exempting from military service cadets in attendance upon the Virginia Military Institute.

Mr. Baldwin also presented the petition of the citizens of Rockingham County, praying the exemption of George W. White, a conscript, as a miller; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Boteler presented the petition of Jonathan Harmison, of Hampshire County, Va., asking compensation for a horse, equipments, etc., unavoidably lost in the public service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of sundry citizens of Virginia, praying that Treasury notes be made a legal tender in the payment of debts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

Also, memorial from two religious societies, asking the benefit of a certain act of the Virginia legislature in relation to exemptions; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss introduced

A bill to regulate the impressment of slaves by military commanders;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Holcombe presented the petition of sundry citizens of Virginia, praying the establishment of a post-office at Candler's Shop, 10 miles from the city of Lynchburg; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Lyons presented the petition of the druggists of Richmond, asking exemption from the conscription act; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Lyons offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following shall be the mode of drawing for seats in the hall, viz: Pieces of paper numbered from 1 to 106, inclusive, shall be placed in a hat by the Clerk of the House, who shall place the same on the Clerk's table, and he shall then call the roll of the members, and each member, as his name is called, shall advance to the Clerk's table and draw out one of those pieces of paper and hand it to the Clerk, who shall read aloud the number upon it; and the member drawing it shall take the seat corresponding with that number upon the plan of the seats. If any member be absent any other member may draw for him.

Mr. Curry moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Lyons by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the names of all the members of this House be placed in a hat, and that one of the pages be directed to draw them out, one by one, and that as the name of each member is drawn, such member shall proceed to select such unoccupied seat in the new hall as he may prefer, and thereupon his name shall be marked and he shall continue to occupy said seat during the remainder of the drawing [session?]: *Provided*, That the drawing shall not take place until the House proceed to the new hall.

Mr. Chilton called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment of Mr. Curry was lost.

The resolution of Mr. Lyons was adopted.

Mr. Ralls introduced

A bill establishing a post route therein named;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army; which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Miles moved that the same be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, and from day to day until the consideration of the same was completed.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend the motion of Mr. Miles by striking out "Wednesday" and inserting "Thursday" in lieu thereof.

Mr. Royston called the question; which was seconded, and the amendment of Mr. Sexton was lost.

And the question being upon the motion of Mr. Miles,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved a suspension of the rules to offer an amendment to the bill, and that the same be printed.

The motion prevailed, and the amendment was received and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to amend the sequestration act,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The question being upon the postponement of the consideration of the bill and placing it upon the Calendar,

The same was lost.

The bill was then taken up, and the first section of the same being under consideration; which is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in any case arising under or contemplated by the fourteenth section of said amendatory act of fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, where the debtor shall be in doubt whether the creditor or owner of the debt is an alien enemy, the presumption shall be, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that there has been no transfer or assignment of such debt,

Mr. Russell, from the committee, moved to amend the same by striking out the words "that there has been no transfer or assignment of such debt" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "that such creditor or owner is an alien enemy."

Mr. Dupré moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out all of the bill after the enacting clause and inserting as follows, to wit:

That whenever the answers of any debtor, to whom interrogatories have been propounded by the receiver or Confederate States attorney, under the acts to which this is an amendment, shall disclose an indebtedness to an alien enemy upon a negotiable note or notes, the debtor shall be made a party to the proceedings for a recovery of the amounts of the notes and interest, and should he make no defense, or having made a defense the same be not sustained by the court, then the judge shall render judgment in favor of the Confederate States and against the debtor, in the same manner as if the note or notes had been produced, reserving, however, to any faithful citizen of the Confederate States the right to show thereafter to the court or commissioners appointed under the fourteenth section of the act approved thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that they were the bona fide transferee of such note or notes prior to the thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as provided by section four of the act approved twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and upon such judgment execution shall issue in favor of the Confederate States.

Mr. Gartrell moved that the consideration of the bill and amendments be postponed and that the same be printed; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Foote moved that the House adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

The Chair laid before the House certain papers in the contested-election case; which were referred to the Committee on Elections, without being read.

Mr. Chambers introduced

A bill for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs, etc., at Natchez, Miss.;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit communications from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the information sought in your resolutions of the 25th and 26th ultimo asking respectively for "copies of the instructions given to naval officers in reference to the evacuation of Norfolk and New Orleans," and for information upon certain matters pertaining to the construction of the war steamers Louisiana and Mississippi.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying documents, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lyons moved that 1,000 copies of the message and its accompanying documents be printed.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing, under the rules.

Mr. Lyons presented the petition of Thomas T. Duke, praying compensation for losses inflicted by our troops; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 56. An act providing for substitutes in certain cases and detailing privates for police duty; and

S. 69. An act for the relief of disbursing officers and other agents of the Government in certain cases;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Collier introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Commander E. Farrand, of the Confederate Navy, junior officer in command of the naval and military forces, and Capt. A. Drewry, senior military officer, and the officers and men under their command at Drewry's Bluff on the 21st May, 1862; which were read the first and second times and,

the rules being suspended, were engrossed, read a third time, and unanimously passed.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the call of the States be suspended and that the House proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business, which was the amendment offered by the special committee to a resolution to add additional standing committees to the resolution of Mr. Heiskell, referred to them.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Miles moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out all after the list of committees.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the amendment of the committee by inserting after the list of committees the words

To whom may be referred all subjects appertaining to their respective departments; and.

The amendment of Mr. Garnett was lost.

Mr. Miles moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Garnett was rejected.

The motion was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Miles was then lost, and the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

The same was adopted.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hilton.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I have the gratification of presenting to Congress two dispatches from Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, communicating the results of the operations north of the Rappahannock. From these dispatches it will be seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic Army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field already memorable by the gallant achievement of our troops.

Too much praise can not be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the commanding general who conceived, or the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed, the brilliant movement whose result is now communicated. After having driven from their intrenchments an enemy superior in numbers, and relieved from siege the city of Richmond, as heretofore communicated, our toil-worn troops advanced to meet another invading army, reenforced not only by the defeated army of General McClellan, but by the fresh corps of Generals Burnside and Hunter. After forced marches, with inadequate transportation, and across streams swollen to unusual height, by repeated combats they turned the position of the enemy, and forming a junction of their columns in the face of greatly superior forces, they fought the decisive battle of the 30th, the crowning triumph of their toil and valor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *September 2, 1862.*

HEADQUARTERS,

Manassas Junction, via Rapidan, August 30—9 o'clock p. m.

To President DAVIS:

So far this army has steadily advanced and repulsed the frequent attacks of the enemy. The line of the Rappahannock and Warrenton has been relieved. Many prisoners are captured, and I regret quantities of stores had to be destroyed for want of transportation. Anderson is not yet up, and I hear nothing of those behind. We have Ewell, Trimble, and Taliaferro wounded, the latter slightly, the others not mortally.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Groveton, via Rapidan, August 30—10 p. m.

To President DAVIS:

This army achieved to-day, on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope. On the 28th and 29th each wing under Generals Longstreet and Jackson repulsed with valor attacks made on them separately. We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies rises higher each day. To Him and to the valor of our troops a nation's gratitude is due.

R. E. LEE.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, reported as follows, to wit:

The committee to whom was referred a communication from the governor of Virginia in reference to the vacancy in the delegation from that State, occasioned by the resignation of A. G. Jenkins, a member of this House, with other papers pertaining thereto, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

By section 4, Article I, of the Constitution, it is provided that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators."

By the fourth clause of the second section of the same article it is declared that, "When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

It is obvious from these provisions that the Constitution contemplates the enactment by the States of the necessary laws for securing a full representation in this body. Not only is this duty prescribed to their legislatures, but the executive authority of the States is required to be exercised in giving them effect when vacancies occur. It has been the practice under similar clauses in the Constitution of the United States to leave with the several States the duty of making such provisions as each may deem expedient for the election of their Representatives. The committee do not deem it proper to depart from this usage and assume powers not heretofore exercised and not required to be exercised by an existing emergency. The power of the State of Virginia over the subject is full and complete, and defects in the existing law may be remedied by the approaching called session of the general assembly.

The committee therefore recommend no further action in the premises except the adoption of the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, ample power rests with the several States to provide for securing a full representation, and that no legislation on the part of Congress is necessary.

Resolved, That the Speaker communicate to the governor of Virginia a copy of the report and of these resolutions.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 5, 1862.*

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I hereby notify your honorable body that I have this day sent to the governor of Virginia my resignation as a member of the same.

ALBERT G. JENKINS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862*

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Confederate States of America:

Hon. A. G. Jenkins having resigned his membership in the First Congress of the Permanent Government of the Confederate States, the counties composing the district being in possession of the public enemy, and no provision being made by law for supplying the vacancy under these circumstances, I communicate the letter of resignation to Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 5, 1862.*

HON. JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

SIR: I hereby resign my seat as a member of the First Congress of the Permanent Government of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

ALBERT G. JENKINS.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the report of the committee was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the plans of the new hall.

Mr. Lyons presented two plans (Nos. 1 and 2) and moved the adoption of plan No. 1; which was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet in this hall to-morrow; which was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a bill from the Senate for the relief of disbursing officers and other agents of the Government in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill from the Senate to provide for substitutes in certain cases and detailing privates for police duty; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dupré introduced

A bill to provide a staff for generals, major-generals, and brigadier-generals;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair presented the memorial of Charles S. Lewis in relation to exempting physicians from military duty; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell.

Mr. Dargan presented the petition of Thomas Jordan in reference to the claims of deceased soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Perkins offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish Congress with a Navy Register similar in form to that in use under the late Government of the United States, including a statement of the position held in the old Government by the different officers now in the Confederate service.

Mr. Currin introduced

A bill making appropriation for the payment of certain interest due to the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Memphis;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Foster offered

A resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire what appropriation will be necessary to blockade the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and report the same to this House, making said appropriation;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyon of Alabama presented a letter from W. E. Thomas, praying an increase of pay to color-bearers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Clopton introduced

A bill to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States, and to provide for details in certain cases;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Royston.

Mr. E. M. Bruce offered

A resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be, and it is hereby, directed to investigate and consider the propriety and expediency of immediately suspending all proceedings under the "sequestration laws," except the seizing and preservation of property belonging to the Northern Republic or the citizens thereof, and report by bill or otherwise at the earlist day practicable;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Read introduced

A bill authorizing the President to accept 60,000 additional troops from the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Moore presented a memorial in relation to the Medical Corps of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Lewis offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether any reports have been made to Departments here of the quantities and values of cotton or other staple products which have been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and if so, what quantities of said crops have been destroyed, and also whether any complaints have been made by the owners of the crops destroyed, and what the character of those complaints.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to inform this House what information the Departments of the Government have as to the amount of cotton that has been shipped the present year from parts of the Confederacy; also the amount which has been captured at sea or on the waters of the Confederacy; also the amount which has been taken in the interior by the Yankees; and to furnish the same to this House.

Resolved further, That if the information sought by these resolutions is not in the Departments, the President is requested to have such measures taken as will provide it.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "were destroyed" after the word "destroyed" in the first resolution; which was agreed to.

Mr. Swan moved to amend by striking out the words

whether any complaints have been made by the owners of the crops destroyed, and what the character of those complaints.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by adding after the first resolution the words

and also whether cotton or other produce, and if so, how much and of what kinds, have been exported seawards to any of the ports of the United States; and what

goods, if any, have been imported into any of the Confederate ports from a port of the United States by sea, with the knowledge and concurrence of the blockading officers off such Confederate port;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend by striking out the third resolution.

Mr. Swan moved that the resolutions and amendments be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Munnerlyn presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Georgia in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Marshall introduced

A bill in relation to the discharge of disabled soldiers;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Medical Department.

Mr. McRae presented the memorial of Jacob Elmer in relation to losses by the enemy; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Welsh presented the petition of James H. Brittain and others, asking the exemption of shoemakers and tanners from conscription; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

The Chair presented the memorial of the president and directors of the Virginia Military Institute, praying the exemption of students from conscription; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garnett offered

A resolution that the President be requested to direct the heads of the several bureaus in the War and Navy Departments to inform this House whether their requisitions on the Treasury have been promptly met, and if not, the reasons assigned for the delay;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the President be requested to inform this House what number of citizens of the Confederate States have been arrested by military authority and are still under arrest, how long such persons have remained in confinement, and what measures have been adopted to secure to them a speedy and impartial trial; which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

Mr. Pugh, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to exempt certain persons from service in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and its further consideration postponed and made the special order of the day, to be continued from day to day immediately after the disposal of the present special order.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, etc.

Mr. Crockett moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

The motion was lost.

The bill having been read as follows:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term, and no one be entitled to a discharge because he may have passed the age of forty-five years before such term of service expires.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

SEC. 3. That if the governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruction, all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States: *Provided*, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act and able-bodied men over the age of forty-five years may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company from their State as they may select: *Provided*, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: *And provided further*, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service,

And the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Bonham, which is as follows, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call upon the respective States for their quotas each of three hundred thousand troops, or so many thereof as the President may deem admissible, to be composed of all white male residents of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from military service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, to serve for three years or the war, if sooner ended, the field and company officers to be chosen as the State authorities may direct.

SEC. 2. That these troops be organized as soon as practicable, and when so organized, be held in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, when called for by the President, and that till called into active service they shall be assembled by regiments in camps of instruction for six days in every six weeks, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and be allowed to remain at home when not in camp: *Provided*, That till called into active service they shall receive no pay,

Mr. Gaither moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That whenever the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized to call upon the several States, in his discretion, for any number of troops to serve for the term of three years or during the war.

SEC. 2. In making such requisition, the President shall take into consideration the number of troops from each State already enlisted for the war at the time of the requisition, and shall, as far as practicable, equalize the same amongst the States according to their respective population.

SEC. 3. That all such troops shall be assigned to, and form part of, the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States, and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number shall be organized into companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, as the case may be, under the laws of such State.

SEC. 4. That if the governor of any State shall refuse or fail for days, after any such call shall have been made upon him by the President, to comply with said requisition, then all white male citizens between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons. And, in the event, at any time, if it shall happen that any of the States shall have no governor for the time being upon whom the President can make such call, then all the white male citizens of such State between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years are made subject to the said act, and the President is authorized to enforce it against such persons.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States: *Provided*, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act and able-bodied men over the age of forty-five years may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company from their State as they may select: *Provided*, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: *And provided further*, That the right of volunteering in, or being assigned to, any company shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service.

SEC. 6. That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to each person mustered into service under this act, or who has been, or may hereafter be, mustered into service under said act of the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the same being due each person from the time he is mustered into the service of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the amendment of Mr. Gaither was ordered to be printed.

Leave was granted Messrs. Smith of North Carolina and Hanly to have amendments printed.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit communications from the Secretary of War in response to your resolutions of the 21st and 30th ultimo, asking, the one, for a copy of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners recently agreed upon with the enemy, and for information as to the manner in which the enemy has observed it; the other, for copies of the official reports of all the battles and engagements with the enemy which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message, with accompanying documents, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Leave of absence was, on motion, granted to Messrs. Singleton and Breckinridge.

Mr. Foote asked the unanimous consent of the House to have referred

back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs sundry resolutions in relation to the conduct of the war.

Consent was given.

Mr. Heiskell moved that 1,000 copies of the reports accompanying the President's message be printed and that the rule requiring the motion to be referred be suspended; which motion was lost, and the motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a Senate bill to increase the provisions for detecting counterfeit notes, reported the same back, with a recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

And the question being upon agreeing to the amendment of the committee, which is as follows, to wit: Strike out whole of the original bill and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ at each place where public moneys are deposited, by law, a person expert in the knowledge of bank notes, for the purpose of assisting the assistant treasurer at such place of deposit in examining all Treasury notes offered at such place of deposit, or which may be submitted to their inspection, with the view of discriminating and ascertaining such as may be genuine from such as are counterfeit, at such compensation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. The duties to be performed by the persons so employed shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and may embrace, in connection with the duty above stated, any duties discharged by clerks in any branch of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. In cases where particular plates of any denomination of Treasury notes, issued by authority of the Confederate States, have been counterfeited, and the holder or holders of any genuine notes of any such denomination shall think proper to make a deposit of the same either with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or depositary of the Confederate States, the party so making such deposits shall receive a certificate of the amount from the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, or depositary, showing the date thereof and the denomination and plate of bills so deposited, and any such certificate of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of such deposit, and such certificate shall be redeemed with other Treasury notes or eight per cent bonds of the Confederate States at the option of the holder.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ agents at such places as may be deemed expedient for the public interest for the purpose of detecting and bringing to punishment persons engaged in making, uttering, or circulating counterfeit Treasury notes, and to pay for their services such compensation, with such traveling and contingent expenses, as he may deem just and expedient,

Mr. Ewing moved to amend the amendment of the committee by adding thereto the following words, to wit:

Provided, That no person shall be employed as an expert who is liable to military duty.

Mr. Garnett called the question; which was sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Ewing to the amendment of the committee was lost, and the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

And the bill as amended was engrossed, read third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred a Senate bill to authorize a change in the form of Treasury notes, reported

the same back, with a recommendation that it do not pass and be placed on the Calendar; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton introduced

A bill for the relief of E. B. Shannon;

which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Perkins moved to reconsider vote by which amendment of Committee on Ways and Means to Senate bill to increase provisions for detecting counterfeit notes was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Kenner,

The House resolved itself into open session.

SIXTEENTH DAY—THURSDAY, September 4, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ward.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Chambliss for two days.

Mr. Holt moved that the call of States be suspended; which was agreed to.

Mr. Strickland offered

A resolution that the Special Committee on Hospitals, in the Department of Henrico, be directed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of the immediate abolition of the medical board of examiners of the sick soldiers for furlough and discharge, and that they report to this House at the earliest practicable moment;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill for the relief of the collector at the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the bill be placed upon the Calendar.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, reported

A bill to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes,

with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, the bill was taken up.

Pending the consideration of the same, on motion of Mr. Kenner, the bill was postponed until the morning hour of Saturday and to be continued from day to day until disposed of, and the same was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution (S. 14) tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Eben. Farrand, Confederate States Navy, and the officers and men under his command for their gallant and meritorious conduct at Drewry's Bluff May 15, 1862; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House;

Also, a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 12. Joint resolutions of thanks to Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers, and crew of the steamer Sumter.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee of the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of Martha D. Morris and others in relation to the property of the infant children of Stephen A. Douglass, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the confiscation of the estates of persons guilty of treason,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to persons residing in the Confederate States who have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petitions of John Poe, Thomas Duke, and John N. Davis in relation to damages sustained from our troops, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred sundry bills and a resolution of the following titles, to wit:

A bill to provide for the punishment of slaves taken in arms against the Confederate States and of white men assuming to be officers in command of such slaves;

A bill providing for retaliatory punishment in certain cases;

A bill providing for the punishment of felonies committed by officers or privates in the Army of the United States, etc.;

A bill providing retaliatory punishment in cases of persons of African descent being found in the ranks of the enemy, organized for purposes of war;

A bill to provide retaliatory punishment for the seizure and imprisonment of citizens of the Confederate States by officers, either civil or military, of the United States;

A bill to repress atrocities of the enemy; and

Joint resolution in reference to retaliation,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they lie upon the table.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the same committee, reported

A bill to repress atrocities of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times, placed upon the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, etc.

Pending discussion on which,

On motion of Mr. Russell,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker.

Mr. Holt offered

A resolution that the debate on the bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments of the Provisional Army, and the substitutes offered thereto, close, and this House proceed to vote thereon on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

and moved that the rule requiring it to lie over for two days be suspended.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, to wit, viz:

S. 60. An act to make provisions for coins for the Confederate States; and

S. 71. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved 16th of April, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Dawkins,

The House took up for consideration a joint resolution from the Senate of thanks to Commander Eben. Farrand, the officers and men under his command, for gallant conduct at Drewry's Bluff, etc.; which was read the first and second times and, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill from the Senate to make provision for coins of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill from the Senate to amend an act to further provide for the public defense; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Collier presented a memorial of James H. Cox and Wilkins Hall for the exemption of coal miners; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Collier introduced

A bill authorizing and regulating substitutes;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chilton asked that the vote referring a bill from the Senate in relation to exemptions to the Committee on Military Affairs be reconsidered, and that the same be laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenan of North Carolina presented the memorial of C. A. Boone in relation to the treatment of sick soldiers; which was referred to the Special Committee on Hospitals, without being read.

Mr. Gartrell offered

A resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salaries of mail route agents during the continuance of the war, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Boteler offered

A resolution that the resolution and accompanying report in refer-

ence to a Confederate flag, which were submitted from the Joint Committee on Flag and Seal at the last session of Congress, be withdrawn from the files of this House and recommitted to the joint committee;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Kenner presented a memorial from the clerks of the War Department, asking an increase of salary; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Foote offered

A resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send to this House a copy of the official letter of Flag-Officer Forest, touching the gallant exploits of Commander Fairfax, in command of the little steamer Harmony, in the conflict with the enemy's frigate Savannah, which resulted in a heavy loss of men to said frigate and great injury to the same;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett presented the memorial of J. H. Henry, asking an increase of salary as clerk; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Clapp presented a memorial from Isham Walker, asking the adoption of a plan for an aerial caloric ship, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, without being read.

Mr. Perkins offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Whereas the recent action under the late law of Congress promoting officers "out of turn" has resulted in great discontent among many gallant and meritorious officers in the Navy, and is considered injurious to the best interests of the service: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the necessity or expediency of repealing or in some suitable manner modifying the law passed at the last session of Congress in regard to the promotions in the Navy;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Bonham presented a memorial of sundry citizens of South Carolina in relation to military transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Military Transportation, without being read.

Mr. Davidson offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House what number of companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments and from what States have been raised and organized as partisan rangers since the adjournment of Congress, and by what authority each commander of the said corps have raised said troops;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sexton introduced

A bill to amend an act concerning the transportation of soldiers and allowance for clothing of volunteers, and amendatory of the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States, approved May 21, 1862;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Transportation.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to increase the Signal Corps;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.[a]

---

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz: H. R. 1. An act to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties, with an amendment; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Kenner,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprigg.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, to wit: S. 74. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense;" In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. H. W. Bruce presented the memorial of Lieut. Col. M. H. Cofer in relation to promotions in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order for the morning hour, which was a bill to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes.

And the first section of the same [being under consideration]; which is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized from time to time to issue, in addition to the bonds, certificates of stock, and Treasury notes already authorized by law, such additional amount of the same as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present sessions, to be issued under the same forms, conditions, and restrictions as are, or may be, provided by law; the bonds and certificates of stock to be issued in preference in all cases where they can be used, and where they can not the deficiency to be supplied by Treasury notes,

Mr. Kenner moved to amend the same by striking out the word "law" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide further means for the support of the Government," approved April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Machen moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section; which is as follows:

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay annually the interest accruing on the first of January on all interest-bearing Treasury notes, and to make all proper regulations in relation to such payment,

and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

That the accumulating interest upon all such issues shall be held to be due on the first day of January in each year, and shall thereafter bear interest at the same rate as the principal.

Mr. Johnston moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section.

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing two statements, marked A and B, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting information concerning the amount of funds sent abroad to officers or agents of the Government for military and naval purposes, with certain particulars regarding the same.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read, and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions that they report in secret session, if at all.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Confederate States of America.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted August 26, 1862, asking for the number of soldier and other claims on file in the Second Auditor's Office for adjustment, the length of time they have been on file, and the reason they have not been earlier acted on, I have the honor to inclose, herewith a report from the Second Auditor, giving the desired information. I have to state, in addition, that the full complement of clerks allowed by law has not hitherto been made for two reasons: First, because the absence of papers, as stated by the Auditor, would prevent their discharging their duties; and, secondly, that until the present week, sufficient office accommodation could not be procured for the use of this bureau.

Respectfully,

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
September 3, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I have been furnished by the Clerk of the House of Representatives with a copy of a resolution of said House, of August 26, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Second Auditor be required to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, the number of soldier and other claims on file in his office for adjustment, the length of time they have been on file, and the reason they have not been earlier acted upon."

In compliance with the above call, I have the honor to state that the number of claims for arrears of pay due deceased soldiers "on file in this office for adjustment" (unsettled) is 2,900. As to the "length of time they have been on file," it would be impossible to state precisely without preparing a minute statement in detail showing the date at which each case was filed. They have come in daily since 1st January last up to the present day; a very few cases, still unsettled, running back so far as the first-named date. "The reasons these claims have not been acted upon" are:

First. The passage of an act of Congress, approved February 15, 1862, which was construed as intending to take the settlement of soldiers' claims from the Auditor and devolve it upon the quartermasters of the respective regiments. Thus their examination and settlement was suspended in this office until, at my suggestion, the law was submitted to the Attorney-General, who, on the 9th of May, 1862, communicated his opinion that said act did not intend to dispense with an audit by the proper auditing office prior to payment by the Pay Department of the Army, as directed by the second section, and they were again proceeded with.

Second. The removal from this city in June last by the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, because of the proximity of the enemy, of the muster and pay rolls, to

which daily reference was indispensable in making settlements of these claims, which was, therefore, suspended during the absence of those records; and further hindrance was experienced by the packing up in boxes, made expressly for the purpose, of all the records, books, and papers of this office (except a few in daily use), ready to be moved at a moment's notice to a place of security in case the safety of the city should have been seriously endangered by the presence of the enemy.

Third. The failure in many instances of captains to send in their rolls to the proper department, arising partly, I presume, from the constant movement of troops and casualties of service.

Fourth. The want of sufficient clerical force to bring up arrears arising as before stated, and to keep pace with the immensely increasing current influx of these claims. I may remark that a large portion of these claims, thus reported as remaining unsettled, have been regularly taken up and examined, but have been suspended and laid aside for want of necessary proof, evidence of service, etc.

The number of claims, other than deceased soldiers, "on file in this office for adjustment" (comprising claims of all kinds growing out of the war, but principally for supplies furnished) is 97, of which there have been examined and suspended for further proof 30, leaving 67 which remain unexamined, and of which nearly all were received in the last month—August.

This statement does not include claims of the State of South Carolina, under the act of December 11, 1861, a portion of which remains unsettled; or of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, under the act of August 30, 1861, for which there has been no appropriation by Congress.

I beg leave, respectfully, in conclusion, to state that the force of this office is now, and always has been, greatly inadequate to the public wants, and most earnestly to suggest the absolute necessity of its being at once heavily increased in order that the public accounts and claims may be properly disposed of. One hundred intelligent, industrious accountants is the minimum number that would be sufficient for the purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. S. TAYLOR,
Auditor.

Mr. Crockett moved that the communication and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and printed, with instructions to inquire what additional legislation, if any, be necessary.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "Judiciary" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Military Affairs."

The amendment was lost, and the motion of Mr. Crockett was agreed to.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to your honorable body an estimate of appropriation called for by the Secretary of War.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, September 6, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to the following resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d [5th] instant, "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send to this House a copy of the official letter of Flag-Officer Forrest, touching the gallant exploits of Commander Taylor, in command of the little steamer Harmony, in her conflict with the enemy's frigate Savannah, which resulted in a heavy loss of men to said frigate and great injury to the same," I have the honor to transmit

herewith a copy of the letter referred to, and by which you will observe that Commander Fairfax was in command of the Harmony.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-OFFICER'S OFFICE, DOCKYARD,
Gosport, Va., September 2, 1861.

SIR: I directed Commander Fairfax to take charge of the little steam tug Harmony and mount upon her one of the rifled guns of 57 cwt. and carry with him all the projectiles (about thirty) then on hand and proceed along the coast in shoal water to "Pig Point," to exercise his best judgment in an approach to the enemy's frigate Savannah, at anchor off Newport News, and take a position out of reach of her guns to try the range of his; to near her cautiously and do her as much damage as possible. He proceeded, in obedience to these instructions, and the experiment proved a very satisfactory one. I learn to-day that several shells struck the ship and did great execution, the one on her larboard quarter particularly. After exhausting his ammunition, he returned with the little steamer without sustaining any injury or the occurrence of any accident. He fired the two remaining shells on his return at the shipping off Fortress Monroe, the effect of which could not be seen. Great credit is due Commander Fairfax for this deed of noble daring and the success which attended the exploit. Permit me, therefore, to commend him to the notice of the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORREST,
Flag-Officer, etc.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

On motion, the same was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lewis, on account of sickness.

Mr. Barksdale, by consent, offered the following resolution, to wit:

Whereas it is alleged in the official report of Major-General J. Bankhead Magruder, dated May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that the Army of the Peninsula, from the fourth of April to the third of May, inclusive, "had neither coffee, sugar, nor hard bread, but subsisted on flour and salt meat in reduced quantities," and

Whereas the statement is repeated in the following language of the said report, to wit: "The best-drilled regulars the world has ever seen would have mutinied under a continuous service in the trenches for twenty-nine days, exposed every moment to musketry and shells, in water to their knees, without fire, sugar, or coffee, without stimulants, and with an inadequate supply of uncooked flour and salt meat:" Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to cause to be furnished for the information of this body a report setting forth the quantity and description of provision supplies furnished to the Army of the Peninsula during the period above recited, and the quantity and description of said supplies which were on hand at the time of the withdrawal of the army from the peninsula on the third of May last.

Mr. Foote called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

Mr. Dupré called for the question, which was upon the amendment of Mr. Gaither to the amendment of Mr. Bonham.

Mr. Gaither asked that the vote be recorded by yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained.

And the vote is as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 28 / Nays ..... 45 [46]

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Currin, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gaither, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, McDowell, McLean, Menees,

Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Barksdale, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Curry, Davis, Dawkins, Farrow, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Bonham,

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That the act approved on the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, known as "An act further to provide for the public defense," be, and the same is hereby, so enlarged and extended as to embrace all free white male citizens of the Confederate States of America between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not to be discharged upon attaining the age of forty-five if enrolled and mustered into service before.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That retired commissioned officers of the Confederate Army shall have the right to furnish substitutes, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Holt moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

And the first section of the bill being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term: *Provided, however*, That the regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas and now in the service of said State for frontier defense is hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act: *And provided*, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and apportion the same between the several States, taking into consideration their relative population between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five and the number of troops already furnished to the Army by the respective States under former acts, so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principle of calling out troops according to age: *And provided further*, That in estimating the number of troops furnished by any State under former acts each State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from said State,

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the President be authorized to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of a force, in the aggregate not exceeding three hundred thousand men, in addition to those already in the field, to serve for three years or the war, whereof so many shall be placed in the regiments of the States from which they are taken as are necessary to fill such regiments to the full number prescribed by the act of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the residue of the quota shall be received in bodies organized by authority of the States: *Provided, however*, That the quota to be furnished by each State shall not exceed the difference between the whole number of persons therein, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable under the

laws thereof to military service and not exempt, to be estimated according to the returns of the last census, and the number which such State has already furnished by volunteering, conscription, or otherwise to the Confederate Government for the term of three years or the war.

Mr. Lyons moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet in the new hall; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kenner of Louisiana, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Nash, the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

An act to authorize the issue of Confederate States bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six ironclad vessels of war, and steam engines and boilers.

And on motion of Mr. Clapp,

The House resolved itself into open session.

NINETEENTH DAY—MONDAY, September 8, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wellons.

A message from the President was received, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War in response to resolutions of your body requesting information concerning the prosecution of the work on the railroad for connecting the Richmond and Danville with the North Carolina Railroad, and also concerning certain orders said to have been issued by Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying document, was read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Also, a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting information relative to arrests, by military authority, of citizens of the Confederate States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying document, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from the Quartermaster-General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting information relative to the payment of troops. The organization of the Army of the Confederate States gives a paymaster to each regiment by devolving the payment of troops on regimental quartermasters, a system by which we avoid at the same time all danger from delay in payment by the absence of the proper officer, as well as the hazard of transporting large sums of money from camp to camp, as would be the case if a corps of officers were employed for the sole purpose of paying the troops. The failures to pay regularly, as required by regulations, should disappear with the prompt and regular supply of funds to the quartermasters of the different regiments. The ability of the Government to do this, it is hoped, will increase with the further development of the means of the Treasury Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, September 5, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from the Quartermaster-General in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the payment of troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 3, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

SIR: In reply to the communication of the President to the War Department, accompanying a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the payment of troops, referred to this office for consideration and report, I have the honor to explain that the Army Regulations do not require the troops to be paid monthly.

Paragraph 1056 is in these words: "The troops will be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case render it unavoidable," etc.

Circumstances have arisen in numerous instances to cause four months, and occasionally six or eight months, to elapse between the dates of payment. This failure to pay is attributable not to the fact that quartermasters do not promptly forward their estimates for the funds requisite, but to the difficulty in obtaining money from the Treasury after requisitions have been sent in, owing to causes which, no doubt, will be fully explained by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. It not unfrequently happens, though, that, owing to interruption of mail communication between the seat of government and the points at which the quartermasters are stationed, the estimates fail to reach the Department in season to be acted on, so that payment to the troops may not be deferred.

Again, a particular body of troops, after having been estimated for in one military department, may be removed to a different and distant point before the quartermaster's estimate has been acted on or responded to. The quartermaster whose duty it may be to procure funds to disburse to the command to which they are removed will not have embraced them in his estimate, and payment to them will, of course, be delayed.

The practice prevailed with the United States Government to pay troops at the end of every two months; never for a less period were companies mustered for pay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business for the morning hour, which was a bill to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Johnston, striking out the third section.

Mr. Collier asked that the vote be recorded by yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Were recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 27 / Nays 53

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Batson, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Dawkins, Ewing, Gaither, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, Perkins, Preston, Swan, Vest, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Read, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foote moved that the vote by which the amendment was rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana called for the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Conrad asked that the vote be recorded by yeas and nays;

Which was agreed to,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 44

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Davis, Dawkins, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Hodge, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Lyons, Marshall, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dupré, Freeman, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, and Wright of Georgia.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of the day,

Mr. Kenner moved that its consideration be postponed until the bill under consideration be disposed of; which was agreed to, and Mr. Heiskell called for the question.

The question was ordered, and was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Machen.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Conrad then moved to amend the third section of the bill by adding at the end thereof the words

Provided, That until six months after a treaty of peace such payment shall be made in Treasury notes not bearing interest;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss moved that the fourth section of the bill, which is as follows, be stricken out, viz:

The issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars is authorized to be extended to ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Kenner called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner moved further to postpone the regular special order of the day in order to report a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to, and Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to comply with the provisions of certain acts of Congress, etc.; which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved that the rule requiring its consideration in Committee of the Whole be suspended; which was agreed to, and the bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, presented a design for a Confederate flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

The Chair announced as the additional standing committees under the resolution of Mr. Heiskell the following, to wit:

Committee on the Medical Department: Messrs. Wright of Georgia, Bell of Missouri, Goode of Virginia, Chrisman of Kentucky, Smith of North Carolina, Farrow of South Carolina, Ralls of Alabama, Menees of Tennessee, and Royston of Arkansas.

Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and on Military Transportation: Messrs. Chilton of Alabama, Marshall of Louisiana, McRae of Mississippi, Preston of Virginia, Clark of Georgia, Lander of North Carolina, Dawkins of Florida, Ayer of South Carolina, and Sexton of Texas.

Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores: Messrs. Boteler of Virginia, Conrad of Louisiana, Wright of Tennessee, Clopton of Alabama, Hodge of Kentucky, Hartridge of Georgia, Cooke of Missouri, Clapp of Mississippi, and Herbert of Texas.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

Joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers, and crew of the steamer Sumter;

And Speaker signed the same.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Ralls.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the regular special order of the day, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Chambliss,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTIETH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Dargan offered a resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire, and report by bill or otherwise, what rules should be adopted by Congress to prevent the abuse of the powers exercised by provost-marshals and those acting under their authority.

Mr. Curry introduced

A bill to secure copyrights to authors and composers, citizens of the Confederate States, whose works were copyrighted under the laws of the United States;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lyon presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Greene County, Ala., in relation to the exemption law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Hanly introduced

A bill to authorize certain battalions and regiments to elect their officers;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Royston offered

A resolution that the President be respectfully requested to communicate to the House of Representatives whether or not persons physically disabled to discharge the duties of a soldier have, by the order of the Secretary of War, been ordered to be enrolled as conscripts for the purpose of performing other duties than those contemplated by the act of Congress entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved on the 16th of April, 1862, and if so, by or under what authority has said order been made;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hartridge offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward of ——— thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes, and to report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Wright of Georgia introduced

A joint resolution on the subject of a commissioner to the United States Government on the rules of conducting the war;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Foote called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the reference of the joint resolution to a committee.

Mr. Kenner of Georgia asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being seconded,

The same are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	33
Nays	51

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Clark, Conrow, De Jarnette, Foote, Foster, Harris, Hartridge,

Hodge, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Preston, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Vest, Villeré, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, McQueen, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the House refused to refer the joint resolution.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved that the vote by which the House refused to refer the resolution be reconsidered.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, without amendment, a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 13. Joint resolution of thanks to Commander Farrand, of the Confederate Navy, senior officer in command of the naval and military forces, and Capt. A. Drewry, senior military officer, and the officers and men under their command at Drewry's Bluff on the 15th May, 1862; also

H. R. 4. An act making appropriation to comply with the provisions of certain acts of Congress, etc.

Mr. Boteler presented a communication from Messrs. Walton and Conn upon the subject of exempting millers from military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Villeré presented the memorial of Richard M. Harvey and others on the subject of river naval operations; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill making appropriations to comply with the provisions of certain acts of Congress;

And the Speaker signed the same.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina.

Pending the consideration of which, Mr. Foster moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "ten o'clock to-morrow" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eight o'clock p. m. this evening."

The amendment was lost, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell,

The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Foster moved a call of the House; which was agreed to, and a quorum being present,

Mr. Miles moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with; which was agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence for three days was granted Mr. Baldwin, on account of business.

On motion, leave was also granted Mr. Chilton, on account of illness.

Mr. Bonham presented the memorial of sundry citizens of South Carolina, praying the establishment of a mail route; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Bonham offered

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the sequestration laws passed by this and the Provisional Congress as to relieve persons owing debts to alien enemies from the payment of the interest annually on such debts;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a memorial in reference to contributions for the families of the soldiers who fall in battle; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for payment for horses killed in action,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to complete the Georgia and Alabama Railroad as a military necessity,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial praying pay for horses lost in the public service, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to an increase of the Medical Corps of the Army,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Medical Department; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution separating the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Quarter-

master's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the completion of the railroad connection between Monroe and Shreveport, La.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom were referred two resolutions in relation to the payment of officers and soldiers, reported the same back, with the recommendation that they be discharged from their further consideration and that the same be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the shelter and subsistence of troops passing through Richmond,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the granting of sick furloughs,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Medical Department; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the commutation of clothing, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution to authorize the Government to take possession of cotton and woolen manufactories, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill concerning the transportation of soldiers, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to furnishing food for the Army,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial in reference to horses lost in the public service, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that

it be referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill for the increase and regulation of the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The bill was placed upon the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to grant medals as rewards for courage, etc.,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The bill was ordered to be placed upon the Calendar and printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, reported

A bill to provide for appointments in the Provisional Army, etc., with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times, ordered to be placed upon the Calendar and printed.

Mr. Harris, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the number of men on pay in the Army, etc.,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial in relation to the Medical Department, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Medical Department; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate for the relief of disbursing officers and other agents of the Government in certain cases, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was placed upon the Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate providing for substitutes in certain cases and detailing privates for police duty, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Harris, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill in relation to the raising and organizing additional troops in the State of Missouri,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Breckinridge moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "and Kentucky" after the word "Missouri," wherever occurring.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, the title of the same was amended by inserting the words "and Kentucky" after the word "Missouri," and striking out the word "State" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "States."

Mr. Holt moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up for consideration a bill to amend the sequestration act.

The motion was lost.

Mr. E. M. Bruce, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill in relation to the transfer of troops,

reported the same back and recommended its passage with an amendment.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up and read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That whenever the interest of the service shall admit, that all private soldiers and noncommissioned officers now in the service of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, who may desire it, shall be transferred to regiments of their own States now in the service.

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to transfer any private or noncommissioned officer who may be in a regiment from a State of this Confederacy other than his own to a regiment from his own State whenever such private or noncommissioned officer may apply for such transfer, and whenever such transfer can be made without injury to the public service, and the Secretary of War shall make regulations to facilitate such transfer: *Provided,* That this act shall not apply to any one who has enlisted as a substitute: *Provided further,* That this act shall not apply to any regiments continuing [containing] more than twenty-five privates and noncommissioned officers from any State other than the one from which the regiments came.

Mr. H. W. Bruce moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proviso thereof.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina,

Mr. Menees moved a postponement of the consideration of the special order for half an hour.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Menees, by unanimous consent, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be required to investigate and inquire into the most successful means of defending the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, upon our repossessing them from the enemy, in the most efficient, prompt, and expeditious manner, and report to this House by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, by consent, Mr. Menees offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to investigate the question as to whether the citizens of such States or parts of States as were overrun at the time of the passage of the conscript bill should not have the same time and opportunity to enter the service by voluntary enlistment and organization after the enemy is driven from said States that was allowed to States not so overrun between the time of adoption of said act and its enforcement in said States, and to report to this House by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, inclosing a Navy Register.

Mr. Perkins moved that 1,000 copies of the same be printed, and that it lie on the table.

The rules were suspended, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to an increase of the salaries of clerks; which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, another communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to money, etc., sent abroad for military and naval purposes; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.[a]

The House then proceeded again to the consideration of the special order.

The question having been put on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, and a quorum not voting,

Mr. Jones moved a call of the House and called the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being ordered,

The same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 20 / Nays ..... 49 [50]

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Clapp, Collier, Currin, Davidson, Farrow, Freeman, Hanly, Hilton, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, McQueen, Miles, Royston, Sexton, and Swan.

Nays: Atkins, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the call of the House was not ordered.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 76. An act to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate, on the 3d instant, indefinitely postponed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 2. A bill authorizing the discharge of private soldiers under 18 years, and prohibiting the enlistment of such persons.

Mr. Machen moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 30

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Clapp, Curry, De Jarnette, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hilton, Hodge, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Preston, Pugh, Read, Russell, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Davidson, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Graham, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Lyons, Marshall, Miles, Moore,

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

Perkins, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Sexton moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Trippe moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

And on motion of Mr. Chambers,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, September 11, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a bill to authorize the transfer of troops.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. H. W. Bruce to the amendment of the committee,

Mr. Royston demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. H. W. Bruce was agreed to.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, by consent, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to raise revenue.

The bill was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order after the disposal of the bill to exempt certain persons from military service, etc.

Mr. Hilton, by consent, introduced

A joint resolution in relation to the late movement of General Lee's army;

which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Kenner called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the reference of the resolution to a committee.

Mr. Jones moved that the rule requiring its reference be suspended; which motion was lost, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Gartrell, leave was granted the Committee on the Judiciary to sit to-day during the session of the House.

Mr. Ashe, by consent, offered

A resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the House the estimated amount required to be appropriated to meet claims upon the Confederate Government for vessels and other property seized by the naval and military authorities for the use of the Government.

Mr. Foote moved a call of the House; which was ordered, and the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell,

Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee.

On motion, all further proceedings under the call were suspended.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 78. An act to determine the annual pay of the engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of the Navy; and

S. 79. An act amendatory of an act to reorganize the Marine Corps;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina.

Pending which,

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, September 11, 1862.

In compliance with the resolution of your honorable body of the 20th ultimo, requesting me to transmit the official reports of all the battles and engagements which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress, including the reports of major-generals and brigadier-generals engaged, I herewith transmit the report of Gen. Braxton Bragg of the battle of Shiloh, accompanied by the reports of Generals Withers and Ruggles, and the report of Col. J. W. Head, commanding a brigade at Fort Donelson; also the report of Brig. Gen. H. Marshall of the attack upon the command of General Cox; the report of Major-General Huger of the affair at South Mills; the report of General Leadbetter of operations on Tennessee River and at Bridgeport; the report of Brig. Gen. T. M. Jones of the evacuation of Pensacola Navy-Yard, forts, etc.; the report of Col. N. B. Forrest of the evacuation and removal of public property from Nashville, and the report of Maj. Gen. J. C. Pemberton of the engagements on James Island.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from the Quartermaster-General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting information relative to the payment of troops. The organization of the Army of the Confederate States gives a paymaster to each regiment by devolving the payment of troops on regimental quartermasters, a system by which we avoid at the same time all danger from delay in payment by the absence of the proper officer, as well as the hazard of transporting large sums of money from camp to camp, as would be the case if a corps of officers were employed for the sole purpose of paying the troops. The failures to pay regularly, as required by regulations, should disappear with the prompt and regular supply of funds to the quartermasters of the different regiments. The ability of the Government to do this, it is hoped, will increase with the further development of the means of the Treasury Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, September 5, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from the Quartermaster-General in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the payment of troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 3, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

SIR: In reply to the communication of the President to the War Department, accompanying a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the payment of troops, referred to this office for consideration and report, I have the honor to explain that the Army Regulations do not require the troops to be paid monthly.

Paragraph 1056 is in these words: "The troops will be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case render it unavoidable," etc.

Circumstances have arisen in numerous instances to cause four months and occasionally six or eight months to elapse between the dates of payment. This failure to pay is attributable not to the fact that quartermasters do not promptly forward their estimates for the funds requisite, but to the difficulty in obtaining money from the Treasury after requisitions have been sent in, owing to causes which, no doubt, will be fully explained by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. It not unfrequently happens, though, that, owing to interruption of mail communication between the seat of government and the points at which the quartermasters are stationed, the estimates fail to reach the Department in season to be acted on, so that payment to the troops may not be deferred.

Again, a particular body of troops, after having been estimated for in one military department, may be removed to a different and distant point before the quartermaster's estimate has been acted on or responded to. The quartermaster whose duty it may be to procure funds to disburse to the command to which they are removed will not have embraced them in his estimate, and payment to them will, of course, be delayed.

The practice prevailed with the United States Government to pay troops at the end of every two months; never for a less period were companies mustered for pay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: The circumstances necessarily surrounding an army operating in presence of an enemy render it inexpedient—next to impossible—to assemble frequent courts-martial, and to detail for them the best officers of the Army.

The ordinary attendant of the circumstances referred to is frequent offenses against military discipline and trespass upon the property of individuals inhabiting the country.

To correct these evils it is believed to be desirable that Congress should give authority to institute a commission to attend each army in the field, to be composed of men whose character and knowledge of the modes of administering justice would give the best assurance for the punishment of crime, the protection of private rights, and the security of the citizens of the country occupied by the Army.

Could courts-martial be assembled as frequently as occasion required, their functions, under existing laws, being limited to the consideration of offenses defined by the Rules and Articles of War, it will be perceived that a great variety of outrages against private rights might be committed, of which a court-martial could not directly take cognizance.

Under ordinary circumstances offenders in such cases would be turned over to the civil courts for trial. In a foreign country, or where the courts can not hold their sessions, this is impossible, and in the case of a marching army would, for obvious reasons, be ineffectual. The witnesses, whose testimony is indispensable to conviction, would generally follow the march of the army and be out of the reach of the courts.

The powers delegated by the Constitution "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," and "to ordain and establish from time to time inferior courts," would seem ample to justify such legislation as is herein recommended, especially as the necessity for the ordinary forms of indictment and trial "for capital and otherwise infamous crimes" is expressly dispensed with by the Constitution "in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Chair presented a memorial of Julius Baumgarten, asking to be made "coiner" of the Confederacy; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Also, the memorial of John R. Cardwell, praying compensation for a slave lost while under the impressment of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill from the Senate to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session.

The bill was, on motion, taken up for consideration, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill from the Senate to determine the annual pay of the engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of the Navy; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill from the Senate amendatory of an act to reorganize the Marine Corps; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a House bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties, reported from the Senate with an amendment; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill from the Senate to provide for the public defense; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Gaither.

Mr. Jones moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Foote moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Wright of Texas moved a call of the House; which motion was lost.

And on motion of Mr. Gray,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Attorney-General in relation to printing the laws; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Boteler presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Shenandoah County in relation to exemption [from] military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Hilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred joint resolutions in relation to the late movement of General Lee's army, reported the same back and recommended the passage of the same with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Hilton, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Hilton moved to amend by striking out all after the words "*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America;*" which is as follows:

That the members of the two Houses of Congress have heard with unfeigned satisfaction of the movement of General Lee's victorious troops across the Potomac, and that we repose with entire confidence on the military skill of our distinguished chieftain and the bravery of his army of heroes, officers and men, for a successful issue of their great enterprise.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of War to General Lee,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

That the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due and are hereby tendered to General Robert E. Lee and the officers and men of his command for their late brilliant victories culminating in the signal defeat of the combined forces of the enemy in the second great battle of Manassas.

Resolved, That Congress has heard with profound satisfaction of the triumphant crossing of the Potomac by our victorious army, and assured of the wisdom of that masterly movement, reposes with entire confidence on the distinguished skill of the commanding general and the valor of his troops to achieve, under favor of the Great Ruler of Nations, new triumphs, relieve oppressed Maryland, and advance our standards into the territory of the enemy.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to General Lee and the officers and men under his command.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out from the second resolution the words

the commanding general and the valor of his troops to achieve, [under favor of the Great Ruler of Nations,] new triumphs, relieve oppressed Maryland, and advance our standards into the territory of the enemy,

and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

the commanding general and the valor of his troops to relieve oppressed Maryland and, under favor of the Great Ruler of Nations, achieve new triumphs over the enemy.

Mr. Foote called for the previous question; which was ordered, and [was] on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Lyons to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Hilton called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 29 / Nays 61

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Bridgers, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Farrow, Garland, Gentry, Hanly, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Villeré, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Cooke, Crockett, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, DeJarnette,

Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

The amendment of the committee was then agreed to, and the resolutions as amended were engrossed and read a third time. And the question being on the passage of the first resolution,

Mr. Heiskell called the question; which was ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

The question then being on the passage of the second resolution,

Mr. Foote called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 63 / Nays 15

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Bridgers, Chrisman, Farrow, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lyons, McDowell, McLean, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, and Villeré.

So the second resolution was agreed to.

Mr. H. W. Bruce moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Lyons was rejected.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the motion of Mr. H. W. Bruce upon the table; which was agreed to.

The third resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

Joint resolution of thanks to Commander Farrand, of the Confederate Navy, senior officer in command of the naval and military forces, and Capt. A. Drewry, senior military officer, and the officers and men under their command at Drewry's Bluff on the 15th May, 1862;

And the Speaker signed the same.

The title of the resolution being under consideration, Mr. Miles moved that the title be amended by striking out all of the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Joint resolutions on the late victories and the crossing of the Potomac by the Army of Northern Virginia.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "and Congressional General Order No. 1."

Mr. Foote called the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Farrow demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was seconded,

And the same are recorded as follows, viz: { Yeas ..... 13 / Nays 56

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Bridgers, Chrisman, Farrow, Gentry, Jones, McDowell, McLean, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, and Swan.

Nays: Atkins, Batson, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment of Mr. Jones was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Miles was then agreed to.

Leave of absence was, on motion, granted Messrs. Royston, Goode, Menees, and Farrow, of the Committee on the Medical Department, to visit hospitals.

And on motion of Mr. Foote,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, September 13, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Collier, by consent, introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Capt. and Flag-Officer W. F. Lynch, of the Confederate States Navy, and the officers and men under him for gallant services at Aquia Creek, for the capture of the Fanny, and for the engagement at Roanoke Island; which was read the first and second times and, on motion of Mr. Collier, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Curry, by consent, presented the memorial of professors of Union Theological Seminary, asking the exemption of students from military service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia, by consent, introduced

A bill to create and abolish certain offices, whereby the effective strength of the Army may be greatly increased;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Russell, by consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred several resolutions and bills relating to martial law, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration several resolutions and bills referred to them by the House, relating to martial law, respectfully report:

A few days after this Congress first assembled it enacted that "during the present invasion of the Confederate States the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in such cities, towns, and military districts as shall, in his judgment, be in such danger of attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law." This is the entire act of February 27, 1862. It either assumed that the President had authority, without the aid of legislation, to declare martial law, or it was designed to confer that authority by very vague and imperfect legislation.

The President (who has used this power with exemplary moderation) proceeded to declare martial law in several places threatened with invasion, and it was soon discovered to have effects as then administered far beyond a mere suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It was found, also, that the suspension of that writ by the act of Congress had been too general. To remedy the latter inconvenience, and to limit the duration of martial law, another act was passed by Congress, on the 19th day of April, 1862, confining the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus "to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate Government or for offenses against the same," and limiting the duration of the former act to a period ending "thirty days after the next meeting of Congress," a period now about to expire.

Since the latter act was passed martial law has been declared in several districts by the President and by generals commanding armies; but these declarations of the generals have been annulled by the President as unauthorized. They have served to call the attention of Congress and the country anew to the subject of martial law. The vast extent of power assumed in some of these instances to have been conferred by military officers on themselves by a declaration of martial law has challenged a more thorough investigation of the nature and foundation of martial law than may have been deemed practicable where in a season of great public danger Congress first legislated on the subject. It was not then referred to a committee by the House.

Martial law was part of the ancient common law of England, but its pristine vigor has long since been paralyzed in that country by the progress of liberty. In the beginning it was the law administered in the courts held by the Lord High Constable or by the Earl Marshal of England and his subordinates, the provost-marshals and lieutenants of counties. The law itself was commonly described by reference to the jurisdiction of the court of the marshal. That jurisdiction embraced matters of war and chivalry and contracts made beyond sea concerning arms. Beyond these subjects the jurisdiction of the marshal's court was disputed, and, indeed, was forbidden by statute in the thirteenth year of the reign of Richard II.

The methods of procedure in these courts were summary, excluding the guarded modes of trial observed in the ordinary civil tribunals. In the adjudication of questions arising in the army they proceeded upon the axiom that the power of the King was absolute over the army in the field and over the life of every person attached to the army in time of war. This power was not controlled by any law. The King, it is said, might put to death at will any soldier in the field. His commands were law to the army and to the courts of the marshals. Thus, in effect, absolute power administered by military courts in summary proceedings constituted martial law.

No authority to extend martial law over persons not connected with the army was incident to military command. But such authority was claimed to belong to the King, at least in times of war and insurrection, as one of his royal prerogatives for governing the nation, as a political no less than as a military power of the Crown. But whether, according to the ancient common law, it was a prerogative of the King to cause martial law to be put in force in time of peace, even as to the army, or to extend it at any time over civilians; these and other questions of like nature were long and severely contested. Usually the pretensions and practices of arbitrary monarchs in turbulent times were in contrast with the unheeded opinions of courts and jurists. But it was generally admitted by those who condemned as well as those who invoked its exercise, that martial law, whenever and wherever it could lawfully prevail, had the effect to institute arbitrary power and the jurisdiction of courts-martial.

During the reign of Charles I the Parliament by the petition of right asserted the ancient liberties of the people of England, and, among other grievances, denounced the abuse of martial law, alleging that persons not connected with the army, in common with soldiers, had been tried by the course of martial law under commissions from the Crown, and affirming that this was unlawful. After the long struggles which marked the seventeenth century the Bill of Rights and the subsequent practice of Parliament placed the rights of the subject in this regard on still firmer and plainer ground.

Martial law, as applicable to the army, has been superseded in England and in this country by that which we now call military law—a system of regulations enacted by the legislature for the government of the military forces. No other martial law is now known as applicable to the government of the army. No other is necessary, for, instead of the absolute will of a monarch, we have a system of rules carefully digested and matured by experience.

But the question remains whether martial law, which has been superseded in its principal and ordinary field of operation by modern military law, may be still put in force in its secondary and extraordinary application to citizens not in the army. If it can be, will it still have its ancient effect of instituting arbitrary power and the

jurisdiction of courts-martial wherever it is declared? If not, what are the limitations upon it? And, finally, by whom may it be declared?

That some things may still be lawfully done which were done three centuries ago under the name of martial law can not be denied. For example, the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended by Congress in certain exigencies by virtue of a clause in the Constitution. But to suspend that writ is not to establish martial law with its summary proceedings and absolute power. Although, when the writ is suspended the citizen may be restrained of his liberty, he can be tried and punished only according to the laws of the land.

A military commander may destroy a citizen's house when it becomes necessary for the safety of his army. In a proper case, the act would be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, for they devolve upon the commander an authority and a duty which, in the case supposed, can not be performed without destroying the house. The citizen then would have no recourse against the commander, but must look to the Government for indemnity. It is a familiar principle that when the law has conferred authority upon an officer to do any act, it carries equal authority to do whatever is necessarily incident to that act, notwithstanding he may happen to injure the property of another. But, in every case, he must show the authority of the law and the necessity of the occasion.

According to the same principle, a commander occupying a town may sometimes restrain the egress and ingress of citizens to the extent necessary for the safety of his army, or he may, for necessary cause, interrupt the pursuits of the citizens. He may (especially in a war like the present) exert many other unusual powers at or near the place occupied by his force. But if, by any such exercise of power a citizen be injured, the officer must justify the particular act causing the injury by showing that this very act was necessarily or properly incident to the authority and duty devolved on him by the laws.

Congress, also, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution—such, for example, as the powers to declare war and to raise armies—may authorize acts to be done which will incidentally injure a citizen or interfere with the exercise of his rights. But this is justified by a constitutional principle, and not by a suspension of the Constitution. Every such law must stand or fall alone, and be judged according to the constitutional standard.

All this, however, is very different from a power in a commander, or in the President, or in Congress to declare martial law, and then, by virtue of martial law, to exercise arbitrary, absolute, and unlimited power. According to the constitutional and legal principles which have been stated, the Government can exact ample powers for the public defense, Congress may fulfill all its constitutional functions, and a commander may perform all his lawful duties without danger to the public liberty or unnecessary injury to the citizen. But if Congress, or the President, or a military commander may first determine that martial law is necessary, and having declared it, then exercise arbitrary power over all persons and things within the district subject to martial law, every injury to private rights and public liberty will be justified by a stroke of the pen and by the aggressor. In a country governed by a written constitution and by certain laws this is simply impossible. It is impossible, therefore, that martial law in its ancient and customary sense can exist within the Confederate States. Neither in peace nor war can soldiers be subject to any martial law inconsistent with the regulations enacted by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, nor can citizens be subject to any power inconsistent with the Constitution or laws.

But this may be conceded, and yet it may be said that martial law in a modern and modified sense can be established. If this assertion leads only to a dispute about the meaning of words, it is insignificant. If it means that Congress can enact regulations for the government of the Army and call them "martial law;" or can, by virtue of the Constitution, enact laws conferring certain powers on the President and call them "martial law;" or that the President and military commanders may do those acts, which, in time of war, are necessarily incident to the duties devolved on them by the Constitution and laws, and call this "martial law," the assertion may be suffered to pass as unfit for contestation. If martial law can go no further than this, it leaves us to judge every law that may be passed by Congress, and every act that may be done by the President or a military officer, by standards which are well known and universally respected. But it is superfluous to declare martial law for the purpose of justifying that which is authorized already by the Constitution and laws of the land. This, however, is not martial law, since no usage has attached such a sense to the phrase; but it is something else, which may be arbitrarily styled martial law, with no effect but to make confusion and uncertainty.

If it be meant that a declaration of martial law has some other effect, not so broad as it had under the Tudors or yet so narrow as to keep strictly within the Constitution and the laws of the land, it is wholly unintelligible. Nothing can be more repug-

nant to that certainty which, in the laws, is essential to the maintenance of right and of liberty. Whatever may be necessary in that sense should be plainly enacted. If the President or a military commander can set up a vague power not confined by law nor regulated by law, he may exalt the military above the civil authority to an unknown height.

But conceding for a moment that in any sense martial law can be established, by whom can it be established? So far as it formerly related to the government of the Army, the power to enact it is distinctly vested in Congress; for the Constitution expressly grants Congress the power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." So far as any authority existed to extend martial law over civilians, it pertained by the ancient common law in some degree to the King as one of his prerogatives for governing the nation. In modern times it is believed that whenever a necessity for declaring martial law over any district is apprehended in England, the Parliament provides for the exigency by a statute carefully defining the powers to be exercised and the mode of exercising them. Ever since the Bill of Rights, it has been settled in that country that the King could not declare martial law, and no kind of martial law has been tolerated except that which is authorized and regulated from time to time by the legislature.

Under our written Constitution we can not invoke the common law to determine what authority belongs to our Government or what is the constitutional distribution of political power among its great departments. Although it may be true that at common law the Crown had authority in certain exigencies to subject the people to martial law as a branch of royal prerogative, it does not follow that either our chief Executive Magistrate, or Congress, or our entire Government inherits the same power. The President, indeed, is by the Constitution "Commander in Chief of the Army," and as such he may exercise all authority necessarily incident to that office according to the laws. But his authority over the Army is subject to the regulations enacted by Congress for its government, and his authority over the people, either as Commander in Chief or in any other capacity, is subject to the Constitution and to the laws enacted by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution. He can exert no power inconsistent with law, and, therefore, he can not declare martial law, except in an insignificant sense, which, as before explained, neither adds to nor detracts from the force of the ordinary laws.

Since it has long been well settled that Congress alone can authorize a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, it might have been inferred that the personal liberty of the citizen can never be invaded without legislative authority; and the truth seems axiomatic that the laws can be suspended only by the law-making power. "All legislative powers herein delegated," says the Constitution, "shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States." Congress is also "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution 'all powers vested by the Constitution' in any department or office" of the Government, including the President. It follows that no law can exist by authority of the Confederate States unless it be enacted by Congress. Either martial law is properly styled law or it is not; if it is, it can only be established or authorized by Congress; if it is not, it is lawless power and can not exist in a Government such as ours. The supremacy of law is the safeguard of liberty.

The Supreme Court of the late Union decided that a certain State legislature could, in time of insurrection, declare martial law; but it did not define martial law. In whatever sense it may be declared, the power to establish or authorize it seems to belong exclusively to the legislature, whether of a State or of the Confederate States. The exigencies for which it is designed, the considerations which determine its propriety, and the results to which it tends are political as often as military, and they should be submitted to legislative discretion. We need not now inquire whether any State legislature has other powers in this regard than Congress or the Confederate Government.

When our forces occupy an enemy's country, the people of that country are not shielded against military authority by our Constitution or laws. The commanders or the President as Commander in Chief, being intrusted with an army for the very purpose of injuring the enemy and being unrestrained with respect to the enemy's people by any law (except, of course, international law), may exercise unlimited authority over them. Since, in such circumstances we can not administer any other law, it is inevitable that, under the name of martial law or otherwise, the will of the commander shall stand for law to the inhabitants under his military power.

But as to our own citizens and within our own country, no authority in the name of the Confederate Government ought to be tolerated except that which is regulated by the Constitution and laws. If martial law over the people be necessary in any case, it should be regulated and defined in a sense consistent with the Constitution by distinct enactments. But since the phrase "martial law" is, at best, ambiguous, and since, by reference to ancient usage, it may convey ideas dangerous to liberty, it is

wiser in our legislation to substitute for it such positive regulations as may be deemed necessary.

The committee therefore recommend that the act of February 27, 1862, be suffered to expire, and that a bill and resolutions herewith presented be adopted;

which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Russell reported joint resolutions in relation to martial law; which were read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Russell also reported

A bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; which was read the first and second times and made the special order of business for the morning hour of Tuesday next.

Mr. Dargan, by consent, from the minority of the committee, reported joint resolutions in relation to martial law; which were read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House to be entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended, the bill was taken up, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, which is as follows, to wit: Strike out all after the word "and" in the eleventh line and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That from the whole number of artillery officers appointed to discharge ordnance duties there shall be one with the rank of lieutenant-colonel for each command composed of more than one army corps, one with the rank of major for each army corps composed of more than one division, and the residue with the rank of captain, and of first and second lieutenant in such proportion as the President shall prescribe,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to amend an act to provide for the public defense, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to increase the Signal Corps of the Army, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the rank of officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to increase the pay of privates and noncommissioned officers of the Army of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "four dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five dollars."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry called the question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Curry called the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Hilton demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was seconded,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 74 / Nays 6

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Villeré, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Breckinridge, Conrad, Conrow, Dupré, Harris, and Lyons.

So the bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 82. An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases; also

S. 13. Joint resolution providing for the presentation of medals or badges to such officers and soldiers in the Confederate States Army as have or may hereafter distinguish themselves by deeds of personal gallantry on the battlefield;

In which they ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion,

The House took up for consideration a joint resolution from the Senate providing for the presentation of medals or badges to such officers and soldiers in the Confederate States Army as have or may hereafter distinguish themselves by deeds of personal gallantry on the battlefield; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill from the Senate to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, that the bill do not pass, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris also reported

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri.

The bill was read the first and second times.

The rules being suspended, the same was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Foote, by consent, offered

A resolution that the President be respectfully requested to cause to be sent to this House copies of the following reports, viz: Original and supplemental report of General Pillow in regard to the affair at Fort Donelson, with the sworn statements of Colonel Forrest, Colonel Burch, Major Haynes, Major Nicholson, and Major Henry; also, the correspondence between the Department of War and General Pillow since his suspension from command, restoring him to his former position and command, and all other correspondence between that officer and the Department of War, with a view to printing these documents with those relating to the same which were heretofore ordered to be printed under the direction of the Special Committee on the Affair of Fort Donelson, etc.;
which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin, by consent, presented two memorials from members of the Quaker and Dunkard religious denominations, asking exemption from military duty; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Holcombe, by consent, introduced

A bill to establish court for the investigation of claims against the Government of the Confederate States;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilcox, by consent, from the Committee on Public Lands and Territories, to whom was referred

A bill in relation to Kansas,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be placed upon the Calendar and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Atkins moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution; which was agreed to, and Mr. Atkins offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the debate upon the "regular order" the bill reported by the Military Committee for the increase of the Army be closed to-day at three o'clock, after which the discussion shall be restricted to five minutes for each member upon each amendment.

Mr. Atkins thereupon called the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Davis asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The call was seconded,

And the vote was recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas..... 55 [54] / Nays..... 29

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Ewing, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gray, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Benham, Boyce, Chambliss, Clopton, Collier, Farrow, Foster, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Kenan of Georgia, Lyons, Marshall, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

Two-thirds of the members present not voting for the resolution,

the Chair declared the resolution lost, the same having contemplated a change in the rules of the House.

Mr. Davis appealed to the House from the decision of the Chair.

The question having been put,

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

The same was decided in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

Mr. Gardenhire called for the question, which was upon the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina; which was ordered, and pending same,

On motion of Mr. Foote,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—MONDAY, September 15, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning hour, which was a resolution offered by Mr. Ashe in relation to the amount required to meet claims on the Government for vessels and other property seized for its use; and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Clark offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the propriety of limiting by law the discretion of the Secretary of War under the conscript act, and by what authority he declares a substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable unless exempt on other grounds, as in General Orders, No. 64; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

On agreeing to the resolution, Mr. Foote called the question; which being ordered, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chrisman presented a design for a Confederate flag from S. M. Wilson, of Georgia; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. H. W. Bruce offered

A resolution that the Secretary of War is hereby requested to inform this House whether there have been transmitted to him any findings of courts provided for in the act entitled "An act to punish drunkenness in the Army," approved April 21, 1862, and if there have, to report the same to Congress.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, Mr. Foote called for the question; which was ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Crockett presented the memorial of Lieut. Thomas Arnold, praying a release for money lost; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Breckinridge offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing at different points in the Confederacy asylums for indigent and maimed soldiers who have been

discharged from service on account of wounds or chronic disease, and report the result of their investigations to this House;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Conrad introduced

A joint resolution to provide a homestead for the officers and privates of the Army of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times.

On the question of reference of the resolution, Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was ordered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, offered a design for a Confederate flag from S. Root, of Georgia; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Perkins offered

A resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House what legislation, if any, is required to facilitate his Department in meeting the requisitions of the proper officers upon the Treasury;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Dupré introduced

A bill to increase the salaries of certain civil officers of the Confederate Government at Richmond;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dupré offered

A resolution that the President be requested to report to this House the reasons which thus far have prevented the carrying of the mails from the States east of the Mississippi to the State of Louisiana west of that river, and particularly that portion of the State south of the Red River;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Marshall presented a memorial of Thomas H. Williams in relation to the Medical Department; which was referred to the Committee on the Medical Department, without being read.

Mr. Clapp presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mississippi in relation to Sunday mails; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Welsh offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House whether any authority exists in the military commanders of departments or divisions to institute a commission to examine officers in military tactics, who may have been elected by volunteer companies or regiments, and to deny to such officers the right to exercise the functions of the office to which they may have been elected if the decision of such commission is unfavorable to such officers;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Vest introduced joint resolutions in regard to the protection of persons in arms against the United States but not enrolled in the Confederate Army, and to secure the exchange or release of certain persons held as prisoners by the enemy; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 68. An act to declare the true meaning and intention of the act entitled "An act to define more accurately the exemption of certain goods from duty;"

Also, a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th instant;

In which bill and resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Harris offered

A resolution that the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation be instructed to inquire into any abuses arising in the military service of the Confederate States from officers drawing commutation in lieu of transportation in kind, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing each commissioned officer in the field to draw one ration in kind, in addition to his pay; and to report by bill or otherwise; which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Harris also offered

A resolution that the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing the soup ration into the armies of the Confederate States and to the propriety of providing by systematic arrangement the supply of rations or provisions at the principal railroad depots and points of concentration to soldiers at commutation value;

which was read and agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina,

Pending consideration of the same,

Mr. Gray, by consent, offered a memorial of Capt. Thomas Chubb, praying compensation for the use of a vessel, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Harris, by consent, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an export duty upon cotton payable in coin, adequate to secure the payment of interest accruing upon the bonds of the Confederate States, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the rules were suspended to allow Mr. Miles to speak on the special order of the day.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that

On the 9th instant the President approved and signed a joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers and crew of the steamer Sumter.

On the 10th instant the President approved and signed an act entitled "An act making appropriations to comply with the provisions of certain acts of Congress," etc.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina to the first section of the bill,

Mr. Hanly asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The demand was sustained,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	41
Nays	41

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Bell, Bonham, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Clark, Clopton, Davidson, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Gartrell, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Villeré, Welsh, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Gardenhire, Gentry, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hodge, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyons, McRae, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Wright of Texas moved to amend the first section by adding at the end thereof the words

Provided, however, That all regiments raised under and by authority of the State of Texas and now in the service of said State for frontier defense are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Wright of Texas by adding thereto the words

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any regiments, battalions, or companies organized and officered under State authority which the governor of the State to which said troops respectively appertain shall deem indispensably necessary to the defense and safety of said State.

Mr. Chambers moved that the further consideration of the bill and amendments be postponed until after the disposal of the next special order, which was a bill to exempt certain persons from military service.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Gardenhire called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend the first section by adding thereto the words

Provided, That the President in calling into the service of the Confederate States troops under the provisions of this act shall apportion the troops thus to be called out among the several States, taking into consideration their population between the ages hereinbefore stated, and the number of troops already furnished to the Army under former acts.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Wright of Texas was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hodge,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Gentry moved that the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Smith of North Carolina to the bill to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, etc., was rejected be reconsidered.

The House then took up for consideration the special order of business for the morning hour, which was a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Foote moved that the special order be postponed and that the House proceed to the call of the States; which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved that the bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus be made the special order of business for the morning hour of to-morrow, and to be continued from day to day until concluded.

The motion was lost.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial from the citizens of Guilford County, N. C., in relation to the postal service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. McDowell presented the memorial of D. G. McRae, of North Carolina, in relation to the postal service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Ayer introduced

A bill to create the office of adjutant for independent battalions and to fix the grade and pay of the same;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to purge the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to authorize the President to regulate railroad transportation;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Medical Department.

Mr. Miles introduced

A bill to regulate the navigation of the Confederate States and to establish direct trade with foreign nations;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Farrow offered

A resolution that the special committee of five, to whom were referred sundry resolutions relating to hospitals and the Medical Department, be discharged from the further consideration of the said resolutions, and that the same be referred to the Standing Committee on the Medical Department, and that the powers conferred upon the special committee be, and are hereby, conferred upon said standing committee.

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell introduced

A joint resolution relative to retaliation;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Heiskell, from the special committee to appoint additional standing committees, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Mr. Foote in relation to the appointment of a committee to investigate the departments of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Currin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report to this House what number of citizens of this Confederacy who have been engaged in the pursuits of civil life and not connected with the active operations of our Army are now prisoners in the hands of the enemy; also, the names of such citizens; the localities from which they were taken; the places where they are at present confined; the circumstances, so far as they can be ascertained, of their arrest, and the causes therefor; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise what measures should be adopted to procure their release;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote introduced a memorial from surgeons of the Navy in relation to their rank; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foote also introduced

A bill regulating the rights of naturalization in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Foote also introduced joint resolutions proposing to send a commissioner or commissioners to Washington City, empowered to proffer the terms of a just and honorable peace; which were read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The resolutions were taken up and read as follows, viz:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the signal successes with which Divine Providence has so continuously blessed our arms for several months past would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a commissioner or commissioners to the Government at Washington, empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the same by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Whereas the people of the Confederate States are and have been from the beginning anxious that the war with the United States should be conducted strictly within the well-established rules of civilized and Christian nations, and have on their part so conducted it, and the said people ardently desire that said war should cease and peace be restored and have so desired from the beginning: Therefore,

Resolved, That whenever the United States Government shall manifest a like anxiety and a like desire, it shall be the duty of the President of these Confederate States to appoint commissioners to treat and negotiate with said United States Government upon said subjects or either of them.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved that the joint resolutions and amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. Barksdale called for the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 59 / Nays 26

Yeas: Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Bell, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Clark, Conrow, De Jarnette, Foote, Foster, Graham, Harris, Jones, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Read, Smith of North Carolina, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wright of Tennessee, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Atkins introduced

A bill for the protection of citizens and soldiers in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Tibbs presented the memorial of G. W. Ford, praying compensation for medical attention to soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee offered

A resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of passing a law to encourage the exportation of cotton with a view to its exchange for salt, and that they report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Swan of Tennessee presented the memorial of Steven D. Stout in relation to weights and measures; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, without being read.

Mr. Wright of Texas presented a memorial from Lucien Hapson in relation to ordnance; which was referred to the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, without being read.

Mr. Hanly moved a suspension of the rules, to take up and rescind a rule restricting debate.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambliss offered

A resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the propriety of vesting in the Secretary of War the power of discharging for special reasons soldiers from the military service, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise;
which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lyons introduced joint resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Collier, the rules were suspended, and the House took up for consideration a resolution from the Senate fixing the day of the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Gray moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words

"Tuesday, the thirtieth of September," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Monday, the thirteenth of October."

Mr. Swan called for the previous question; which was ordered, and Mr. Hanly asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

The call was sustained,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 48

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, McLean, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Davidson, Dawkins, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Herbert, Hodge, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Munnerlyn, Preston, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

The question then being on the passage of the resolution,

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 48 / Nays 42

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Crockett, Dargan, Davidson, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Herbert, Hodge, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Munnerlyn, Preston, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, and Vest.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lyons, McLean, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, battalions, regiments, etc.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Gentry to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina to the first section of the bill,

Mr. Tibbs demanded the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 43 / Nays 48

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Bell, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hodge, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Wilcox.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

The question then being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hanly,

Mr. Gardenhire called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 49 / Nays 27

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Barksdale, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Lyon, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, and Tibbs.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dupré moved that the House reconsider the vote agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Hanly.

Mr. Garnett demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Ayer moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding thereto the words

And provided further, That men over the age of thirty-five shall not be called out from their homes until after all under that age shall have been called and mustered into service according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Mr. Royston moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words

Provided, That no person shall be called into service under the provisions of this act until all persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, subject to military duty, are called into service and armed: *And provided also*, That no person shall be called into service under the provisions of this act until there are arms to arm such persons as may be called into such service.

Mr. Royston called for the previous question; which was ordered.

Mr. Gray demanded a division of the question; which was given, and both provisions of the amendment to the amendment were lost.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment,

Mr. Ayer called for the yeas and nays;
Which were ordered,
And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 34 / Nays 48

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clark, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gentry, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Strickland, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Read, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 5. An act to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes;

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the Speaker, the bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties."

The Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When,

On motion,

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

An act to authorize the issue of Confederate States bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six ironclad vessels of war, and steam engines and boilers;

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Richmond, September 16, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the House in secret session the report prepared by the Secretary of State in response to the resolution of the House adopted on the 1st instant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Jones moved that the documents referred to in the message of the President be read.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Jones then moved to lay the message and accompanying documents on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Read moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Crockett moved that the vote by which the House refused to order the reading of the documents be reconsidered.

Mr. Elliott called the question; which was sustained, and the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

And on motion, the message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the House proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Perkins to reconsider the vote by which the House passed with an amendment a bill of the Senate entitled "A bill to be entitled 'An act to increase the provisions for detecting counterfeit notes.'"

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Kenner, the bill and amendment was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

And on motion of Mr. Barksdale,

The House resolved itself into open session.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Doggett.

Mr. Curry offered the following resolution, to wit:

> The President having recommended that the eighteenth day of the month be set apart as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories which have blessed our arms: Therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That this House, sympathizing fully and cordially with the President in the motives which prompted that recommendation, will comply with it, and when it adjourns today, will adjourn until Friday, the nineteenth of this month;

which was read and agreed to.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a plan from the Second Auditor for the payment of soldiers' claims; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Chair also presented a memorial from sundry officers of the Navy in relation to promotions; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

The Chair also presented the memorial of Richard A. Pate, praying a change of the sequestration act; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, without being read.

The Chair also presented the memorial of G. N. Sanders, praying compensation for the use of improvements in the making of shells; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Garnett moved that from and after to-day the hour of meeting

of this House shall be 11 o'clock a. m., and called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett also offered

A resolution that the President be requested to inform this House what disposition is made of negroes captured by the Army, and whether any general orders have been issued to facilitate their restoration to their owners;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Russell introduced

A bill to amend the act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Col. A. W. McDonald, approved August 21, 1861;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Russell moved that the bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus be taken up and made the special order for the morning hour of Friday next, and to be continued from day to day until concluded.

Mr. Gartrell called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Russell then moved that the bill be taken up and made the special order after the existing special orders.

Mr. Gartrell called the question; which was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Boteler.

Mr. Lyons offered

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the establishment of a supreme court.

Mr. Davis moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, from the Committee on Elections, reported as follows, to wit:

The Committee on Elections, to whom were referred the petition of J. P. Johnson, contesting the seat of A. H. Garland, and claiming to have been elected Representative from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas, and certain other papers relating thereto, have had the same under consideration, and report:

When the evidence produced in support of the contestant's claim was before the committee at the last session of Congress, it was found to be so conflicting and unsatisfactory as to induce them to recommend the allowance of further time to the parties to prepare their respective allegations and proofs. To this end, and with a view of conforming proceedings to the provisions of the act of the Congress of the United States in reference to contested elections, they reported to the House a series of resolutions as follows:

"*Resolved*, First. That thirty days be allowed the contestant to amend his notice, if he so desire.

"Second. That the sitting member be allowed thirty days after such amendment is made, and notice thereof, or after notice of contestant's declining to amend, in which to make and serve his answer thereto on contestant, setting out in said answer the grounds on which he rests the validity of his own and denies the election of contestant.

"Third. That after service of the answer or expiration of the time limited therefor, sixty days be allowed the parties to take evidence, which shall be confined to the allegations and denials contained in the answer and notice, and that the same be taken and transmitted to the House under the rules prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.'"

The House concurred in the recommendation and adopted the resolutions, thus prescribing the form of proceeding to be pursued in conducting the contest.

Soon after this action on the part of the House, on the 5th day of April, contestant amended his notice and caused a copy to be delivered to the sitting member. The latter upon his return to Arkansas prepared his answer, now before the committee,

a copy of which he sent to the sheriff of Desha County, the residence of Mr. Johnson, with instructions to deliver the same to him. This was not done, and for his failure to do so the sheriff returned the paper with the following indorsements:

"Came to hand April 27, 1862.

"S. C. CLAYTON, *Sheriff.*

"Not executed on account of Jilson P. Johnson being absent from my county May 27, 1862.

"S. C. CLAYTON, *Sheriff.*"

Further and additional evidence has been offered before the committee by both parties. That of contestant consists in transcripts from the poll books of the several precincts or places of voting in Arkansas County, deposited in the county clerk's office by the judges of election, verified by the certificate of the clerk and his official seal. These transcripts show an aggregate vote in that county of 133 for contestant and 195 for the sitting member, and an error in the returns made to the governor, the correction of which gives to contestant a plurality of 8 votes in the district.

The sitting member has taken the deposition of W. E. Morgan, clerk of the county court of Union County, for the purpose of showing a loss of 6 votes, to which he was entitled in that county. The deposition is taken without notice, and the committee do not hesitate to reject it. Its admission would not, however, change the result as dependent upon other evidence.

In their examination of the case, the committee encounter a difficulty in the mode of authenticating the transcripts and the absence of proper certificates as to the official character and attestations of the clerk. They do not profess to pursue the requirements of the act of Congress in reference to contested elections embodied in the resolution of the House. By that act the testimony of witnesses may be taken upon ten days' notice before any Confederate "judge, chancellor, judge or justice of a court of record of any State," or "mayor, recorder, or intendant of any town or city," and when no such officers reside in the Congressional district, before "any two justices of the peace" residing therein. The magistrate or justices are empowered "to require the production of papers, and on the refusal or neglect of any person to produce and deliver up any paper or papers in his possession pertaining to said election, or to produce and deliver up certified or sworn copies of the same in case they may be official papers," he shall be liable to certain penalties, and it is then declared that

"All papers thus produced, and all *certified or sworn copies of official papers* shall be transmitted by said magistrate with the testimony of witnesses to the clerk of the House of Representatives."—*Brightly's Digest, Elections, sec. 21.*

Nor do the transcripts comply with the requirements of the act of the Congress of the United States of March 27, 1804. This act provides that

"All records and exemplifications of office books, which are or may be kept in any public office of any State, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any other court or office in any other State by the attestation of the keeper of the said records or books and the seal of his office thereto annexed, if there be a seal, *together with a certificate of the presiding justice* of the court of the county or district, as the case may be, in which such office is or may be kept, or of the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor, or the keeper of the great seal of the State, that the said attestation is in due form and by the proper officer; and the said certificate, if given by the presiding justice of a court, shall be further authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify under his hand and the seal of his office that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or if the said certificate be given by the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor, or the keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the State in which the said certificate is made."—*Brightly's Digest, Evidence, sec. 10.*

The transcripts have not been taken and transmitted according to the resolution of the House, nor do they come clothed with the forms of authentication prescribed by the general law.

The question then presents itself, Can the committee or the House dispense with a part of these requirements; and if so, to what extent in admitting evidence warranted by neither statute? The question is not free from difficulty, and the committee have bestowed upon it their careful consideration.

The proceedings before them are essentially judicial, determining not only political but personal rights. In this light they are evidently regarded by the act regulating contested elections and the former action of the House. As such they do not feel authorized to dispense with those safeguards which the law has thrown around evidence of this kind for the security of personal rights. They deem it more prudent to adhere to fundamental principles and to prescribed rules, and leave for the guidance of others a precedent finding its sanctions in the matured wisdom and

ripened experience in which these enactments had their origin. They therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That A. H. Garland is entitled to the seat now held by him.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crockett, by consent, from the minority of the same committee, made a report; which is as follows, to wit:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections, to whom were referred the petition of the Hon. J. P. Johnson, "claiming the seat in the House as the Representative from the Third district in the State of Arkansas, and asking that he be permitted to contest the seat of the sitting member, Hon. A. H. Garland," differing from the majority of the committee, beg leave to present this minority report.

At the last session of Congress a majority of the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, First. That thirty days be allowed the contestant to amend his notice, if he so desire.

"Second. That the sitting member be allowed thirty days after such amendment is made, and notice thereof, or after notice of contestant's declining to amend, in which to make and serve his answer thereto on contestant, setting out in said answer the grounds on which he rests the validity of his own and denies the election of contestant.

"Third. That after service of the answer or expiration of the time limited therefor, sixty days be allowed the parties to take evidence, which shall be confined to the allegations and denials contained in the answer and notice, and that the same be taken and transmitted to the House under the rules prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.'"

A minority of the committee also made a report and recommended the adoption of the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Honorable J. P. Johnson is duly elected Representative from the Third Congressional district of the State of Arkansas, and as such is entitled to the seat in this House as the Representative from said Third district." This resolution was rejected by a vote of ——— in the affirmative and ——— in the negative.

The House thereupon adopted the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, which in effect postponed the case for future proof to be taken under certain rules, allowing the parties the privilege of amending their pleadings, if they so decided. It will at once be perceived by an examination of the report of the committee that they do not attempt to decide the question, which at last must control the action of the House, namely:

Did contestant or the sitting member receive a plurality of the votes cast at said election? Indeed, the intimation is pretty clear from the whole tenor of the report, in the opinion of the committee, that contestant had been elected, but had failed to show it by the highest grade of evidence of which the case was susceptible, and therefore time was granted to obtain the proof.

Immediately after this action on the part of the House, to wit, on the 5th of April, the contestant, availing himself of the privilege granted him, amended his notice, in which in precise and apt allegations he acquaints the sitting member of the grounds relied on for contesting his seat. A copy of this notice was served on defendant the same day. The sitting member failed or neglected to have a copy of his answer served on the contestant within the time prescribed by the resolution of the last session, and the notice of the contestant as originally given and as amended remain unanswered to this time. No excuse or apology was offered at the last session by the defendant for his failure to answer the original notice, unless it be found in his objection to its sufficiency.

The objection to this notice was overruled by the committee, and doubtless the defendant would have then been given an opportunity of answering had he asked leave to do so.

The committee, in their report at this session, state that the defendant "upon his return to Arkansas prepared his answer, now before the committee, a copy of which he sent to the sheriff of Desha County, the residence of Mr. Johnson, with instructions to deliver the same to him. This was not done, and for his failure to do so the sheriff returned the paper with the following indorsements:

"Came to hand April 27, 1862.

"S. C. CLAYTON, *Sheriff*.

"Not executed on account of Jilson P. Johnson being absent from my county May 27, 1862.

"S. C. CLAYTON, *Sheriff*."

The impression left upon the mind from reading this part of the report would be that the contestant's absence from his county was the cause of the failure of the defendant to have his answer served, and yet the fact is we have the concurrent written testimony of both contestant and defendant that the former was at home during the entire time within which the answer was to be served. See amended petition of contestant and written statement of facts of defendant.

What the committee mean in their report by saying the answer of defendant to the amended notice is "now before the committee" we are at a loss to conjecture. If it is meant to say it is or was before the committee in the legal character of a response or answer, we must be permitted to say we did not so understand the action of the committee. Upon the contrary, we understand it as ruled out of the case for all legal purposes, other than as tending to show an effort on the part of defendant to answer in time.

The amended notice then remains unanswered and by no fault of contestant. Indeed, the defendant has not even asked permission to file his answer *nunc pro tunc*, but stakes his defense entirely upon the ground that contestant has failed in his proof.

The question arises, What legal effect follows from the failure to answer? The notice and answer constitute the pleadings in this case, under the act of Congress governing. Why does the law require contestant to give the sitting member notice in writing of his intention to contest the seat? Obviously that defendant may know the ground relied on, so that when he answers he may force an issue to be tried by traversing the allegations of the notice, or may confess them and set up another in avoidance. The whole office of all pleading is to form an issue, to be tried. If the defendant fails to answer, controverting the allegations of the contestant, there is no issue to try.

The well-established rule of pleading, universal in its application, is, that all material allegations must be regarded as admitted until denied. The material allegation of the notice is, that contestant received a plurality of eight votes in the district. It is not denied—must it not be taken to be true? Does not every rule of pleading known to the books, as well as every rule of logic known to the logician, require it to be regarded as established? If taken as true, what judgment shall the House, acting here as it does in a quasi judicial character, render? We insist it is compelled to decide against the right of the sitting member to the seat. This consequence must follow, unless every rule of pleading and logic is set at defiance. In deciding that the sitting member is not legally entitled to the seat, it by no means follows that the contestant is. The judgment that ousts the sitting member is one thing; the judgment that gives the seat to the contestant is essentially a different thing. Each House has the exclusive right of judging of the qualification, election, and virtues of its own members, and therefore he who claims a seat must not rely upon the weakness of the title of some other claimant, but must show he is entitled to it by affirmative proof.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the failure to answer the original and amended notice in this case must have the effect of depriving the sitting member of his seat, even in the absence of proof, but would not have the effect of giving the seat to the contestant.

It will be perceived by examination of the notice in this case that the substantive charge is that there was a mistake to the prejudice of contestant in making out the abstract of the vote of Arkansas county by the clerk, justice, and householder, that was forwarded to the governor, and upon which he acted in granting the certificate of election, which, when corrected, shows he was elected by eight votes.

To support this allegation the contestant offered in evidence copies of the poll books from each township or voting precinct of Arkansas County, certified by the clerk of said county under seal of office to be correct transcripts from the originals, as they remain on file in his office. This evidence was rejected by the committee, because in their opinion the same was improperly authenticated.

In support of their view the House is referred to the act of Congress relating to contested elections, and the act of March 27, 1804. We are at a loss to see the application of either to the case before the House. The act respecting contested elections is merely cumulative, and whilst it prescribes one mode of taking testimony in cases of contested elections, does not at all interfere with the well-established rules of evidence as recognized by the common law, or by the statutes of the several States. The statute referred to, as well as the rule laid down by the House at the last session, applies only to the case where an answer has been served in time. Such is the express language of the statute and the resolution of last session. Indeed the statute does not provide for taking testimony where there is no answer, for the obvious reason that in the contemplation of the lawmakers no proof in such case would be required, and such we take to have been the sense of this House from the language employed in the resolution of last session. The act of March 27, 1804,

relates exclusively to courts, technically speaking, and provides for procuring and authenticating record evidence of one State to be used in evidence in the courts of another or sister State. Now we respectfully submit that this House is not a court, and especially it is not a court of one of the States composing this Confederacy. The statutes of Arkansas provide for the introduction as evidence of office copies from the records of one court in any other court within the State, when certified by the clerk under seal of his office. Why shall the evidence be digested here? Admit this evidence and the election of the contestant is demonstrated. With conclusive evidence before us that the contestant was elected, we can not but regard the retention of the seat by the sitting member as a flagrant disregard of the rights of the electors composing the district, as well as the rights of the contestant. Whereupon, we recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution of the committee:

Resolved, That Honorable Jilson P. Johnson is duly elected Representative from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas, and as such is entitled to his seat in this House.

JNO. W. CROCKETT.
JAMES B. DAWKINS.
G. G. VEST.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to fill up existing companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments of the Provisional Army, etc.

And the question being on the amendment of Mr. Chrisman, to add to the end of the bill the following words, viz:

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; and that in such localities, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

The same was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Davis to the amendment of Mr. Bonham, which is as follows, to wit: Strike out all of the same and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the act approved on the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, known as "An act further to provide for the public defense," be, and the same is hereby, so enlarged and extended as to embrace all free white male citizens of the Confederate States of America between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not to be discharged upon attaining the age of forty-five if enrolled and mustered into service before.

Be it further enacted, That retired commissioned officers of the Confederate Army shall have the right to furnish substitutes, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage,

Mr. McLean called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are as follows, to wit: Yeas 23
Nays 67

Yeas: Barksdale, Horatio W. Bruce, Chrisman, Conrow, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Garland, Gentry, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Moore, Royston, and Swan.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen,

Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The question then being on the amendment offered by Mr. Bonham,

Mr. Ewing demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 21 / Nays 65

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Bonham, Boyce, Chambliss, Clark, Crockett, Farrow, Hanly, Herbert, Jones, Marshall, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, and Welsh.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The question then being on the engrossment of the bill,

Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 46 / Nays 44

Yeas: Arrington, Baldwin, Batson, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gentry, Graham, Hartridge, Hilton, Hodge, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Conrad moved that the vote ordering the engrossment of the bill be reconsidered.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

Upon which Mr. Miles called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 31 / Nays 60

Yeas: Atkins, Barksdale, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett,

Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Davidson, Dupré, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Lyons, McRae, Moore, Perkins, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Vest, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Moore demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Harris moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "forty-five years," wherever occurring, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "forty years."

Upon which Mr. Swan demanded the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Harris called for the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded,

And the vote is recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 33 / Nays 58

Yeas: Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Boyce, Breckinridge, Clark, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Farrow, Freeman, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bonham, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Welsh.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the word "to" in the third line of the first section and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz:

the maintenance of public liberty and security, and the successfully conducting of the pending war, he shall be authorized to call for the raising of as many additional troops from time to time as in his opinion the public exigency may require.

SEC. 2. The calls shall be made upon the governors of the respective States of this Confederacy for the proportion which each should furnish, having reference to the number of free white male citizens of said States not engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and not exempt by the laws of the Confederate States from military duty, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; said calls shall designate how many of said troops are wanted to fill up the companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments from said State, how many are wanted as organized companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, and how many to be held as a reserve in camps of instruction or otherwise as the call may prescribe; and a period shall be fixed in each call within which the governors, respectively, are requested to furnish said troops, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of said call, within

which period any person subject to perform military duty in said State may volunteer and join any company from said State for the filling up of which the call may in part have been made, but said company shall not by volunteers be increased beyond its maximum legal number, and the persons so volunteering shall be counted as part of the quota to be furnished by said State, and shall conform to rules to be prescribed by the War Department for ascertaining the number so volunteering.

SEC. 3. If the governors, respectively, shall consent to raise the troops aforesaid, they may resort to enrollment, drafting, or in any other manner deemed more efficient, and which may be prescribed by the laws of said State, for the raising of the same; and in raising such troops, it shall be competent for the governors, respectively, to divide the persons liable to military duty into classes from which to furnish the quota desired, according as they may consider shall best subserve the wants and interests of their States respectively. Should any governor decline to raise said troops, or having consented to do so, fail to raise them within the time specified in the President's call, then the President shall be authorized and required to cause to be enrolled all the white male citizens of said State not legally exempt from military service by the laws of the Confederate States, and who shall not then be in the service of said Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, in the same manner as is prescribed by an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may proceed to select by lot from among the whole number the quota called for from such State, and the remainder may return to their homes, but subject to return to the camp of instruction upon the requirement of the President: *Provided*, That for good cause the time allowed to any of the executives of the States may be extended for raising their respective quotas by the President: *Provided further*, That when said troops shall be raised in any State by order of the President and not by the governor, persons subject to military duty shall, any time before their enrollment, have the privilege of volunteering in the same manner and under like restrictions as if said quotas had been furnished by the governor of said State.

SEC. 4. The troops thus raised shall serve for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, and shall not be discharged by reason of having passed the age of forty-five years before such term of service expires.

SEC. 5. The troops which may be called for in organized bodies, and which the governors, respectively, may furnish, shall be officered in the first instance by the authority of the State, but the filling of vacancies thereafter shall be according to the laws of the Confederate States.

SEC. 6. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to any company now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments from the respective States: *Provided*, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of the service.

SEC. 7. That the powers hereby conferred upon the President of the Confederate States shall exist only during the present war, and the provisions of this bill shall be applicable whenever, pending this war, calls as aforesaid shall be made.

Mr. Chambers called the question; which was seconded.

The reading of the amendment having been called for, Mr. Foote made the point that it was out of order—the question having been called and seconded.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Foote appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being put,

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

The same was decided in the affirmative.

The amendment of Mr. Chilton was lost.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend the first section of the bill; which is as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three

years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term, and no one be entitled to a discharge because he may have passed the age of forty-five years before such term of service expires,

by striking out all after the words "their full term" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

Provided, however, That the regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas and now in the service of said State for frontier defense is hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act: *And provided*, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall first call for those between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and apportion the same between the several States, taking into consideration their relative population between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five and the number of troops already furnished to the Army by the respective States under former acts, so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principle of calling out troops according to age: *And provided further*, That in estimating the number of troops furnished by any State under former acts such State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from said State.

Mr. Vest moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting as follows, to wit:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should be sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, That those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment shall be first and immediately ordered to fill, to their maximum number, the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in service from the respective States at the time the act further to provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said act, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

Mr. Atkins moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Swan demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Hanly,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Elliott moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

And the question being on the motion of Mr. Vest to amend the bill, Mr. Vest called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 33 / Nays 56

Yeas: Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Currin, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Goode, Harris, Heiskell, Hol-

combe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McRae, Moore, Read, Russell, Swan, and Tibbs.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Curry called the question upon the passage of the bill; which was seconded, and Mr. Perkins called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 49 / Nays 39

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foster, Garnett, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambliss, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed, and is as follows, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or who may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full time: *Provided*, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall first call for those between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and apportion the same between the several States, taking into consideration their relative population between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five and the number of troops already furnished to the Army by the respective States under former acts, so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principle of calling out troops according to age: *And provided further*, That in estimating the number of troops furnished by any State under former acts each State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from said State: *Provided, however*, That the regiment raised under and by the authority of the State of Texas and now in the service of said State for frontier defense is hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their

respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

SEC. 3. That if the governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruction, all the persons called into service aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States: *Provided*, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, and able-bodied men over the age of forty-five years, may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company, from their State, as they may select: *Provided*, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: *And provided further*, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of the military service: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; and that in such localities, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Mr. Atkins moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. Read moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Conrad moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The motion of Mr. Read to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Atkins was agreed to.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia introduced

A bill to empower quartermasters and assistant quartermasters to administer oaths in certain cases, thereby saving expense to soldiers; which was read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Kenan of Georgia, the rules were suspended, and the bill taken up for consideration.

Mr. Swan called the question; which was seconded, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which is as follows, to wit:

The President, on yesterday, approved and signed a joint resolution of thanks to Commander Farrand of the Confederate Navy, senior officer in command of the naval and military forces, and Capt. A. Drewry, senior military officer, and the officers and men under their command at Drewry's Bluff on the 15th of May, 1862.

Mr. Foster moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the resolution from the Senate that Congress adjourn on the 30th September, instant, was agreed to.

On motion,

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Friday.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY, September 19, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the meeting of requisitions on the Treasury Department; which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to the finding of the court-martial in the case of Major Hesse; which was read and on motion laid upon the table.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee presented a memorial from W. J. Sykes in relation to the provisions for disabled soldiers and soldiers' families; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without being read.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Goode.

Mr. Lyon offered

A resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Demopolis, in Marengo, to Falkland, in Greene County, and one from Demopolis to Jefferson, in Marengo County, Ala.;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the conviction of forgers and counterfeiters of Confederate Treasury notes,

reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Treasury notes; which was read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the rules were suspended, the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to offer a reward not to exceed five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes,

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "five thousand dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand dollars."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Foote demanded the question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to compensate the marshals and their assistants for taking the census in 1860, in those States now forming the Southern Confederacy, made the following report, viz:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill to be entitled "An act to compensate the marshals and their assistants for taking the census in

eighteen hundred and sixty, in those States now forming the Southern Confederacy," have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report thereon:

The bill proposes to provide compensation to marshals and their assistants for services rendered in taking the census in 1860, under appointments made by the United States. The services were rendered to the United States, and the right to compensation from that Government had accrued before the secession of the Confederate States.

The question presented by the bill then, is simply this: Is there any obligation upon the Government of the Confederate States to assume and pay for services rendered to the United States by persons at the time of the rendition of such service belonging to the United States, but since the separation forming a part of the Confederate States?

The committee, in considering this question, have not had reference alone to services rendered before the separation, by marshals and their assistants in taking the census of 1860, but have embraced in their examination other questions of a similar character, which may and doubtless will arise, where citizens of the Confederate States may have had unsettled transactions with the Government of the United States at the time of the separation. If we acknowledge the principle that, because the States now composing the Confederacy derived some benefit and advantage from the taking of the census in 1860, that the Confederate States ought, therefore, to assume and pay a debt due from the United States, we establish a precedent unsafe to the Treasury and of questionable obligation.

Such a precedent would require the payment of all just claims held by citizens of the Confederate States against the Government of the United States for services rendered before the separation; for in all such cases, it might, as well as in the present, be alleged that such services were, to some extent, beneficial to the Confederate States while they formed a part of the United States.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the bill committed to them do not pass.

Mr. Kenner asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, that it be placed upon the Calendar, and that the report be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to which was referred sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of this House entitled "An act to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes," reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate, which are as follows, to wit:

First. In line 12, section 1, strike out "twelfth" and insert in lieu thereof "eighteenth."

Second. Strike out the second section.

Third. Insert the following independent section:

"SEC. 3. That the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury in the second section of an act entitled 'An act to provide further means for the support of the Government,' approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to issue in exchange for Treasury notes, bonds or certificates to be reconvertible in the same, at the pleasure of the holder, shall be extended from fifty millions to one hundred millions of dollars: But the said authority shall be exercised under all the conditions and limitations prescribed in the said act."

The rules being suspended, the amendments were taken up, and the same were agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A joint resolution of the Senate providing for the presentation of medals, etc.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to which was referred

A bill concerning partisan rangers,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be printed and placed upon the Calendar; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A resolution in relation to the appointment of adjutants for independent battalions,

reported a bill, to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for the appointment of adjutants of regiments and legions of the grade of subaltern in addition to the subalterns attached to companies;'"

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Garnett, from the same committee, to which was referred a joint resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. John Bankhead Magruder, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major General John Bankhead Magruder, late commander of the Army of the Peninsula, and the officers and men under his command, who in the battle of Bethel, the first and one of the most important battles of the war, obtained a signal victory over the enemy, the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to General Magruder for his distinguished services as commander of the Army of the Peninsula during an arduous year's campaign in which he illustrated the character of the Southern soldier by the activity, zeal, skill, and endurance with which he supplied the want of numbers and held in check a greatly superior force of the enemy; and to the officers and men under his command for the great fortitude, patriotism, and gallantry with which they performed their part in the defense of the Peninsula against the superior forces of the enemy,

Mr. Garnett, from the committee, moved to amend the same by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major-General John Bankhead Magruder and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and distinguished services in the first battle of the war at Bethel, and in the protracted defense of the Peninsula for many months against the overwhelming numbers and boundless resources of the enemy.

Resolved further, That this resolution be communicated to General Magruder.

The rules were suspended;

The resolution was taken up, and the amendment was agreed to.

And the resolution as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred resolutions in relation to the policy of the war, reported the same back, with the recommendation that they pass with the following amendments, to wit:

Majority report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted. The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It

is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination it will be necessary that every portion of our Army should be kept in a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success. It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at least be able to discern the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is an undoubted fact that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded to a considerable extent in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi River and its great tributaries; and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea by well-known acts of formal legislation, yet your committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehension in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties) to contribute freely both in men and money to the prosecution of a war which, if successful on the part of those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success. Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporiums of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

H. S. FOOTE, *Chairman.*

Resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House the true policy of the present war imperatively requires that the movements of our armies in the field should everywhere be as active and aggressive as would be at all consistent with a sound and enlightened discretion, striking at the forces of the enemy boldly and vigorously wherever they may be found on Southern soil, and delaying nowhere long enough to allow to our merciless foes an opportunity of devastating the most fertile districts of the South, and perchance of ultimately obtaining reenforcements which may make it difficult to drive them beyond our confines without such an expenditure of the precious blood of our patriot soldiery as would not be now necessary for their expulsion or capture."

Amended, as proposed, the second and third resolutions will read as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That should the deluded Government at Washington still obstinately continue to refuse us peace, it is the evident policy of the Confederate Government to invade the country of the enemy, with a view to obtaining complete 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.'

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if consistent with his own views of propriety, at such time as he shall deem most appropriate, to address a formal proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, embodying the acts of the Provisional Congress relating to this subject, proposing to guarantee to the citizens of all said States resident upon the border of said (the Mississippi) river and its tributaries, as shall not be at war at the time with the Confederate States, in the most effectual and satisfactory mode, the peaceful navigation of the said river and its tributaries; and it is further requested of the President that he will also make known, in said proclamation, the willingness of the Government and people of the Confederate States to enter hereafter into a reciprocity commercial treaty or treaties with any one or more of them."

On motion of Mr. Foote, the consideration of the same was postponed, ordered to be printed, and placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Barksdale, by consent, from the minority of the same committee, reported as follows, to wit:

Minority report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, beg leave to dissent from the report of the majority upon certain resolutions referred to the committee touching the conduct of the war and recommending the issuing by the President of a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, tendering to them the free navigation of the Mississippi River and advantageous treaty stipulations at the close of the war.

It is submitted that subjects relating to the conduct of the war are not appropriate matters of investigation by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But, waiving this consideration, the undersigned totally dissent from the views of the majority touching the duties of this House. It is a work of supererogation for this body to undertake to decide, and to declare, the mode of conducting the war. It is a question involving consequences of vital moment, legitimately pertaining to the functions of the Executive and those who have been chosen to lead our armies. But, if such duty were in fact devolved upon this body, as is implied by the report of the majority, it would be in violation of all the rules of enlightened warfare to unfold the plan which it is designed to pursue in the prosecution of the war.

It is believed that thus far the Executive has availed himself of the means placed at his disposal for conducting the war in the manner most judicious and effective, and that in the signal success which has attended our struggle for the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States will be found sufficient reason for leaving him, without interference, to the exercise of the duties imposed by the Constitution.

The undersigned dissent from the recommendation that this Government should tender to a portion of the citizens of the Government with whom we are at war exclusive commercial privileges. It is not the part of wisdom to commit our Government to any fixed policy in advance. Legislation should not be anticipated, but should be shaped by existing events. If a deviation from this plain suggestion of wisdom be advised in the present instance upon the idea of the influence of an appeal to the self-interest of the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, it should not be forgotten that the same argument might with equal propriety be addressed to the inhabitants of the New England States. The manufacturers of that section would be conciliated by pledges that a discriminating tariff would, at the close of hostilities, be put into speedy operation for building up their interests; and shipowners would be propitiated by pledges that they would be permitted to perform the carrying trade of the South as under the old Union; and the city of New York would be induced to pause in her course of folly and wickedness toward the Confederate States if assured that they would confer upon her the privilege of conducting their commercial affairs and enriching herself upon the proceeds of their labor.

The Northern people derived, under the former Government, an annual profit of not less than $100,000,000 upon Southern trade. Their implements of war will be laid aside when assured that their coffers shall be filled with the proceeds of Southern labor. But the undersigned do not hesitate to repel the suggestion that the people of the South are willing to purchase peace by such a sacrifice of their rights and by so degrading a concession to Northern cupidity. To be respected, our course must be firm and our legislation rational and just.

At an early period after the organization of the Government of the Confederate States a law was passed declaring the free navigation of the Mississippi River, with certain salutary restrictions. The policy of the Government has not been changed on this subject. It is presumed to have been known to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States before they embarked in a wicked and unjustifiable war against the

people of the Confederate States. To proclaim this policy at the present time, coupled with offers of lucrative trade, in the manner suggested by the majority, would be in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity of this Government. It would bring upon it the imputation of pusillanimity. It would be accepted by the enemy as a confession of conscious weakness, and its inevitable tendency would be to prolong the war.

The undersigned are firm in the opinion that the most effective mode of conquering a peace is not to be found in extending to the enemy propositions of reconciliation, but in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The signs of returning reason, indicating a desire for peace among the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon the discovery of which the majority have congratulated the House, are believed to be delusive. The undersigned regret to say that they have not been able to discern them. But in the event of the actual existence of these alleged pacific indications, it is clear that they are the result, not of temporizing expedients on the part of the Government of the Confederate States, but of its manifestation of purpose to prosecute the war with vigor and effect.

For these reasons the undersigned dissent from the views of the majority, and ask the concurrence of the House in the opinion that they should be rejected.

E. BARKSDALE.
J. R. McLEAN.
W. R. SMITH.

which was read, ordered to be printed, and placed upon the Calendar.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to exempt certain persons from service in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Mr. Machen moved that the consideration of the special order be postponed until after the reception of the bill from the Senate on the same subject; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved that the House take up for consideration his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to empower quartermasters and assistant quartermasters to administer oaths in certain cases, was passed.

Mr. Royston demanded the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost, and the motion of Mr. Chambers was agreed to.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend the first section of the bill; which is as follows, to wit:

That in all cases when it is necessary to administer oaths to officers or privates, the quartermaster or assistant quartermasters shall have power, ex officio, to administer oaths,

by inserting after the word "privates" the words "in order that they may be enabled to draw the pay to which they may be entitled," and insert after the words "assistant quartermasters" the words "making out such payment," and insert after the word "administer," in the last line, the word "such."

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the oath required to enable sick, wounded, or other soldiers to receive their pay may be taken before any quartermaster, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, or before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction, or any other officer having the right by the laws of the State to administer oaths.

The amendment of Mr. Sexton was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Smith of North Carolina was agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following, to wit:

Provided, That no quartermaster or assistant quartermaster shall pay out money on affidavits made before himself.

The amendment was lost, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The question then being on the title of the bill,

Mr. Machen moved to amend the same by striking out all of the original and inserting as follows, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to administer oaths in certain cases;"

which was agreed to.

The Chair submitted the following construction of the rule of the House adopted on the 28th of August, 1862, viz:

That the resolution restricting debates, which was adopted by this House on the 28th of August, 1862, shall be construed to mean that no member, without the consent of a majority of the House, shall speak more than once on the different readings and passage of any bill or joint resolution, but the privilege shall be reserved to any member, notwithstanding he may have spoken as above stated, to speak once on any question of amendment, reconsideration, commitment, etc., which arises on any bill or resolution.

The question being on sustaining the construction of the Chair,

Mr. Conrad demanded the yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 38; Nays 37

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Ayer, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Atkins, Batson, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrow, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Machen, McLean, McRae, Menees, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the construction of the Chair was sustained in the construction of the rule.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Committee on the Medical Department to make a report, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon;

Which being ordered,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 56; Nays 19

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Garland, Gartrell, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Smith of North Caro-

lina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Conrow, Davis, Dupré, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Read, Smith of Alabama, and Mr. Speaker.

So the rules were suspended, and Mr. Wright of Georgia, from the Committee on the Medical Department, reported a bill regulating the granting of furloughs to wounded or sick soldiers; which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Strickland called for the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote by which the question was ordered.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers, by unanimous consent, moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following words, to wit:

and that the soldiers to whom such furloughs may be granted shall be entitled to transportation home and back.

Mr. Gardenhire moved that the bill and amendment be recommitted to the Committee on the Medical Department.

Mr. Moore demanded the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Strickland asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 35 / Nays 36

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Graham, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, McRae, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Bridgers, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Davidson, Dupré, Ewing, Farrow, Garland, Garnett, Gray, Herbert, Hodge, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, Menees, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Atkins demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

A message was also received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

H. R. 11. An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Machen,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Commissary-General in answer to your resolution of the 6th instant, relative to the supply of provisions furnished to the Army of the Peninsula from the 4th of April to the 3d of May, 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 19, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information several communications from the Secretary of War in answer to your resolution of the 21st August, asking copies of the official reports of all battles fought since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heiskell moved that 1,000 copies thereof be printed; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Postmaster General in answer to your resolution of the 15th instant, asking "the reasons which have thus far prevented the carrying of the mails from the States east of the Mississippi to the State of Louisiana, west of that river."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill from the Senate entitled "An act to declare the true meaning and intention of the act entitled 'An act to define more accurately the exemption of certain goods from duty;'" which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also laid before the House a memorial from William R. Scott in relation to a steam battering ram; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means consider the justice, propriety, and expediency of levying a tax on slaves for the purpose of making a fair and equitable compensation for slaves lost to their owners by reason of the public enemy in the present war, and report the result of their deliberations to this House;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Hilton presented the memorial of the governor of Florida in relation to the exportation of cotton; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was

referred a bill of the Senate to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be placed upon the Calendar.

The motion was lost.

Mr. McQueen called for the question, which was upon the third reading of the bill.

The question was ordered.

The bill was read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Hilton called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 59 / Nays 22

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Moore, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Barksdale, Chambliss, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Foote, Harris, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Russell, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Davis moved that the vote by which the bill granting furloughs to sick soldiers was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to make Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, recommended that it do not pass, and that it be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Foote moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed, and that the same be made the special order of business after the disposal of the pending special orders.

Mr. Chambliss moved to amend the motion by striking out all after the word "business" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on the second Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three."

Mr. Swan called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 49 / Nays 36

Yeas: Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Ewing, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Clark, Currin, Davis, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Preston, Read, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the motion of Mr. Foote as amended,

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 28 / Nays 54

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Batson, Burnett, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Davidson, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, McLean, Munnerlyn, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Vest, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Collier, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Jones, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Read, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

H. R. 7. An act in relation to the transfer of troops; and

H. R. 10. An act to regulate the rank of officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chilton moved that the further consideration of the special order be postponed until 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to protect persons who resist the efforts of the invading enemy to subjugate these States and to exterminate the loyal people thereof, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom were referred bills in relation to martial law, of the following titles, to wit:

A bill to amend an act to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases;

A bill to repeal the second section of an act therein named, etc.; and

A bill to repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act to limit the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus,"

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Gray moved that the bills be laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, also from the same committee, to whom were referred sundry resolutions in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they be laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to an amnesty to disloyal persons,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the sequestration act,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom were referred sundry memorials praying that Treasury notes be made a legal tender, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell, from the same committee, to which were referred two resolutions in relation to retaliation, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell, also from the same committee, to whom were referred two resolutions in [relation] to the protection of the issue of Treasury notes, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell, on the part of the same committee, moved that the House take up for consideration a bill introduced during the last session to punish forgery and counterfeiting.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the adjustment of the claims of deceased soldiers, reported a bill supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allowances due deceased soldiers, approved February 15, 1862, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowances, and bounty due to deceased officers and soldiers, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and the first section being under consideration; which is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That claims due to deceased noncommissioned officers and privates for pay, allowances, and bounty may be audited and paid without the necessity of the parties entitled producing a pay roll from the captain or commanding officers when there is other official evidence of the amount due, satisfactory to the Second Auditor under such regulations as he has or may prescribe with the approval of the Secretary of War,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the same by striking out the words "when there is other official evidence" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "whenever the accounting officer has a pay roll or the copy of a pay roll in his possession."

Mr. Gray demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the same by striking out the word "official" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "satisfactory."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bonham moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next call of committees.

The motion was lost.

Mr. McLean demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

The second section being under consideration; which is as follows:

The claims of deceased commissioned officers who have no other estates than the balance due them for pay and allowances shall be paid to their heirs or representatives in the same manner as similar claims of noncommissioned officers and privates are now or may be directed by law to be paid; and to assist the Second Auditor in more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act and other pressing business of his office, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint an experienced accountant, already in said office, who, with the chief clerk, shall have authority to sign and attest such official business as said Auditor shall approve and direct,

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the same by striking out the words "already in the office;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out from the same the words "who have no other estates than the balance due them for pay and allowances," etc.; which was agreed to.

Mr. Crockett demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 85. An act to amend the twelfth section of an act amendatory of the sequestration law, approved February 15, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Ashe.

On motion of Mr. Crockett,

The House took up for consideration the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That A. H. Garland is entitled to the seat now held by him.

Mr. Crockett, from the minority of the same committee, moved to amend the resolution of the committee by striking out all of the same and inserting as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That Honorable Jilson P. Johnson is duly elected Representative from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas, and as such is entitled to his seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Texas,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

THIRTIETH DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nalley.

Mr. Bell, by consent, introduced

A bill to provide for the temporary organization of forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States in the States and parts of States invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster, by consent, offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to send, at the earliest day he may deem advisable, a competent corps of engineers, with orders to make a thorough reconnoissance of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and country adjacent thereto, with the view of selecting the most eligible site for the erection of permanent fortifications on and placing obstructions in said rivers;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Curry, by consent, presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Alabama for a mail route in St. Clair County; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Kenner, by consent, introduced

A resolution that inasmuch as Congress has postponed the day of the next regular meeting of Congress to the second Monday in January, 1863, the President be requested to direct the heads of the Departments to make the estimates of the necessary expenses of their respective Departments for the month of January and submit the same to this House;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Boyce presented the memorial of sundry citizens of South Carolina, praying that Columbia, S. C., be made a port of entry; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, without being read.

Mr. Moore offered

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Knoxville, Tenn., to Lexington, Ky.;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Chambliss presented sundry designs for a Confederate flag; which were referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Mr. Miles presented a design for a Confederate seal; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Garland introduced

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a joint resolution from the Senate of thanks to Commander Eben. Farrand and the officers and men under his command for gallant conduct at Drewry's Bluff, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 62. An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to determine the annual pay of the engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of the Navy, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and the first section of the same, which is as follows:

That the annual pa[y] of the engineer of the Navy and passed assistant surgeons shall be as follows: Engineer in chief, three thousand dollars; passed assistant surgeons, for service afloat, seventeen hundred dollars; for shore or other duty, fifteen hundred dollars; when on leave or waiting orders, twelve hundred dollars,

being under consideration,

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "engineer" the words "in chief;" which was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Conrad, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate amendatory of an act to reorganize the Marine Corps, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was then taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the blockade of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, together with a resolution to provide for the defense of the same,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, from the same committee, to whom was referred a communication from Richard M. Harvey in relation to river navigation, etc., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to promotions in the Navy, made the following report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs have had under consideration the following resolution, referred to them by this House:

Whereas the recent action under the late law of Congress of promoting officers "out of turn" has resulted in creating great discontent among many gallant and meritorious officers in the Navy, and is considered injurious to the best interests of the service: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the necessity or expediency of repealing, or in some suitable manner modifying, the law passed at the last session of Congress in regard to "promotions in the Navy," and beg leave respectfully to report:

That the law referred to (that of 21st April, 1862, ch. 68) creates one new grade (that of admiral) and several additional officers in each of the grades heretofore existing in the service. It further provides that "all the admirals, four of the captains, five of the commanders, twenty of the first lieutenants, and five of the second lieutenants shall be appointed '*solely for gallant or meritorious conduct during the war.*'"

Although the resolution does not specify the precise nature of the complaints referred to, the committee are warranted in assuming that they were caused by this last clause in the law; in other words, that many officers object that promotions in the Navy should be made "for gallant or meritorious conduct."

The committee can not perceive the justice of this complaint.

A navy is designed as a means of public defense. In examining the expediency of a law which relates to it, therefore, the first question to be asked is, not when it will affect individuals, but how it will operate on the public service. Now, it will be admitted on all hands that the strongest incentive that can be held out to "gallant or meritorious conduct in an officer" is the hope of promotion; yet, strange to say, prior to the enactment of the law referred to, no such incentive was held out to the officers of the Navy, and if it were repealed none would now be held out. While, in the Army, talent, energy, courage, and good conduct are sure, ultimately, to lead to promotion, no such avenue to distinction was open in the naval service. There but one pathway to promotion was to be found, viz: the death or resignation of a superior officer. All others were closed by the inexorable rule of seniority. The rarest

talent—the most gallant exploits—the most distinguished services, could not advance him one step in his professional career, and a grateful country could confer on him no other reward than the expression of its gratitude.

A system better calculated to extinguish every spark of emulation, and to repress the aspirations of generous ambition, could scarcely be conceived.

Nor was it less injurious to the public service than it was unjust to the meritorious officer. When the rule of promotion by seniority alone is rigidly adhered to, it must often happen that officers of the least merit have the highest rank, and on the other hand that officers of the most exalted merit may be low down on the ladder. Now, as by another rule of the service not less inflexible, every command must be proportioned to the rank of the commanding officer, it follows that the most important commands may often devolve on the most incapable officer.

Such a system might be tolerated in a time of peace, or in a country whose naval supremacy might enable it to get along with any system, however defective, but it is ill adapted to a country like ours, struggling to create a navy in the midst of a war with a great naval power. On the contrary, the system *we* should adopt is that which enables the Government to place every man in the position he is best qualified to fill.

This was the object of the law of April 21. It seems to the committee that a law which opens the door of promotion equally to all, affords no just ground of complaint to any, and that the only persons who ought to complain of a law which proposes to reward merit are those who have no merit to reward.

If, as is alleged in the resolution, the execution of the law had given just ground of complaint, this would be the fault not of the law itself, but of those whose duty it is to carry it into effect. With a view of ascertaining what the action of the Executive had been, the committee, through its chairman, addressed a note to the honorable Secretary of the Navy—the answer to this note is hereto appended. It shows the action of the Executive under the act; whether that action affords any just cause of complaint it is for the House to determine.

The committee will only add, that so far from thinking the promotions under the law of 21st of April have been too numerous, they are of opinion that the just claims of several officers have been overlooked.

For these reasons the committee are of opinion that the law of 21st April, 1862, ought not to be repealed.

No modification of the law has been suggested, and the committee have none to recommend, and beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conrad, also from the same committee, reported

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Commanding A. F. Warley and the officers and men under his command.

The resolution was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, the resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad, from the same committee, reported

A joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. Commanding C. W. Read and the officers and men under his command.

The resolution was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, the resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad, also from the same committee, reported

A joint resolution of thanks to Beverly Kennon, commander of steam gunboat Governor Moore and the officers and men under his command.

The resolution was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Conrad, from the same committee, to which was referred

A resolution in relation to the law of privateering,

reported the same back and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Perkins, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to which were referred sundry memorials in relation to Sunday mails, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to which was referred the petition of M. T. Kostar in relation to a mail line from New Orleans to Tampico, etc., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to which was referred

A bill to provide for the adjustment of claims for postal service, etc., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution relative to mail contractors,

reported a bill to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States by the Postmaster-General; which was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to which was referred

A bill to tax telegrams with letter postage,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to which was referred

A resolution in relation to Sunday mails and drills on the Sabbath, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that so much as referred to drills on the Sabbath be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to which was referred

A bill in relation to the rates of postage,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the same committee, to which was referred the letter of Mr. McCoy in relation to receiving proposals for carrying the mails, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the rules were suspended and Mr. Baldwin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform this House,

First. Whether Charles K. Hyde, a citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, who on the twentieth day of the present month was arrested in the city of Richmond and confined in a prison known as "Castle Thunder," was so arrested and imprisoned by the military authority of the Confederate States, and if so, by what officer and under what orders.

Second. For what offense the said Charles K. Hyde has been seized, searched, and deprived of liberty; upon whose oath or affirmation he was charged; by what warrant or other process he was taken, and under what law.

Third. Whether the said Charles K. Hyde has been examined or tried for the offense charged against him, and if so, in what court or before what tribunal, and with what result.

Fourth. Whether the said Charles K. Hyde belongs to the land or naval forces of the Confederate States or is liable to military duty under any law thereof.

Resolved also, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of any orders or other papers relating to the case of the said Charles K. Hyde, with a statement of any testimony taken in the case.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Baldwin demanded the question on agreeing to the resolution; which was ordered, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was seconded,

And the same are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 58 / Nays 13

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hodge, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gray, Holcombe, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, McRae, Pugh, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, and Welsh.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was the resolutions offered by the Committee on Elections in the case of J. P. Johnson and A. H. Garland.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Crockett, from the minority of the committee, by striking out all thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Resolved, That a vacancy be, and is hereby, declared in the Third Congressional district of the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House do transmit a certified copy of the foregoing resolution to the governor of Arkansas.

Mr. Boyce moved that the House proceed to take the vote on the resolutions at 1 o'clock to-morrow; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles,

The House took up a bill from the Senate to make certain exemptions from military duty; which was read the first and second times and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A bill authorizing and regulating substitutes,

reported the same back with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the bill was placed on the Calendar and, together with the amendment, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the Speaker, a bill (No. 5) to be entitled "An act to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes;" also, a bill (No. 7) to be entitled "An act in relation to the transfer of troops;" also, a bill (No. 10) to be entitled "An act to regulate the rank of officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers;" also, a bill (No. 11) to be entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri;"

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:
S. 62. An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862;
In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Menees, by consent, introduced

A bill to amend an act to further provide for the public defense;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gray, by consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the judges of the district courts to change the place of holding courts in certain cases;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia, by consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to have mustered out of service the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars and any other regiments in similar condition;
which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to your resolution of the 16th instant, asking the amount required to meet claims upon the Government for vessels and other property seized by the naval and military authorities for the use of the Government.
I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and referred, with accompanying documents, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering certain estimates. I recommend an appropriation of the amounts, and for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and referred, with accompanying documents, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that on the 19th instant the President had approved and signed an act to authorize an issue of Confederate States bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six ironclad vessels of war, and steam engines and boilers.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution relating to the recall of foreign ministers, etc., made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of requesting the President of the Confederate States [to recall] the commissioners sent by this Government to certain European States, and to notify all foreign powers whose consuls reside in the Confederate States and are accredited to the Government of the United States, that such persons will not be recognized by the Government of the Confederate States as exercising any of the powers or having any of the functions of consuls within the limits of the Confederate States unless appointed by their respective governments as consuls to the Confederate States of America," beg leave to report:

That in the absence of any reference to foreign affairs in the message of the President on the opening of Congress, and without access to the archives of the State Department, your committee deemed it due the importance of the subject submitted to them, and respect for the House, by whom they were charged with its examination, to report that they were uninformed on the matter before them, and to request the Executive by a resolution of the House to communicate to Congress such facts regarding the number and character of our foreign agents as could be made known without detriment to the public service.

The House accordingly adopted the following resolution of inquiry:

"*Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the number and names of all persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, either as diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, or in any other capacity, stating the places to which they have been sent, the date of their appointment, the salaries they receive, the duties they are expected to discharge, and how far such agents have been officially or otherwise recognized by any foreign government. Also what are the number and character of foreign agents, whether consular, commercial, or other, known to our Government, representing in any capacity foreign governments, within the limits of the Confederate States, and whether in communicating with this Government, they do so under an exequatur from our Government or that of the United States; also whether said agents are subordinate or subject to the control and direction in any way, and to what degree, of the ministers of their respective countries accredited to and residing in the United States, and the President be further requested to communicate such instructions as may have been given to our foreign agents and such correspondence as may have been had with other governments, either through the Secretary of State or our commissioners abroad, as will aid Congress in its legislation regarding foreign nations and their citizens residing in our midst."

To this resolution the following response was received on the 16th instant from the State Department, and was referred to this committee:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*Richmond, September 15, 1862.*

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a certain resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 1st instant, has the honor to report to the President:

"That it would be impossible to communicate to the House, without very grave detriment to the public interest, the number and names of all persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, 'either as diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, or in any other capacity, stating the places to which they have been sent, the date of their appointment, the salaries they receive, the duties they are expected to discharge.' It is presumed that the House is acquainted with the particulars called for in the foregoing extract from the resolution, so far as diplomatic agents are concerned, but a tabular statement marked 'A' hereto annexed may prove convenient for reference. During the pendency of hostilities the very objects for which other than diplomatic agents have been sent abroad would be exposed to defeat by divulging the details called for in the resolution; and these objects are of great national importance.

"The resolution further inquires how far the agents aforesaid 'have been officially or otherwise recognized by any foreign government.'

"The extracts of the correspondence of the Department hereto annexed marked 'B' furnish the only information on this subject contained in official communications.

"The resolution further inquires as to 'number and character of foreign agents, whether consular, commercial, or other, known to our Government, representing in any capacity foreign governments, within the limits of the Confederate States, and

whether in communicating with this Government, they do so under an exequatur from our own Government or that of the United States.'

"The annexed list marked 'C' shows the names of the only agents of foreign governments known by the Department within the limits of the Confederate States.

"All of these agents but one had been recognized by the Government of the United States by exequatur as the duly authorized agents of the foreign governments by which they were respectively appointed, at a period antecedent to that when the several Confederate States revoked the powers previously delegated to the United States, and under which the Government of the United States controlled the relations, whether diplomatic or commercial, which grew up between those States and foreign countries.

"According to well-recognized principles, both of public and private law, these agents of foreign governments having been recognized as such by the agent of the several Confederate States prior to the revocation of the powers delegated to that agent, remained so recognized after the revocation. It was and is undoubtedly within the power of this Government, as it is within the power of all governments, to decline permitting the above-mentioned agents to remain within our limits, but for obvious reasons the exercise of such a power has been deemed unwise and impolitic. The one agent who is excepted from these remarks is Ernst Raven, esq., who was appointed consul for the State of Texas by his highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and who applied to this Government for an exequatur on the 30th of July, 1861.

"It is proper to add that a short time ago it came accidentally to the knowledge of the Department that a certain Baron de Saint André had assumed the functions of consul or consular agent for the French Government at the port of Charleston since the establishment of the Confederate Government and without applying for an exequatur to this Department. But just at a time this information was received intelligence was also received that Baron Saint André had left Charleston with his family for the United States with the probable intention of returning in the autumn. In the event of such return, proper action will be promptly taken by the Department to repress the offensive assumption of consular functions by a foreign agent without the sanction of this Government.

"The resolution further inquires 'whether said agents are subordinate or subject to the control and direction in any way, and to what degree, of the ministers of their respective countries accredited [to] and residing in the United States.' The Department has no information on this subject, but it is thought not improbable that the instructions sent by foreign governments to their consular agents within the Confederacy are transmitted through diplomatic agents residing in Washington. It is not thought probable that the foreign consuls within the Confederacy are under the control and direction of foreign ministers accredited to the United States in any other manner than is above indicated, but no positive information on the subject has reached the Department.

"It is known to the Department that the foreign consuls within the Confederacy communicate with their governments in Europe by sending dispatches to the care of the ministers of their respective governments residing in Washington; and the Department has thus been enabled on different occasions to cause correct information to reach foreign countries on matters which it was highly important to the public interest should be widely disseminated and properly understood.

"The resolution of the House further requests the President 'to communicate such instructions as may have been given to our foreign agents and such correspondence as may have been had with other governments, either through the Secretary of State or our commissioners abroad, as will aid Congress in its legislation regarding foreign nations and their citizens residing in our midst.'

"The accompanying document marked 'B' contains all the communications called for not hitherto submitted to Congress except such as can not for the present be divulged without injury to the public service.

"Respectfully submitted.

'J. P. BENJAMIN,
"*Secretary of State.*

"To the PRESIDENT."

Your committee have examined this letter of the Secretary of State with the documents accompanying it, and are not prepared upon the data furnished to recommend either the adoption or rejection of the original proposition submitted to them, and without entering at length into the reasons which have induced this conclusion, state briefly that the facts communicated are so limited and of such a character as to have aided them but little in their investigation. They consist simply in a statement already known to the country of the names of our commissioners and their secretaries

abroad, with some extracts from their correspondence and instructions from the State Department, accompanied by an incomplete list of the agents of foreign governments residing in our midst.

Your committee feel well assured that it was not the desire of the House to trench in any manner upon the province of the Senate as the constitutional adviser of the Executive in matters relating to foreign affairs by the adoption of its resolution of inquiry; nor is there any disposition to complain of the Executive exercising a just discretion in withholding the communication of such facts in relation to foreign affairs and our secret agents abroad as he may deem detrimental to the public interest to make. Your committee feel, however, that as the recognition of our independence by foreign powers has not yet been secured, nor our foreign relations established with other governments, and as it is by virtue of direct legislation on the subject and not merely of a constitutional provision, the President has felt himself authorized to send commissioners and commercial agents abroad, and as Congress has before it for legislation matters affecting our commercial relations with other governments and the security of the rights of our citizens abroad and those of foreigners in our midst, this House in no way transcends its powers when it seeks of the Executive, through the proper channel, a knowledge not only of the number and names of our diplomatic agents, but also a statement of the fact whether *consular* or *commercial agents* have been sent abroad, and if so, to what countries; and whether they have been permitted by the governments to which they have been sent to exercise the customary powers of such agents, or have been forced to forego entirely the discharge of the very important duties pertaining to such appointments, and made to occupy the character of *extraordinary or special or secret agents.*

The necessity of such information is apparent to the discussion of the resolution before the House in its twofold character: first, whether it would be politic to recall our commissioners sent to European States; and second, whether it would be wise to refuse to recognize the consular agents of other governments openly exercising their privileges in our midst under an exequatur from a government with which we are at war.

Without further remark upon the reserve of the State Department on this subject your committee will merely add they are not allowed to be ignorant of the fact made known by the published official correspondence of foreign governments and the debates in the British Parliament, that some such agents of our Government in some capacity, either consular or commercial, do exist abroad; but of their number, or the countries to which they have been sent, or the powers they are permitted to exercise your committee are ignorant, and the communication of the Secretary of State gives no information on the subject. We are, however, made incidentally aware of the fact that a regular correspondence is carried on between the consuls of foreign powers residing in our midst and the ministers of those powers accredited and residing at Washington, through a regular established channel of communication which the United States Government has succeeded in inducing those governments, notwithstanding the remonstrance of our Secretary of State, to close effectually against all correspondence of our Government with its agents abroad.

It is also made known by the communication from the State Department that one of our commissioners, Mr. Rost, has resigned his position, and that before doing so he submitted to the President whether it was consistent with our self-respect and the dignity of the country "to keep longer abroad commissioners who are under no circumstances to be received or listened to."

Another, Mr. Mason, dated June 23, writes: "I have conferred frequently and freely with Mr. Slidell on the expediency of making a renewed request to the Governments of France and England, or to either, for recognition of our independence, and I am happy to say that a cordial understanding exists between us to act independently or simultaneously as our joint judgments may approve. My own strong conviction is that it will be unwise if not unbecoming in the attitude of the ministry here to make such a request now unless it were presented as a demand of right, and if refused, as I little doubt it would be, to follow the refusal by a note stating that I did not consider it compatible with the dignity of my Government and perhaps with my own self-respect to remain any longer in England, but should retire to the Continent to await the further instructions of the Government there. I do not mean to say that I contemplate such an immediate step, but only if the demand be made and refused, to remain longer in England as the representative of the Government, would seem to acknowledge the position of a suppliant, and therefore the step is not to be taken without the most grave and mature deliberation.

"I have earnestly consulted the judicious and enlightened friends here among the public men who are earnestly with us, and they advise against a renewed demand at present, while they admit it might place me under such necessity."

Our other commissioners express themselves less decidedly, but no one of them seems to anticipate our early recognition, though all unite in the expression of the confident belief that had it not been for the fall of New Orleans, with the consequent loss of the Mississippi River, we would have been before this recognized by foreign powers.

Your committee, in conclusion, repeat that, without recommending either the adoption or rejection of the resolution submitted to them, are of the opinion that it would be, under present circumstances, unwise for this House to advise the immediate recall of our commissioners, uninformed as it is what other agents of communication with foreign powers would remain to us abroad, as what may be the possible result of recent events upon the disposition or policy of foreign governments, nor would they recommend the dismissal from our midst of the consuls of foreign nations, except in the event of their persisting to discharge their duties under exequaturs from the Government of the United States, without any reciprocal right of consular protection being extended to our citizens visiting or residing and owning property in the countries they represent.

On motion, leave was granted Mr. Smith of Alabama to make a minority report on the same subject.

And on motion of Mr. Foote,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

Mr. Foote, by the consent of the House, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause estimates to be made out at the Navy Department and sent to this House, for the building and fitting out for the protection and defense of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, of twelve gunboats of suitable size and construction for said purpose, in order that the requisite appropriation may be at once made;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Foote, also by consent, offered

A resolution that the President be requested to cause estimates to be made out at the War Department and sent to this House of the expense necessary to be incurred in the establishment of complete military defenses along the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, with a view of resisting any future advance of the enemy into the interior of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi by water, in order that adequate appropriations for this purpose may be immediately made;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Conrad, by consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to appoint officers of the rank of major to command and superintend such camps for the instruction of new levies as he may deem it advisable to establish;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Collier.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, introduced

A joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause certain alterations to be made in the building now occupied by the Post-Office Department;

which was read the first and second times;

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of sundry conscripts, asking a discharge from military service upon their reaching the age of 35 years, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business, which was the resolutions of the Committee on Elections.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Trippe to the amendment of Mr. Crockett, from the minority of the committee, to the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections,

Mr. Atkins moved that the contestant be allowed to speak one hour and that the sitting member be allowed the same time in which to reply, and that the House then proceed to take the vote upon the question; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 94. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a patent office, and to provide for the granting and issue of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements, and designs," approved May 21, 1862; and

S. 95. An act in relation to substitutes;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

They have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 12. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes.

Mr. Trippe called for the yeas and nays on his motion to amend the amendment of Mr. Crockett;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 7 / Nays 70

Yeas: Atkins, Bridgers, Gray, McRae, Trippe, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Swan, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of the minority of the Committee on Elections,

Mr. Chilton offered the following resolution:

Whereas the Committee of Elections have excluded all the proof that was offered in the contested election by J. P. Johnson of the seat occupied in this House by A. H. Garland, and yet said proof, if properly taken and submitted, has an important bearing in said contest: Therefore,

Resolved, That the matter of the said contested election be recommitted to the Committee of Elections, with instructions further to investigate said contest, and to

allow the respective parties a reasonable time within which to retake their proof and adduce such legal evidence as they may be able to adduce, such proof to be taken according to the existing law.

Mr. Chilton called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 47 [45] / Nays ---------- 36

Yeas: Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, Foster, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Burnett, Chrisman, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Foote, Gentry, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hodge, Jones, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Read, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Vest, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the resolution of Mr. Chilton.

Mr. Swan moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 15. An act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States,

With amendments; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have agreed to the amendment of this House to the bill of the Senate (S. 78) entitled "An act to determine the annual pay of the engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of the Navy."

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill to provide for filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments, was taken up and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz: A bill to raise revenue.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose, and reported, through their Chairman, that they had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and had come to no resolution.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 73. An act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America;"

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill reported from the Senate was taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 23, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in further answer to your resolution of the 21st August, requesting copies of all the reports of engagements with the enemy received since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

A motion to print 1,000 extra copies of the same was offered and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for information a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to your resolution of the 17th instant, asking what disposition is made of the negroes captured by the Army.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying documents, was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, covering an estimate "to supply the deficiencies in the engineer appropriations for engineering purposes."

I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill of the Senate in relation to substitutes; which was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also presented

A bill of the Senate to amend an act to establish a patent office, and to provide for the granting and issue of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements, and designs, approved May 21, 1861;

which was taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Bell moved a reconsideration of the vote referring the bill to the Committee on Patents.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wright of Georgia.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

A bill of the Senate amendatory of an act to reorganize the Marine Corps; and

A bill of the Senate to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session;

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Hilton

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill of the House to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments, was taken up and, with its amendments, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, leave was granted Mr. J. P. Johnson to withdraw from the Committee on Elections certain transcripts of records.

Mr. Moore, by consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported

A bill to authorize the President of the Confederate States to institute a commission for the trial and punishment of offenses in the armies of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times, placed upon the Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Baldwin, by consent, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Rockbridge County, Va., praying that Confederate notes be made a legal tender; which was laid upon the table, without being read.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported

A bill to amend Acts Nos. 223 and 311 of the Provisional Congress, so as to authorize an extension of the time for selling property for taxes in default;

which was read the first and second times.

The question being on the postponement of the bill and placing the same on the Calendar,

Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 0 / Nays 54

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Crockett, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Ewing, Foster, Freeman, Gartrell, Gentry, Hanly, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was not postponed and placed on the Calendar.

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The House took up for consideration the motion of Mr. Bell to reconsider the vote by which the bill from the Senate, to amend an act to establish a patent office, and to provide for the granting and issue of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements, and designs, approved May 21, 1861, was referred to the Committee on Patents; and the same was agreed to.

The bill was then taken up, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A bill to provide for the temporary organization of forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States in the States and parts of States invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with the following amendments, to wit:

In second line of the first section, which section is as follows, to wit:

That in the States or parts of States within the Confederate States which are now invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy, to such an extent as to render impracticable the execution of the laws for raising provisional forces for the Confederate Army, it shall be legal for any portion of the male white inhabitants thereof voluntarily to rise in arms, organize themselves into companies, battalions, or regiments, by choosing their own officers, and proceed to attack any of the forces of the enemy found upon the soil of their own State; and all the hostile acts of said companies or bodies of men are hereby legalized, whether the officers be commissioned or not; and shall from the time of assuming hostilities be entitled to and receive protection, in case of capture by the enemy, in like manner and in all respects as officers or soldiers regularly mustered into the service of the Confederate States,

insert the words "or may hereafter be" after the word "now."

Also, in same section strike out the clause beginning with the words "and all the hostile acts" and ending with the words "commissioned or not."

In the second section of the same, which is as follows, to wit:

All such organizations or bodies of men shall, as early as practicable, report themselves for duty to the commanding officer of the department in which said companies or bodies of men may be raised, and shall be subject to the general army rules and regulations made for the organization, control, and government of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States,

In the fifth line insert the word "then" before the words "be subject."

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the first section of the same by inserting in the second line, after the word "are," the words "or have been."

The amendment was lost.

The hour for the special order of business having arrived, on motion of Mr. Miles the same was postponed until after the report of the Military Committee.

The question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading,

Mr. Harris moved that its further consideration be postponed and that the same be printed; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that on the 23d instant the President approved and signed the following acts, to wit:

An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri; also

An act to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes; also

An act in relation to the transfer of troops; also

An act to regulate the rank of officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a bill of the Senate to amend an act to provide for establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confed-

erate States of America, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Kenner moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to make certain exemptions from military duty.

Mr. Curry moved that the special order be postponed, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to organize a general staff, etc.; which was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend the first section of the bill; which is as follows:

That hereafter the Quartermaster-General shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general,

by inserting after the words "Quartermaster-General" the words "the Commissary-General, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief Officer of the Engineer Corps."

Mr. Jones moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "the Surgeon-General" before the words "the Commissary-General."

Mr. Goode demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment as amended,

Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 30 / Nays 49

Yeas: Arrington, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Clapp, Collier, Currin, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, Foster, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, McRae, Read, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Tibbs, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Atkins, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Curry, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Garnett demanded the question; which was ordered, and the question being upon the passage of the bill,

Mr. Kenner called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 45 / Nays 34

Yeas: Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenner, Lyons, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Breckinridge, Chilton, Clopton, Collier, Davis, Ewing, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Gray,

Hartridge, Herbert, Hodge, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Machen, McDowell, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Lyons moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. Wilcox moved to lay that motion on the table; which was agreed to.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Crockett and Ewing for the remainder of the session, and to Mr. Davis for the balance of the session from Saturday next, and to Mr. McLean on account of sickness.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 100. An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the engineer service of the War Department;

S. 101. An act appropriating money for engraving and printing Treasury notes, and for other purposes; and

S. 102. An act establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The President of the Confederate States approved and signed, on the 18th instant,

S. 74. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill from the Senate to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

The bill having been read as follows, viz:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice-President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and assistants and clerks in any other post-office than the General Post-Office, and except such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be excepted by the several States; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State governments allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant-marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters, and messengers; the president, general superintendent, and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that of the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk, and mechanics of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers therein employed; all foremen, pressmen, and journeymen printers employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundred bona fide subscribers; the Public Printer and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties, and all persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers in regular membership in their respective denominations; all physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in the actual practice of their profession; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades whilst so actually employed: *Provided*, Said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually

employed at the time at their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, and schools who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act, and theological seminaries; all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are, or may be, engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war: *Provided*, That the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms or ordnance of any kind by the several States or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State governments, whom the governor or secretary of state thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defense, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in burning coke for remelting and manufacture of iron, regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State; and one person, either as owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied, on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: *Provided*, That such numbers of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted: *Provided*, That whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption hereby declared shall expire: *Provided further*, That the exemptions hereinabove enumerated and granted hereby shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed,

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That certain persons, as hereinafter provided, are exempted from service in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

I. Persons unfit for military service by reason of mental or physical incapacity, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and all persons who are now exempted by the laws of their respective States.

II. The Vice-President and members of both Houses of Congress; and members of the legislatures of the several States, and the officers of Congress and the legislatures.

III. Officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, who may be elected or appointed according to law; but no State officers shall be exempted unless exempted by the laws of their respective States; and not exempting postmasters, nor the clerks nor deputies of postmasters, nor assistant clerks or messengers in the several Executive Departments of the Confederate Government, except those appointed or approved by the heads of those Departments; and provost-marshals are hereby prohibited from employing any clerk, or other assistant, or agent in their offices who is subject to military service and has not been discharged therefrom, and no person subject to military service shall be employed as clerk, agent, or assistant by quartermasters or commissaries, or assistant quartermasters or commissaries, except such as may be appointed by the Quartermaster-General or Commissary-General.

IV. Persons actually and necessarily engaged in carrying the mail, the number on any post route to be determined by the Postmaster-General.

V. Ferrymen, on post routes, not exceeding one at any locality.

VI. Pilots and persons engaged in the marine service.

VII. The Presidents, superintendents, conductors, the treasurer, the chief clerk, engineers, managers, and mechanics, in the active service and employment or any railroad company, not to embrace laborers, porters, or messengers.

VIII. The president, general superintendent, and operators of telegraph companies, and the local superintendent and operators of said companies, the latter not to exceed one in number at any locality having less than five thousand population, and not to exceed two at any place but that of the seat of government of the Confederate States.

IX. The president, superintendents, captains, chief clerks, engineers, and mechanics of all companies actively engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats in actual employment, and the engineers thereon.

X. The public printers, and all foremen and journeymen printers actually employed in the public printing of the Confederate and State governments, or in printing newspapers.

XI. Such physicians, and such shoemakers and tanners, engaged in the business of manufacturing shoes or leather for sale, and such harness makers, saddlers, and millers, actually employed in their trades, as the Secretary of War may consider necessary to their communities or the public service.

XII. Superintendents of public hospitals and lunatic asylums and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind.

XIII. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary or practical druggist.

XIV. Superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War.

XV. Professors and teachers in State military schools or institutes, and the cadets therein, and all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars in regular attendance upon their schools; and all professors and teachers in theological seminaries and the students therein who are candidates for the ministry; ministers of religion in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties.

XVI. All engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries and rolling mills; and all blacksmiths habitually engaged in working for the public; and all persons engaged in the production or manufacture of salt, lead, copper, sulphur, saltpeter, or gunpowder, under authority from the governors of their respective States, or the Secretary of War, and not to include laborers, messengers, or wagoners.

XVII. Artisans and employees in Government workshops, armories, foundries, or furnaces.

XVIII. One overseer on each plantation cultivated exclusively by negro labor and owned by any person in the civil or military service of the Confederate or State governments, or any minor, or widow, or unmarried woman, or person not of sound mind: *Provided*, That on plantations owned by the same person, and not five miles apart, only one overseer shall be thus exempted: *And provided further*, That the owner of any such plantation, his or her agent or representative shall first pay into the treasury of the State in which said plantation may be located, a sum equal to five dollars for each hand over sixteen and under forty-five years of age, and file therewith his affidavit that it is a true return of the hands between such ages employed on said plantation; and where the overseer on such plantation, being between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, has been enlisted or enrolled in the Army since the passage of the act, further to provide for the public defense, approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and said plantation is at the date of the affidavit aforesaid, without an overseer, the owner thereof, his or her agent, or representative, may pay the said sum and file his affidavit, stating the truth of his said return, and also that his plantation was deprived of an overseer by enrollment or enlistment as aforesaid, thereupon the owner of any such plantation shall be entitled to the governor's certificate of the payment of said sum and the filing of said affidavit in which certificate shall be stated the name of the overseer sought to be exempted, and upon the production of said certificate to the enrolling officer, the overseer therein named shall be exempted from enrollment, or if already enrolled or enlisted as aforesaid shall, on the production of said certificate to the Secretary of War, or the commandant of the camp of instruction, or officer commanding the regiment to which said overseer may belong, be discharged therefrom by the Secretary of War, the commandant or officer aforesaid, and the governor of each State is hereby

authorized and requested to distribute through the county, district, or parish authorities the sum thus paid into the treasury for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers from his State, in the military service of the Confederate States, and also the indigent families of those who have died or been disabled in such service, making said distribution as equally as may be according to the number of such indigent families in the several counties, districts, or parishes of his State.

SEC. 2. All laws and parts of laws heretofore passed by Congress upon the subject of exemptions from military service are hereby repealed.

Mr. Barksdale, by consent, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred

A resolution that 1,000 copies of the President's message and accompanying reports of battles fought since the adjournment of Congress be printed for the use of this House,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass; which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, by consent, from the Committee on Rules and Officers of the House, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That one page in addition to those now allowed be appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall be subject to his order, and shall receive the compensation of two dollars per day during the session.

Mr. Jones then moved to amend the resolution of the committee by adding thereto the words "and that the Doorkeeper be allowed to appoint an additional page;" which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, covering an estimate for a deficiency in the appropriation for ordnance.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, covering an estimate "of the Commissary-General of the sum necessary to purchase the supply of flour for the Army for the ensuing season."

I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 24, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to the proposed railroad from Blue Mountain, Ala., to Rome, Ga., and to which I invite your especial attention, because of the importance of this link in our system of railroads in the transportation needful for the public defense.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, September 25, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the payment of bounties due deceased soldiers to their widows or legal representatives;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the House took up for consideration his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant furloughs to sick soldiers was passed.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

On motion, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Foster to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution of adjournment was agreed to.

Upon which Mr. Foster called for the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Curry asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	37
Nays	38

Yeas: Baldwin, Barksdale, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Breckinridge, Burnett, Chambliss, Chrisman, Collier, Davidson, Davis, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Hanly, Herbert, Hodge, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Munnerlyn, Preston, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippe, Vest, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a bill of the House, reported with an amendment from the Senate, entitled

A bill to fill up existing companies, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House do not concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The bill was taken up, and Mr. Miles demanded the question; which was ordered, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, which is as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of

the act to which this is an amendment, and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full time: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, That those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment shall be first and immediately ordered to fill, to their maximum number, the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest; and that in such localities, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Amend the title as follows:

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the public defense,' approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,"

Mr. Machen called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 34 / Nays ---------- 47

Yeas: Barksdale, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Chrisman, Clapp, Collier, Conrad, Currin, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Hilton, Hodge, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McRae, Moore, Pugh, Russell, Tibbs, Vest, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gartrell, Gentry, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill was immediately reported back to the Senate.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Atkins.

The House then took up the special order, which was a bill to make certain exemptions from military duty, etc.

Mr. Royston, by consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ special agents to secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mails across the Mississippi River;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out all of the same after the words "all persons" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

that have been or may be exempted by the laws of the several States from military duty and service, and such other persons as the President or Secretary of War shall be satisfied, on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

Mr. Hilton moved to amend the amendment by striking out thereof the words "or may be."

Mr. Heiskell demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hanly moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That States that now have exemption laws shall not be allowed to make further exemptions under this act.

Mr. Gardenhire demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "service" the words "in time of war."

Mr. Clapp called for the previous question.

The call was not sustained.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 99. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts, and to provide for the appointment of judges and officers in the same;" and

S. 103. An act for the relief of the Eastern Texas Railroad Company;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 17. An act to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States by the Postmaster-General.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their amendments, disagreed to by the House, to the bill of the House (H. R. 15) entitled "An act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States," and ask a conference with the House upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Yancey, and Mr. Wigfall the managers at the said conference on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House insisted on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House to fill up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, etc., and agreed to the appointment of a committee of conference.

The Chair announced as the committee of conference on the part of the House Mr. Miles, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Conrad.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Foster demanded the previous question.

Mr. Trippe called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 40; Nays 34

Yeas: Arrington, Boteler, Boyce, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Currin, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bridgers, Chambers, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Gar-

nett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Holcombe, Lyons, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. Swan called for the question, which was upon the amendment of Mr. Baldwin to the amendment of Mr. Holt.

The question was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment of Mr. Holt.

Mr. Holt called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 28 / Nays 50

Yeas: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Breckinridge, Chambliss, Clopton, Davidson, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Hanly, Herbert, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, and Welsh.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chrisman, Clapp, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Garnett moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution; which was agreed to, and Mr. Garnett offered the following:

Resolved, That in the debate upon this bill and the amendments thereto no member shall be allowed to speak longer than five minutes;

which was read, and Mr. Garnett called the question.

The question was ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the first section by inserting in the third line, after the words "military service," the words "in the field;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same section by inserting after the word "persons" the words "now exempted by the laws of their respective States."

Mr. Swan called the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Wright of Georgia demanded the yeas and nays;

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 46 / Nays 34

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chambliss, Clopton, Collier, Davidson, Dawkins, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Barksdale, Boteler, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Burnett, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Moore, Ralls, Read, Russell, Swan, and Vest.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wright of Texas moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A House bill (No. 12) entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes;"

A bill of the Senate (No. 78) to determine the annual pay of the engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of the Navy; and

A bill of the Senate (No. 94) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a patent office, and to provide for the granting and issue of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements, and designs," approved May 21, 1861.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 96. An act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the Army in hospitals;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have passed a joint resolution of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 19. Joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause certain alterations to be made in the building now occupied by the Post-Office Department.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 25, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in further answer to your resolution of the 21st August, asking copies of all reports of all battles received since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The message, with its accompanying documents, was read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing estimates of the Secretary of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering certain estimates; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also presented

A bill of the Senate to better provide for the sick and wounded in hospitals;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Medical Department.

Also, a Senate bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the engineer service of the War Department; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a Senate bill to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts, and to provide for the appointment of judges and officers in the same; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a Senate bill establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Flag and Seal.

Also, a Senate bill for the relief of the Eastern Texas Railroad Company; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

Mr. Garnett, by consent, introduced

A bill to secure the recovery of fugitive slaves by their owners; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution.

The motion was lost,

And on motion of Mr. Davis,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred resolutions in regard to the protection of persons in arms against the United States, but not enrolled in the Confederate Army, and to secure the exchange or release of certain persons held as prisoners, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, also from the same committee, reported

A bill to authorize the formation of volunteer companies for local defense;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Vest demanded the question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers, also from the same committee, reported the following resolutions, to wit:

(1) *Resolved*, That the President be requested to enter into negotiations, if practicable, with the authorities of the United States for the purpose of securing the release of all citizens of the Confederate States held in confinement by the enemy, or paroled by them, or forced by them to enter into bonds to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That such persons so held by the enemy were taken prisoners while in armed and active hostility to the United States, although not regularly enrolled or enlisted in the Confederate Army.

(2) *Resolved further*, That the President be requested to demand, in writing, from the authorities of the United States the immediate and unconditional release of all

citizens of the Confederate States held by them as prisoners, either in confinement or under parole or bond, who were arrested by the agents or officers of the United States while peaceably engaged in their ordinary avocations, and not in arms against the United States, and that he communicate to Congress the result of said demand.

The rules were suspended;

The resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was seconded, and the resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, also from the same committee, reported

A bill to authorize the establishment of places of rendezvous for examination of persons enrolled for military duty;

which was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

The first section being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

That there shall be established in each county, parish, or district in the several States a place of rendezvous for the persons in said county, district, or parish enrolled for military duty, who shall be there examined by one or more army surgeons, to be assigned to that duty by the President, on a day of which ten days' notice shall be given by said surgeons, and from day to day next thereafter until all the persons so enrolled in said parish, county, or district shall have been examined; and the decision of said surgeons, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, as to the physical and mental capacity of any such person for military duty shall be final, and those only thus ascertained to be fit for military duty shall be required to assemble at camps of instruction,

Mr. Chambliss moved to amend the same by inserting after the words "military duty," wherever occurring, the words "in the field;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the same by striking out therefrom the word "army," and to insert after the word "surgeons" the words "to be employed by the Government;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Collier moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "county," where occurring, the words "in any town or city not in a county, parish, or district;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the same by striking out the words "all the persons so enrolled in said county, town, city, parish, or district," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all who shall be in attendance for the purpose of examination;" which was agreed to.

The second section being under consideration; which is as follows:

There shall be appointed, in each Congressional district in the several States, three army surgeons who shall constitute a board of examination in such district, for the purpose specified in the foregoing section, any one or more of whom may act at any place of rendezvous in said district,

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by inserting the word "temporary" before the word "surgeons."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Pugh moved to strike out the words "appointed in" and insert in lieu thereof the words "assigned to;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved to insert after the words "camp of instruction" the words "or report his continued disability;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved to strike out the words "a deserter" and insert in lieu thereof the words "as absent without leave of his commanding officer."

Mr. Hanly called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	53
Nays	22

Yeas: Arrington, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Curry, Dargan, Davidson, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Freeman, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hodge, Kenan of Georgia, Lyons, Machen, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Read, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to insert after the words "continued disability" the words "certified by the certificate of a respectable physician of his county, city, district, or parish;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved that the vote on the amendment of Mr. Collier be reconsidered, and called the question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

The bill was then engrossed as amended, read a third time, and passed.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Cooke, on account of sickness.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. 13. An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the appointment of adjutants of regiments and legions, of the grade of subaltern, in addition to the subalterns attached to companies," approved August 31, 1861;

H. R. 14. An act to empower certain persons to administer oaths in certain cases; and

H. R. 18. An act supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allowances due to deceased soldiers, approved February 15, 1862, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowances, and bounty due to deceased officers and soldiers.

The Senate have also passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 70. An act to provide for the coining of copper tokens;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill of the House (H. R. 15) entitled "An act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

The President of the Confederate States has notified the Senate that he did, on the 24th instant, approve and sign a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 79. An act amendatory of an act to reorganize the Marine Corps.

Mr. Miles, from the committee of conference on the bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the public defense,' approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," reported that they have carefully considered the same and the differences between the two Houses thereon, and report the accompanying bill (entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the public defense,' approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two"); which is as follows, to wit:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defense," approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-

five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service, or such parts thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defense; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment, and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full time: *Provided*, That if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States shall first call for only a part of the persons within the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall call for those between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five years: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, Those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment shall be first and immediately ordered to fill, to the maximum number, the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defense, approved sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

with the recommendation that it do pass.

The question being on agreeing to the report,

Mr. Gartrell demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 54 / Nays 30

Yeas: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Wright of Georgia.

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the report of the committee.

Mr. Foote called the question.

Upon which Mr. Read demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 24 / Nays 53

Yeas: Chambers, Clapp, Conrow, Currin, Davidson, Dupré, Gentry, Hanly, Heiskell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Royston, Strickland, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce,

Breckinridge, Bridgers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Preston, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the question was not ordered.

After discussion, Mr. Boteler called for the question; which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Wright of Georgia, from the Committee on the Medical Department, to which was referred a bill of the Senate to better provide for sick and wounded soldiers of the Army in hospitals, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Wright [of Georgia] demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wright [of Georgia], the rules were suspended, and he introduced a bill to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army; which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and its further consideration postponed and made the special order of business for the morning hour of to-morrow.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled a bill of the Senate entitled

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, introduced

A bill to amend an act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved March 6, 1861;

which was read the first and second times, and the rule referring the bill to a committee being suspended, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Swan called the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chilton, by consent, from the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, reported

A bill to repeal the law authorizing commutation for soldiers' clothing, and to require clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to be entitled

An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved April 21, 1862.

Mr. Kenner called for the question, which was upon the motion of Mr. Wright of Texas to reconsider the vote agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Swan called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 42 / Nays 31

Yeas: Arrington, Barksdale, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Chambers, Chambliss, Collier, Davidson, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hilton, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Vest, and Welsh.

So the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the words "exempt by the laws of the respective States when the call is made."

Mr. Davis called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the amendment by striking [out] all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the words

exempt by the laws of their respective States, which have been or may be enacted since the said States severally joined the Confederacy.

Mr. Swan called the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Harris moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same after the word "exempted" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

except such persons as may hereafter be liable to militia or military service in the field by the laws of any State.

Mr. Curry called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Miles called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bonham moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 31 [30] / Nays 40

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Chambliss, Collier, Davidson, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Barksdale, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McRae, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Machen called the previous question.

Mr. Gray moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The previous question was not ordered.

The Chair laid before the House a message of the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in further response to your resolution of the 21st August, asking for copies of the official reports of all engagements with the enemy received since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When, on motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, the Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 26, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to the defense of Western and Southern rivers, to which I invite your attention.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, to wit:

S. 105. An act to appropriate money for the purchase, arming, and equipping vessels abroad;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, Senate bill (S. 105) to appropriate money for the purchase, arming, and equipping vessels abroad was taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 24, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering an estimate for an additional appropriation for the construction and equipment of ironclad and other vessels abroad.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

And on motion of Mr. Foote,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, September 27, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

Mr. Hodge introduced

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Navy," approved March 16, 1861, and for other purposes, approved April 21, 1862;

which was read the first and second times and its further consideration postponed until after the disposal of the special order.

Mr. Read, by consent, introduced

A bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant transfers," approved September 23, 1862;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Georgia, the consideration of the special order was postponed until the morning hour of Monday.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution extending the session of Congress to Monday, the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. Miles called the question; which was seconded.

Mr. Tibbs called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 55 / Nays ..... 12 [11]

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Breckinridge, Collier, Freeman, Herbert, Hodge, McDowell, Read, Smith of North Carolina, Strickland, Vest, and Wright of Georgia.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Chambers introduced

A joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. Isaac N. Brown and all under his command;

which was read the first and second times, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A bill to purge the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, reported

A bill to purge the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers;

which was read the first and second times, and the question being on the postponement of the bill and placing it upon the Calendar, the same was so ordered, and the bill was, on motion, ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday next, to be continued from day to day until concluded.

Mr. Strickland, by consent, introduced

A resolution that the Clerk of this House, for the balance of the session, be authorized to employ such additional force as may be necessary to keep up the business;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Garnett, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred

A bill to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was then taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to employing male slaves,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hilton, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill further to provide for the public defense,

reported the same back and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to.

The question being on postponing its further consideration and placing it upon the Calendar, the same was so ordered, and on motion of Mr. Dargan, the consideration of the bill was made the special order of business for Wednesday next.

Mr. Batson, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize certain battalions to elect their officers,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Batson, from the same committee, reported

A bill to authorize certain battalions and regiments to elect their field officers;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was then taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize judges of district courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was then taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to amend an act to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts, and to provide for the appointment of judges and

officers in the same, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a Senate bill to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Wilcox demanded the question, which was on the passage of the bill.

The question was ordered.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 31 / Nays 42

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Breckinridge, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Conrad, Conrow, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holt, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Vest, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Boteler, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Davidson, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McRae, Menees, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wright of Texas.

So the bill was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 104 An act to authorize the appointment of a chief constructor of the Navy;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

They have also passed the following bills of this House:

H R. 9. An act to increase the Signal Corps;

H. R. 19 An act to amend acts Nos. 223 and 311 of the Provisional Congress, so as to authorize an extension of the time for selling property for taxes in default; and

H R. 20. An act to amend the act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Col. A. W. McDonald, approved August 21, 1861.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a communication from the Second Auditor in relation to the claims of deceased soldiers, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Attorney-General, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the bill to repress atrocities of the enemy was made the special order of business, after the disposal of existing special orders.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the House took up for consideration a bill to authorize the President of the Confederate States to institute a commission for the trial and punishment of officers in the armies of the Confederate States.

The hour for the consideration of the special order having arrived,

Mr. Heiskell moved a suspension of the rules in order to move a postponement of the same.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862; also

An act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the Army in hospitals.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Strickland from and after Monday next, on account of sickness in his family; also, to Mr. Davidson, on account of family affliction.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, by consent, offered

A resolution that the President be requested to cause proper examination to be made by competent military officers of the water navigation of eastern North Carolina and eastern Virginia, with a view to such defenses as may be necessary for the protection of the country, accessible to attack from the enemy's gunboats;

which was read and agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the first section by striking out all thereof and inserting as follows, to wit:

That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field by reason of bodily or mental incapacity, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State governments, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and except deputy sheriffs, deputy clerks, and constables; the members of both Houses of Congress and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators; all ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties, according to the rules of the sect to which they respectively belong, and all members of the Society of Quakers and the Association of Dunkers; all necessary editors, foremen, pressmen, and journeymen printers employed in printing newspapers; the Public Printer and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in said trades while so actually employed; all presidents and teachers in colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing; all engaged in working coal mines, iron mines, furnaces, and foundries; superintendents in wool and cotton factories, and such other mechanics, artisans, and employees engaged in furnishing army ordnance, ordnance stores, and in the production of salt, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from all military service in the armies of the Confederate States: *Provided*, That such number of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of the said State by the executive thereof shall also be exempted, so long as the said militia may remain in the service of the State under the call of the governor.

Mr. Gardenhire demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Collier moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "governments" down to and including the words "post-office" and inserting in lieu thereof the words

including such postmasters and their assistants, and clerks in the General Post-Office, and such mail contractors and mail agents as in the opinion of the Postmaster-General shall be necessary for the public service.

Mr. Swan called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Gray moved to amend by inserting after the words "post-office" the words "and other than in large post-offices when the Postmaster-General may deem their services necessary."

Mr. Swan demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the same by striking out the words

except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and assistants and clerks in any other post-office than the General Post-Office,

and insert in lieu thereof the words

including all such deputy postmasters and their clerks and mail agents and contractors as the Postmaster-General shall within thirty days from the passage of this bill report to the Secretary of War as necessary to the successful management of the Post-Office Department, which report it shall be his duty to make within thirty days.

Mr. Swan called for the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Chilton demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	44
Nays	31

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Boyce, Bridgers, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Currin, Davis, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Preston, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Trippe, and Wilcox.

Nays: Arrington, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Conrow, Dargan, Davidson, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Moore, Munnerlyn, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Swan, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "provided the deputy or assistant shall not be under forty-five years of age."

Mr. Swan moved to amend the amendment by striking out all thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words

Provided, That no postmaster or his assistant shall be exempt, except in such cases as those in which postmasters are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Harris being in the chair, decided the amendment of Mr. Perkins out of order, it not being in the power of the House to modify a proposition already adopted.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

The same was decided in the affirmative.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Swan,

Mr. Harris being in the chair, declared the same out of order, it not being competent to insert language in the bill already stricken out by a vote of the House.

Mr. Swan appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the opinion of the House?

The same was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Wright of Georgia moved to amend by adding the words

Provided, The said postmasters, deputies, and clerks shall not be able-bodied men fit for military duty, under forty-four years of age.

Mr. Chilton demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Gartrell called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 36 / Nays 27

Yeas: Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Horatio W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clopton, Conrow, Davidson, Davis, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Gartrell, Hanly, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Baldwin, Barksdale, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Dargan, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Lyons, Machen, McDowell, Miles, Preston, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the same by adding the words

Provided further, That said mail agents and contractors shall not be able-bodied men fit for military duty, under the age of forty-four years,

and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by striking out the words

and except such state officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty or may hereafter be excepted by the several States.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend by striking out the words "or may hereafter be excepted by the several States" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or may hereafter declare."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by inserting after the word "States" the words "*Provided*, If under forty-four years of age, they are disabled from military service."

Mr. Chambers demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 36

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrow, Dargan, Elliott, Foster,

Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyons, Preston, Pugh, Read, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Bonham, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Clapp, Conrad, Davidson, Davis, Dupré, Farrow, Gentry, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, and Trippe.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Lyon moved that the bill and amendments be referred to a special committee to be composed of one from each State.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President on the 26th instant approved and signed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes.

Mr. Gardenhire, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill (No. 17) to be entitled "An act to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States by the Postmaster-General;" also

Joint resolution (No. 19) to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause certain alterations to be made in the building now occupied by the Post-Office Department; also

A bill (No. 9) to be entitled "An act to increase the Signal Corps."

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—MONDAY, September 29, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Messrs. Hodge, Read, and Munnerlyn.

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration communications from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting estimates in response to your resolutions of the 22d and 23d instant.

I recommend appropriations of the sums, for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read, and the estimates accompanying the same were referred to the committees of Ways and Means and Naval Affairs.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your information a report from the Secretary of War upon the case of Charles K. Hyde, in response to your resolution of the 20th instant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report whether the claim of the President of the right to establish martial law requires any further action of Congress.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by instructing the committee to report without delay.

The motion was lost.

And the amendment of Mr. Baldwin was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved that the message and its accompanying documents be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Swan called the question; which was ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount, and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented

A bill of the Senate to authorize the appointment of a chief constructor of the Navy;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Kenner moved that the rule requiring estimates to be printed before referred to committees be suspended, and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

The second section of the same being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States two assistant surgeons-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of colonels of cavalry; one medical inspector-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of cavalry, and such number of medical inspectors, not exceeding twelve, with the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry,

Mr. Clapp moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "twelve" the words "as the President may deem necessary;" which was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Royston, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ special agents to secure the speedy and certain transportation of the mails across the Mississippi River in the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Welsh, from the same committee, reported

A bill to establish certain post routes therein named;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the resolution of this House for extending the present session of Congress to Monday, the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill (No. 19) to be entitled "An act to amend acts Nos. 223 and 311 of the Provisional Congress, so as to authorize an extension of the time for selling property for taxes in default;" and

Also, a bill (No. 20) to be entitled "An act to amend the act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Colonel A. W. McDonald, approved August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred

A bill for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs and agent of the marine hospital at the port of Natchez, Miss.,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, reported

A bill for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs and agent of the marine hospital at the port of Natchez, Miss.;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill making appropriation for the payment of certain interest due to the branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Memphis,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the bill lie on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial of sundry clerks in the Departments, asking an increase of pay, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clapp, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the removal or destruction of property in certain cases, and to perpetuate the testimony as to the value of property destroyed or injured during the pending war,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass, with an amendment.

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, reported

A bill to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia;

which was read the first and second times and, on motion of Mr. Chilton, its further consideration postponed until the morning hour of to-morrow.

Mr. Chambliss, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred joint resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain and Flag Officer W. F. Lynch, of the Confederate States Navy, and the officers and men under him, for gallant services at Aquia Creek, for the capture of the Fanny and for the engagement at Roanoke Island, reported the same back, with the recommendation that they pass.

The rules were suspended;

The resolutions were taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 108. An act for the relief of disbursing officers and other agents of the Government, in certain cases;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was

A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Mr. Dupré called the question, which was upon the motion of Mr. Lyon to recommit the bill and amendments to a special committee.

The question was ordered, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table for the purpose of taking up the bill of the House on the same subject.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved a suspension of the rules for the same purpose.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lyons demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting after the word "law," in the first section, the words

all volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to any persons who are liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the amendment.

Upon which Mr. Collier demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by inserting after the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-two" the words

Provided, That no person who shall have been a commissioned officer and commanded troops actually in the field; and shall have been honorably separated from the service during the present war, shall be held to military service in any lower grade or capacity than was held by such officer last before his separation from the military service.

On motion of Mr. Royston, the amendment was laid upon the table.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by inserting after the word "all" the word "salaried," and after the word "clerks" insert the word "now," and strike out the word "allowed" and insert in lieu thereof the word "authorized;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert moved to amend by inserting after the word "service" the words "the citizens of the frontier and coast counties in Texas."

Mr. Graham moved to amend the amendment by striking out all thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words

all able-bodied male citizens fit for military duty living in the counties on the frontier of the State of Texas.

Mr. Machen called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster then called for the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Herbert moved to amend by inserting after the word "service" the words "the stock raisers."

The amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, the vote agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Perkins was reconsidered, and Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "salaried" the words "or feed;" which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out the words

the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies,

and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the presidents, superintendents, engineers, machinists, and section masters of railroad companies."

Mr. Machen called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend by striking out the words "conductors and treasurer."

Mr. Clark moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the word "managers."

Mr. Machen called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Jones demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Moore moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Heiskell called for the question; which was ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. Hilton moved to insert before the word "laborers" the word "directors."

Mr. Heiskell called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Atkins moved to amend by inserting after the word "messenger" the words

Provided, That where the road shall be a lateral or branch road of a length less than twenty miles only the president, conductors, engineers, machinists, section masters, and track hands shall be exempt.

Mr. Ralls called for the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Dargan moved to amend by inserting after the word "messenger" the words "all now engaged in the manufacture of gas for lights," and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend by striking out the words

all foremen, pressmen, and journeymen printers employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundred bona fide subscribers,

and inserting in lieu thereof the words

proprietors of newspapers actually engaged in said business: *Provided*, They have five hundred bona fide subscribers, and such number of editors, foremen, pressmen, and other employees as the said proprietors may on oath testify to be necessary to the publication of the said newspapers in the same style as at the time of the passage of this law.

Mr. Collier moved to amend the amendment by striking out all thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words

one editor for each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication.

Mr. Wilcox demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dupré moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Collier to the amendment of Mr. Barksdale.

The motion was lost, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Dupré moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Strickland, by unanimous consent, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Georgia and South Carolina, praying the establishment of a stage line; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that on the 27th instant the President approved and signed the following bills, to wit:

Joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause certain alterations to be made in the building now occupied by the Post-Office Department;

An act to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States, by the Postmaster-General;

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862; and

An act to increase the Signal Corps.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 83. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was also received from the Senate; which is as follows to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 80. An act to permit persons subject to enrollment to enlist in the Marine Corps;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 25. An act supplemental to an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant transfers, approved September 23, 1862.

Mr. Foote moved that the House resolve itself into secret session.
Pending which,
The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, September 30, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moore.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. H. W. Bruce, Moore, Gaither, and Machen for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:
S. 97. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved 6th March, 1861;
In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was also received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill and joint resolution of this House of the following titles, viz:
H. R. 24. An act to repeal the law authorizing commutation for soldiers' clothing, and to require clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind; and
H. R. 20. Joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. I. N. Brown and all under his command.
The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:
S. 112. An act to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a secretary;
In which bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Moore presented the memorial and claim of William D. Miller, of Lynchburg, Va., asking pay for loss of a negro; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act supplemental to an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant transfers, approved September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

The Speaker signed the same.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, Mr. Chilton moved that the same be postponed.

The motion was lost, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was

A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by inserting after the word "mechanics" the words "in the active service and employment;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out the words

every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect, and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties,

and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster also moved to amend by striking out the words

and all persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers in regular membership in their respective denominations.

Mr. Ashe moved to amend by adding after the word "denominations" the words

Provided, The members of the Society of Friends or Dunkers shall furnish substitutes or pay a tax of five hundred dollars into the Confederate Treasury.

Mr. Kenner demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Foster.

Mr. Goode demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 21 / Nays 43

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Eli M. Bruce, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Dupré, Foster, Gartrell, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McRae, Menees, Pugh, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Baldwin, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hanly moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Goode moved to lay that motion upon the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Garnett moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution; which was agreed to, and Mr. Garnett offered a resolution that no debate shall be allowed upon the bill under consideration or the amendments thereto, and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Royston moved to lay the motion upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by inserting after the word "Dunkers" the word "Mennonists;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by inserting after the word "denominations" the words

all professors and teachers in theological seminaries and all students therein who are candidates for the ministry.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "therein" the words "who were such at the time of the secession of their respective States, and."

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Clopton moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "and students therein who are candidates for the ministry."

Mr. Foster moved to lay the same upon the table.

Mr. Garnett demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 32 / Nays 34

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Bonham, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Currin, Dargan, Dupré, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Heiskell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, Menees, Pugh, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Curry, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "That all lawyers, farmers, planters, merchants, and mechanics be exempted."

Mr. Royston moved to lay the same upon the table; which was agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Miles, Mr. Miles called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 31 / Nays 33

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Eli M. Bruce, Chilton, Collier, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Foote, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Bonham, Bridgers, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Dargan, Farrow, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Heiskell, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved to amend by striking out the words

all physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in the actual practice of their profession.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting after the word "profession" the words

Provided, That any time spent in military service during the war shall be reckoned as part of the time of such practice in computing the said five years.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, the same was laid upon the table.

Mr. Russell moved to amend by inserting after the word "profession" the words

and where there is no such practicing physician residing among a population of two thousand persons or more, one physician for such population may be exempted at the discretion of the President.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Holt moved that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Barksdale moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Gray moved to amend by inserting after the word "profession" the words

the only sons of widows who have sole charge of the widow's farm, stock, ranch, or other business for her support;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia moved to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "only" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one," and inserting before the word "widows" the word "every," and to change the word "widows" to "widow;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "and all persons whose families are dependent upon such person alone for support."

The amendment to the amendment was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Gray was agreed to as amended.

Mr. Miles moved to amend by inserting after the amendment of Mr. Gray the words

all professors and teachers in State military academies or schools and the cadets therein.

Mr. Foster moved that the House take a recess until a quarter past 8 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Curry moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "cadets" the words "not over twenty-one years of age;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for the appointment of adjutants of regiments and legions, of the grade of subaltern, in addition to the subalterns attached to companies,' approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;" also

A bill to be entitled "An act to empower certain persons to administer oaths in certain cases."

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 30, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting estimates of the Quartermaster-General.

I recommend that an appropriation be made of the amount for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which, with its accompanying documents, was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate to amend an act to provide for the public defense, approved March 6, 1861; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to permit persons subject to enrollment to enlist in the Marine Corps; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a Senate bill to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a Secretary; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a Senate bill for the relief of disbursing officers and other agents of the Government in certain cases; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

The Chair also presented a bill of the House entitled

A bill supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allowances due to deceased soldiers, approved February 15, 1862, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowances, and bounty due to deceased officers and soldiers,

reported from the Senate with the following amendment, to wit: Strike out in the third section the words "the same as the head of the Quartermaster's Division in said office" and insert in lieu thereof the words "fifteen hundred dollars."

The bill was taken up, and the question being on concurring in the amendment of the Senate,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, by consent, introduced

A bill to amend an act for the organization of the staff departments of the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved March 14, 1861;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Smith of Alabama submitted the views of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on a resolution of the House relative to recall of commissioners abroad, etc.; which is as follows, to wit:

Minority report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented by Mr. Smith of Alabama.

The undersigned members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to which was referred certain resolutions introduced into the House, touching the propriety of "recalling our commissioners to foreign powers, and of expelling those persons acting within the limits of the Confederate States as foreign consuls," not being able to agree with the majority of the said committee, and being unwilling to indorse their report, beg leave to present this minority report.

As it seems to us that the report of the majority reflects by implication upon the President of the Confederate States, and upon the Secretary of State, the undersigned deem it due to themselves and to the House to refer to such portions of the documents laid before the committee as will serve to place the subject in its proper light before the House.

In order that the committee might be enabled to act most advisedly on the subject, the House at the committee's request adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House the number and names of all persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, either as diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, or in any other capacity, stating the places to which they have been sent, the date of their appointment, the salaries they receive, the duties they are expected to discharge, and how far they have been officially or otherwise recognized by any foreign government. Also the number and character of foreign agents, whether consular, commercial, or other, known to our Government, representing in any capacity foreign governments, within the limits of the Confederate States, and whether in communicating with this Government, they do so under an exequatur from our own Government or that of the United States, and whether they are subordinate or subject to the control and direction in any way, and to what degree, of the ministers of their respective countries accredited to and residing in the United States.

"The President is further respectfully requested to communicate such instructions as may have been given our foreign agents and such correspondence as may have been had with other governments, either through the Secretary of State or our commissioners abroad, as will aid Congress in its legislation regarding foreign nations and their citizens residing in our midst."

In response to these resolutions, the President submitted to the House an answer, consisting of a vast amount of information, which was referred to the committee, and by them examined. This answer was deemed unsatisfactory by the majority of the committee, as shown by their report. The complaint of the majority seems to be based upon the idea that the answers to the resolutions are not sufficiently full and explicit. Let us examine this objection.

The House resolutions called only for such information as could be communicated not incompatible with the public interest.

Who is to be the judge—who is to decide what statements should be made public? Certainly not the House nor the committee, but the President and his adviser, the Secretary of State. According to the theory upon which our Government is based, the Secretary of State stands at the head of the Cabinet. He is the President's chief adviser. He is the keeper of the secrets of the State, and to his enlightened judgment is committed the important discretion of publication.

The President was advised by the terms of the resolutions not to communicate anything, the publication of which would, in his opinion, be incompatible with the public interest. And thus, by the legitimate interpretation of the resolutions themselves, he was bound to conclude that whatever he did communicate might be made public at the discretion of the House.

We admit and claim that the Committee on Foreign Affairs is entitled to the confidence of the President, but not to an unlimited extent; and we do not believe that any committee of this House has a right to demand from him the possession of State secrets, when, in his opinion, these secrets ought not to be made public.

The committee did not request the information as a committee. The inquiry was preferred by the House; and, whatever information the answer might have disclosed, must, under the resolutions, be given to the House; and the House could publish or not, as a majority might determine. And it must not be forgotten that the inquiry

itself was upon a subject which, from its very nature, belongs less to the House than to the President and the Senate. Diplomacy is a peculiar science; its very life is secrecy. It should always be crowned with the Helmet of Pluto, "which maketh the politic man go invisible."

The report of the majority, though guarded and courteous in its phraseology, is nevertheless a complaint that the President has not communicated all the facts requested. We come to this conclusion from the expressions of regret that it contains, and its attempted argument, that, in making the inquiry, the House had not desired to trench upon the peculiar province of the Senate, nor had transcended its own powers.

Here is the argument of the majority: "This House in no way transcends its *powers* when it seeks of the Executive, through the proper channel, a knowledge not only of the number and names of our diplomatic agents, but also a statement of the fact whether consular or commercial agents have been sent abroad, and if so, to what countries; and whether they have been permitted by the governments to which they have been sent to exercise the customary powers of such agents, or have been forced to forego entirely the discharge of the very important duties pertaining to such appointments, and made to occupy the character of extraordinary or special or secret agents."

If, by the use of the word "*powers*" in the foregoing extract, we are to understand that it occupies the place of a synonym to the word "*right*," we do not admit the proposition; the very contrary is true. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the resolution of inquiry requested the President to communicate the "number and names of *all* persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, either as diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, or in any *other* capacity, stating the *places* to which they have been sent, the date of their appointment, the salaries they receive, the *duties* they are expected to discharge, and how far they have been officially or otherwise recognized by any foreign government."

This argument of the majority that the House has not transcended its power must be held to embrace the foregoing broad and sweeping interrogatory.

As a political proposition it is certainly true that every government has the undoubted right, especially in times of war, to have *secret* diplomatic, commercial, and consular agents. If the Government had this undoubted right it can not be deprived of it by any one of its coordinate branches. It is impossible that the Government and one branch of the Congress should have the same "power," if the existence of the one is inconsistent with the existence of the other; and for a government to reveal the names, number, and functions of its secret agents is at once to destroy that power, for they would no longer be secret agents.

Many of the commercial, diplomatic, and other agents now abroad were appointed in the first year of the Government, under the strictest secrecy; and Congress has repeatedly recognized the power of the Government to have secret agents, and has indorsed their appointment by appropriating money for the payment of their salaries.

It will be seen by an examination of the communication that the Secretary has given the names and localities of our principal diplomatic agents, together with his instruction to them, but that he has not communicated all the names, localities, and functions of others than the diplomatic agents. And the Secretary says that "It would be impossible to communicate to the House, without *great* detriment to the public interest, the names and number of all persons engaged in the service of the Confederate States in foreign countries, either as diplomatic, commercial, or consular agents, or in any other capacity, stating the places to which they have been sent, the date of their appointment, the salaries they receive, the duties which they are expected to discharge."

On this subject the Secretary adds: "During the pendency of hostilities the very objects for which other than diplomatic agents have been sent abroad would be exposed to defeat by divulging the details called for in the resolutions; and these objects are of great national importance."

The undersigned recognize the force of these observations.

Can it be supposed that a Government whose pride it has been to develop its mightiest energies in the prosecution of this war of subjugation at home, could have failed to have established abroad a system of espionage with detectives to track our foreign agents and to thwart their enterprises? We may well suppose, on the contrary, that wherever a ship may be built or purchased, wherever a gun or a pound of powder may be obtained, there are the agents of the United States to be found. Experience has proven this, and wherever abroad Southern sympathy exists, there in particular this swarm of secret emissaries may be supposed to congregate. Would not a revelation of the number, names, and functions of our secret agents, under such circumstances, endanger the success of their respective missions?

And shall the Secretary of State be expected to step aside from his high duty, even to answer the most solemn inquiry of a Congressional committee? We think not.

Among the many subjects of interest which the communication of the Secretary of State discloses we quote passages from the letters of Commissioners Mason and Slidell, bearing especially upon the subject of the original resolutions. Upon the subject of recognition Mr. Mason says: "I am in full and frequent communication here with many able and influential members of the House of Commons, who confer with me in perfect frankness and candor, and who are prepared to move the question in the House whenever it may be found expedient, but in the attitude of parties here (meaning the ministerial and opposition), as the ministry will not move, it is not deemed prudent to enable *it* to make the question an issue with the opposition, and so motions that have been projected '*hang fire.*'

"As far as the public is concerned, all agree that there has been a complete change in sentiment as the war goes on. Both my own intercourse—which is becoming large—and information derived from all quarters satisfy me that the educated and enlightened classes are in full sympathy with us, and are becoming impatient at the supineness of the Government."

Mr. Slidell says, speaking of his interview with ———: "In reply to my suggestions that the war could only be brought to a close by the intervention of European powers, which should be preceded by our recognition and a renewed proffer of mediation, he said that 'France could not act without the cooperation of England,' but that within the last few days there seemed to be a change in the tone of the English cabinet; that if New Orleans had not fallen our recognition could not have been much longer delayed; but that even *after that disaster, if we obtained decided successes in Virginia and Tennessee, or could hold the enemy at bay a month or two*, the same result would follow."

Mr. Mason also refers to this opinion, that if New Orleans had not fallen our recognition would not have been much longer delayed.

Thus the undersigned show through this correspondence that the state of things now actually exist in this country which, in the opinion of our commissioners, would have probably secured our recognition in England and France, for we have not only kept the enemy at bay a month or two, but have obtained decided successes in Virginia and Tennessee. If the fall of New Orleans prevented recognition, as we are bound to believe from the opinions of our commissioners, may we not now expect such a reaction in the minds of European powers as will produce the best feeling in our behalf? To-day, while we are discussing the propriety of recalling our commissioners, it may be that the French and British cabinets, driven by our recent glorious victories, have already decreed our recognition.

What is the fall of New Orleans, disastrous as it was, when we have driven off a vast beleaguring army from the precincts of our capital and pursued the fugitives to their gates; when Washington and not Richmond is threatened; when a veteran army, crowned with twenty successive victories and led by generals whose fame is yet unsullied by a single defeat, triumphantly erect their standards in the valleys and on the hills of an amazed and discomfited enemy. If, after such developments as these, such demonstrations of an ability to maintain our own independence, the courts of Europe should still stubbornly refuse to proclaim our rights and to invite us to participate upon terms of perfect equality at their diplomatic boards, that policy which would be petulance in us now may well assume the majestic proportions of national indignation, and Christendom would then applaud a resolution on our part to scorn those nations which had too sullenly denied our association.

As to the merits of that part of the original resolution referring to our commissioners, the undersigned are of opinion that we have done, as a nation, precisely as we ought to have done. Guided by the custom of ages, we sent commissioners abroad to proclaim that we had dissolved the political bands that connected us with the United States, and that we claimed a place amongst the independent powers of the earth.

This we did with modesty and dignity. To send other commissioners would be unbecoming, and to recall those we have already sent would be an exhibition of impatience which the world would interpret as petulance.

In regard to persons claiming to act as consuls for foreign powers in the Confederacy, the Secretary of State submits the following remarks:

"The annexed list marked 'C' shows the names of the only agents of foreign governments known by the Department within the limits of the Confederate States. All of these agents, except one, had been recognized by the Government of the United States by exequaturs as the duly authorized agents of the foreign governments by which they were respectively appointed, at a period antecedent to that when the several Confederate States revoked the powers previously delegated to the United States,

and under which the Government of the United States controlled the relations, whether diplomatic or commercial, which grew up between those States and foreign countries."

The Secretary adds:

"According to well-recognized principles, both of public and private law, the agents of foreign governments having been recognized as such by the agent of the several Confederate States prior to the revocation of the power delegated to that agent, remain so recognized after the revocation. It was and is undoubtedly within the power of this Government, as it is within that of all governments, to decline permitting the above-mentioned agents to remain within our limits, but for obvious reasons the exercise of such power has been deemed unwise and impolitic. It is known to the Department that the foreign consuls within the Confederacy communicate with their governments in Europe by sending dispatches to the care of the ministers of their respective governments residing in Washington; and this Department has thus been enabled on different occasions to cause correct information to reach foreign countries on matters which it was highly important to the public interest should be widely disseminated and properly understood."

The undersigned cordially indorse the wisdom of these suggestions and the propriety of the policy therein indicated. In the present irregular condition of our commercial affairs, arising from the blockade of our ports, these persons may well be permitted to remain at their posts without strict formality, doing no harm to us, and often affording channels of information and communication which we might not otherwise readily obtain. The few truths that have reached Europe of the eventful occurrences of the war, within our borders, have been communicated through these persons. They have promptly contradicted the exaggerated statements of our foes, and charity compels us to suppose that while some of them may be unfriendly to us, yet a vast majority of them are at least sufficiently friendly to make to their respective governments the most favorable and impartial reports of the actual condition of things within the Confederate States.

While we admit and complain that the powers of Europe have been slow to be convinced of our right to be received into the fraternity of nations, we can not deny that they advised us in the earliest days of our struggle that, while recognition was impossible then, still, *as soon as we had demonstrated our ability to maintain the independence we had declared, we should be recognized.* This was their ultimatum. They had a right to make it. They are the judges. We must bide our time. Every nation is the keeper of its own fortunes, the dictator of its own policy, and we have no right to thrust our quarrels upon it. It would be unbecoming in us to be importunate, especially when we can approach only the precincts of foreign courts, for importunity in claiming favors is the basest suppliancy.

The resolutions of the House further inquire how far the agents aforesaid have been officially or otherwise recognized by foreign governments. To this question the Secretary gives all the information contained in the diplomatic correspondence now in the Department.

For these and other reasons the undersigned are of opinion that the communication of the President in answer to the resolutions of the House contains information as full and explicit as the circumstances authorized.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to take any legislative action on the resolutions originally introduced on the subject of recalling our Commissioners, and dismissing from the limits of the Confederacy such persons as are supposed or known to act as consuls for foreign countries in the Confederate States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. SMITH.
E. BARKSDALE.
JOHN McQUEEN.

Mr. Wright of Texas moved that the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs be printed for the use of the House; which motion prevailed.

On motion, Mr. Hartridge was granted leave to print, with majority and minority reports, resolution offered by himself as substitute for the same.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the amendment of the law concerning privateering,

reported and recommended the passage of a bill entitled "An act to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods;" which was read first and second times.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the bill by adding at the end thereof the following words, to wit:

But before the vessel to which the said letters are intended to apply shall go to sea, the owners thereof shall cause a full description of the said vessel, including her name and tonnage, to be made in writing before some commissioner or agent of the Confederate States, and attached to the said letters, a copy of which shall be retained by said commissioner or agent, and transmitted to the President of the Confederate States, as soon as practicable, all of which shall be expressed upon the face of the said letter.

Mr. Royston demanded the previous question; and the demand being sustained, the amendment of Mr. Lyons was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the bill and amendment were recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution; which was read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Department of State to ask for and transmit to this House estimates of the expense incident to the sending diplomatic agents (supplied with such instructions as he shall deem most wise and proper) to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and such other of the South American States as he shall suppose to be judicious to open diplomatic relations with.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was recommitted a Senate bill to increase the provisions for detecting counterfeit notes, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and recommend that it pass as originally reported and passed.

And the question being on the passage of the same, the bill was passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled "An act to appropriate money for the purchase, arming, and equipping vessels abroad," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, reported and recommended the passage of a bill making appropriation for the defense of western and southern rivers; which was read first and second times.

Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rule requiring the bill to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved to amend the bill by striking out therefrom the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett called the previous question; which was sustained, and the question being on the passage of the bill,

On motion of Mr. Holt, the yeas and nays were recorded,

And are as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 66 / Nays 3

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Horatio W. Bruce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Free-

man, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Heiskell, Holt, and Kenan of Georgia.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Harris introduced

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize Primus Emerson and Edward Haven, jr., to fit out a vessel to operate against the common enemy;"

which was read first and second times.

Mr. Chambers moved that the House resolve itself into open session.

Upon which motion Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays.

The demand was not sustained.

And the motion of Mr. Chambers prevailed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, finding that the people of the Confederate States can not be conquered in honorable and civilized war, has, by a proclamation the most inhuman and atrocious that was ever issued by any man or power professing to be civilized, endeavored to incite servile insurrection among us with a view to subject to massacre not only our aged and infirm men, but our women and children, and has commanded the Army and Navy under his command to aid and abet him in his hellish work: Therefore,

Resolved, First. That the people of the Confederate States be, and they are hereby, exhorted to kill and destroy by all means in their power every officer, soldier, and sailor of the Lincolnite Army and Navy who may be found within the Confederate States unless he be a regular prisoner of war.

Second. That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, no officer of the Lincolnite Army or Navy ought to be captured alive, and if so captured, he ought to be immediately hung.

Third. That every slave and free negro who shall after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, slay, by any means, an officer, sailor, or soldier of the Lincolnite Army or Navy, upon satisfactory proof thereof, shall be entitled to a bounty of twenty dollars and an annuity of twenty dollars for life.

Fourth. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislation be necessary to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, and that it have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Foote, by consent, introduced the memorial of General Henningsen in relation to river navigation; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, without being read.

Mr. Foote, by consent, also introduced joint resolutions recognizing the practical neutrality of the States of Oregon and California and the Territories of Washington and Nevada, suggesting the advantages which would result to the people thereof from an immediate assertion on their part of their independence of the United States and proposing

upon their so doing the formation of a league offensive and defensive between the said States and Territories and the Confederate States of America; which were read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chilton, by consent, introduced joint resolutions in relation to retaliation; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, presented a memorial in relation to postal affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, without being read.

Mr. Chambliss, by consent, presented a design for a flag; which was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Boteler, by consent, presented the memorial of Dr. Robert Randolph in reference to interest-bearing Treasury notes; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Perkins, by consent, introduced a bill to regulate the pay of officers of the Army on furlough; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Perkins, by consent, introduced

A bill to provide for the regular return of pay rolls in the Army to the proper authorities of the Government;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 106. An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion, the bill reported was taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and the appointment of officers to command the same;

which was read the first and second times, and the rule requiring it to be postponed and placed upon the Calendar was suspended.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, Mr. Bonham moved a postponement of the same until the disposal of the bill under consideration; which was agreed to, and Mr. Miles called the question.

The question was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hartridge, by consent, introduced

A bill supplemental to an act to amend an act to provide further for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hartridge, by consent, presented the memorial of sundry officers of the Confederate States Navy, praying for pay while imprisoned by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Barksdale, from the Committee on Printing, reported

A bill to amend an act in relation to the public printing, approved February 27, 1861;

which was read the first and second times, its further consideration postponed, and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was

A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Mr. Chilton moved a postponement of the same, and that the House take up

A bill to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, Ala., and Rome, Ga.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton then moved that the bill referred to be made the special order for the morning hour of to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

The House having recurred to the special order, and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Miles, as amended,

The same was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by inserting the word "hatters" after the word "shoemakers."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry moved to amend by striking out the words "harness makers and saddlers."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend by inserting after the word "trade" the words "habitually engaged in working for the public, and;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert moved to amend by inserting after the word "employed" the words "ferrymen on post routes and other principal routes now in existence."

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "not to exceed one at any locality."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was lost.

Mr. Clark moved to amend by inserting after the word "employed" the words

Provided further, That any persons enrolled under the act of fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, now in service or in camp, of the above trades, be also exempted on making oath that he is of one of said trades, and that he will employ himself in his trade.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by inserting after the word "employed" the words

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding double the cost of production or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the amendment by adding the words

And it is further provided, That if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to, and judged of, by the

Secretary of War to have violated or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing provision, the exemption therein granted shall no longer be extended to them or their operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act and ordered into the Confederate Army, and shall in no manner be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Barksdale moved further to amend the amendment by striking out therefrom the word "double" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty per cent upon;"

which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Curry was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Royston, the motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend by striking out the words "public hospitals."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by inserting after the word "regular" the words "officers, physicians."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Clapp moved to amend by striking out after the word "asylums" the words "and the regular nurses therein."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved to insert after the word "regular" the word "physicians;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by inserting between the words "factories" and "who" the words "and superintendents and managers of wool-carding machines;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved to strike out the words "who may be exempted by the Secretary of War."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to insert after the word "war" the words

Provided, The profits of such establishments shall not exceed fifty per cent upon the cost of production, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in the case of other manufactories.

Mr. Menees moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five."

Mr. Gardenhire moved that the amendment and the amendment to the amendment be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Harris moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "production" the words "to be determined upon oath of the parties;" which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Clark moved to amend by inserting after the word "factories" the words "and paper mills;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by inserting after the word "president" the word "officers;" before the word "academies" insert the words "and all teachers of," and insert after the word "schools" the words "other than trustees or board of visitors."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Dupré moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend by inserting after the word "schools" the words "in which boys of not less than ten years of age are taught."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to insert after the word "seminaries" the words "and the students now therein."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to strike out the word "and" and insert after the word "schools" the words "and theological seminaries;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out the words

all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, and schools, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act, and theological seminaries.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend by inserting before the word "Government" the words "any State or with," and after the same word insert the words "or with any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to insert after the word "furnishing" the word "iron."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend by inserting after the words "ordnance stores" the words "saddles, harness;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Curry moved to insert after the word "salt" the words "or lime."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by inserting after the word "miners" the word "necessarily."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Clopton moved to strike out the words "to the extent of twenty bushels per day."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Clark moved to amend by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Heiskell moved to strike out the same word and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Collier moved to amend by inserting after the word "iron" the words "and coal," and to strike out the words "regular miners in coal mines."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Harris moved to insert after the word "miners" the word "necessarily."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Curry moved to insert before the word "regular" the words "superintendents and."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by inserting after the word "State" the words

one male citizen for every five hundred head of cattle, for every two hundred and fifty head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every five hundred head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock.

Mr. Dupré moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "five hundred, two hundred and fifty, and five hundred," where occurring, and inserting in lieu the words "one thousand, five hundred, and one thousand;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "State" the words "unless employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States;" which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend by striking out the words

and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service,

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

one overseer on each plantation cultivated exclusively by negro labor and owned by any person in the civil or military service of the Confederate or State governments, or any minor, or widow, or person of unsound mind, or persons incapacitated by disease or age: *Provided*, That on plantations owned by the same persons and not five miles apart, only one overseer shall be thus exempted: *And provided further*, That the owner of any such plantation, his or her agent or representative, shall first pay into the treasury of the State in which said plantation may be located a sum equal to five dollars for each hand over sixteen and under forty-five years of age, and file therewith his affidavit that it is a true return of the hands between such ages employed on said plantation; and where the overseer on such plantation, being between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, has been enlisted or enrolled in the Army since the passage of the act further to provide for the public defense, approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and said plantation is at the date of the affidavit without an overseer, the owner thereof, his or her agent or representative, may pay the said sum and file his affidavit, stating the truth of his said return, and also that his plantation was deprived of an overseer by enrollment or enlistment as aforesaid, thereupon the owner of any such plantation shall be entitled to the governor's certificate of the payment of said sum, and the filing of said affidavit, in which certificate shall be stated the name of the overseer sought to be exempted, and upon the production of said certificate to the enrolling officer, the overseer therein named shall be exempted from enrollment, or, if already enrolled or enlisted as aforesaid, shall, on the production of said certificate to the Secretary of War, or the commandant of the camp of instruction, or officer commanding the regiment to which said overseer may belong, be discharged therefrom by the Secretary of War, the commandant, or officer aforesaid, and the governor of each State is hereby authorized and requested to distribute the sum thus paid into the treasury for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers from his State in the military service of the Confederate States, and also the indigent families of those who have died or been disabled in such service, making said distribution as equally as may be according to the number of such indigent families in his State.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same after the words "only one overseer shall be exempted."

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution allowing debate.

The motion was lost.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment,

Mr. Marshall demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 17 / Nays 49

Yeas: Bell, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Marshall, Perkins, Preston, and Welsh.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott,

Foster, Freeman, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Hilton, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Chambliss moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Dupré called the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment of Mr. Pugh.

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. Curry moved to lay the motion on the table;

Whereupon,

Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays 22

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foster, Goode, Graham, Hartridge, Hilton, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Swan, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Bell, Chambliss, Clark, Conrad, Conrow, Dargan, Dupré, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Gartrell, Gray, Harris, Herbert, Holt, Marshall, McRae, Perkins, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, and Welsh.

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend by striking out the words

and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or of necessity ought to be exempted are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend by striking out the words

Provided, That such numbers of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Wright moved to insert after the word "State" the words

and the regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for frontier defense, now in the service of said State;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to insert after the word "exemption," which succeeds last amendment, the words "of militia;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend by striking out the words "*Provided*, That;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section the following, to wit:

Provided further, That no person except such officers of the State government as are herein exempted, such militia as above specified, and those herein exempted for bodily or mental incapacity, shall be entitled to the exemptions herein allowed or which may [be] allowed by the President until he shall have paid to such officers as the Secretary of War may appoint to receive the same, the sum of five dollars on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property he may own or possess in his own right or in right of his wife, and the sum of five dollars on each hundred dollars of salary or fees or pay for personal services he may have received during the present year or which may be due him therefor, the value of which said property, salary, fees, and pay for personal services shall be ascertained by the oath of the parties claiming the exemption, and the certificate of the officer authorized to receive the same shall operate as a discharge of the person paying the same, and the money so received by said officers shall be by them paid into the treasury of the respective States under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the governor of each State is hereby authorized and requested to distribute said money in the same manner as he is authorized to do with the money raised from the owners of plantations in the cases of overseers, as hereinbefore provided.

Mr. Harris demanded the previous question; which was ordered.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Trippe, Mr. Trippe demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 22 / Nays 42

Yeas: Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Foster, Gartrell, Hilton, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Swan, Trippe, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Chambliss, Clapp, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Dargan, Dawkins, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, Perkins, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Miles,

Mr. Miles, by consent, withdrew the same.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Curry demanded the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Swan demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 41 / Nays 27

Yeas: Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Collier, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McRae, Miles, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Atkins, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrow, Foster, Gartrell, Heiskell, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Marshall, McQueen,

Menees, Perkins, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Miles, by consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate in relation to substitutes, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris, by consent, introduced

A bill to authorize the construction and arming of certain vessels to operate against the enemy upon the waters of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Ralls, by consent, introduced

A bill relating to bounty of soldiers who entered the service for three years or the war;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, by consent, introduced

A bill to facilitate the payment of claims in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Chair presented the following communications from the President; which were read and, with accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 1, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to a loan by the Branch Bank of Tennessee to General Hindman.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 1, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration several communications from the Secretary of War, submitting estimates for the month of January, 1863, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo.

I recommend appropriations of the sums for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 29, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of State in response to your resolution of the 22d instant, submitting estimates for the necessary expenses of the Department of State for the month of January, 1863.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. I. N. Brown and all under his command;

Also, a bill to repeal the law authorizing commutation for soldiers' clothing, and to require clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind;

Also, a bill supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allow-

ances due to deceased soldiers, approved February 15, 1862, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowances, and bounty due to deceased officers and soldiers; and

Also, an act supplemental to an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant transfers, approved September 23, 1861.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate (80) to be entitled "An act to permit persons subject to enrollment to enlist in the Marine Corps," reported the same back, with the recommendation that the same pass with sundry amendments.

And the question being upon agreeing to the first amendment; which was to add as section 2 to the bill the following, to wit:

SEC. 2. That if any person who has been, or is about to be, enrolled for service in the Army shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, declare to the enrolling or commanding officer that he prefers being enrolled for service in the Navy or the Marine Corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service which he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled.

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Foote called the question; which was ordered, and which was on agreeing to the second amendment offered by Mr. Conrad, and which was to add as section 3 to the original bill the following, to wit:

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act, the pay of seamen and marines shall be increased four dollars per month.

And the same was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

And the title to the same, on motion of Mr. Conrad, was amended by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "A bill to be entitled 'An act to promote enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps.'"

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States did, on the 27th instant, approve and sign

S. 96. An act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the Army in hospitals.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When, on motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, the Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The resolution passed by the House in secret session on the 30th of last month has been communicated to me by the Clerk of the House, and it is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to cause the Department of State to ask for and transmit to this House estimates of the expenses incident to the sending of a diplomatic agent (supplied with such instructions as he shall deem most wise and proper) to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and such other South American States as he shall suppose to be judicious to open diplomatic intercourse with."

I deeply regret that, according to my view of constitutional duty, it is not in my power to comply with this request of the House. The Constitution expressly vests in the Executive Department the discretion of asking for such supplies as are deemed necessary to carry on the Government, and this discretion can not, with a due regard to the provisions of that instrument, be controlled by the request of the Congress, still less by that of one branch of the legislative department. The ninth paragraph of section 9, Article I, of the Constitution, declares that "Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Departments and submitted to Congress by the President." It seems too clear for argument that this clause of the Constitution would be completely without effect if the Executive should yield to the request of either House or of both Houses combined "to cause a Department to ask for and transmit" an estimate for any purpose whatever. The design of the framers of the Constitution in inserting this new clause (not to be found in the Constitution under which the Confederate States were formerly united) is well known. It was determined that on the Executive Department of the Government should rest the responsibility of unwise and extravagant expenditures; while the legislative department not only retained the control over the grant of the appropriations, but was vested with power to compel the expenditure of money for purposes not recommended by the Executive, provided a vote of the two Houses equal to that which is necessary for overruling an Executive veto could be obtained. If I should yield my consent to the request of the House now under consideration, the plain effect would be to concur in the establishment of a precedent by which the House and [*sic*] require the expenditure of a sum not asked for by the head of a Department, nor submitted by the President, by a vote of a bare majority, instead of the vote of two-thirds, by yeas and nays.

While thus unable to comply with the request of the House so far as to cause the Department of State to ask for and transmit the estimate desired, a statement is submitted herewith for your information of the annual cost of each diplomatic mission sent abroad. It is also proper to add that the number of commissioners already authorized by law, and the amount of appropriations asked for by the Department of State, are sufficient for all the purposes suggested in the resolution without any further legislation on the subject.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 1, 1862.*

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

And on motion of Mr. Holt,

The House resolved itself into open session.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Jones moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, presented the petition of William B. Isaacs & Co., praying compensation for the transportation of troops; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

Mr. Garland, by consent, offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of granting to the Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas Navigation Company the same privileges and franchises which were granted by an act of the Congress of the United States previous to the secession of the Southern States, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the rules were suspended, and the House took up for consideration

A bill to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of [military] transportation by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia.

Mr. Hilton moved to amend the second section thereof, which appropriated $1,122,480.92 and providing for the ultimate repayment of the money so expended, by inserting after the word "expended" the words "with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum."

Mr. Ayer called the question; which was ordered.

Mr. Hilton demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 43 / Nays 18

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Freeman, Garnett, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Chambliss, Chilton, Curry, Dargan, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Hanly, Johnston, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, Ralls, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton demanded the previous question; which was ordered.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 37 / Nays ..... 26 [27]

Yeas: Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Collier, Cooke, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, Lyons, Marshall, McRae, Preston, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Clopton, Curry, Dawkins, Farrow, Freeman, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Machen, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Russell, Trippe, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Sexton, by consent, from the Committee on the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, to whom was referred certain communications in relation to the meeting of requisitions upon the Treasury Department, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they lie upon the table.

Mr. Perkins moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

The House then took up for consideration the special order, which was a bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Garnett moved a postponement of the consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

The next special order of business being a bill in reference to the writ of habeas corpus,

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended to allow the Committee on Ways and Means to report; which was agreed to, and Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862, with the recommendation that it be postponed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved that the bill be made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Mr. Gray moved that the vote by which the regular special order was postponed be reconsidered; which was agreed to, and the motion to postpone was laid upon the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to raise revenue, and resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Heiskell in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported, through their Chairman, that they had had under consideration the subject referred to them, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the amendments proposed to the bill (S. 80) entitled "An act to permit persons subject to enrollment to enlist in the Marine Corps."

They have also passed a bill of this House (H. R. 34) entitled "An act to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia."

A message was also received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate disagree to the amendments proposed by the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 62) to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862, ask a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Hill as managers at the same on their part.

Mr. Miles moved that the House insist on its amendments to the bill just reported from the Senate and agree to the conference proposed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the managers on the part of the House at said conference Mr. Pugh, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Garnett.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President on the 30th of September approved and signed the following acts:

An act to amend the act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the Army by Col. A. W. McDonald, approved August 21, 1861; and

Also, an act to amend acts Nos. 223 and 311 of the Provisional Congress so as to authorize an extension of the time for selling property for taxes in default.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation by the construc-

tion of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia;" and

Also, an act to permit enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps.

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTIETH DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 2, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in further answer to your resolution of the 21st August, requesting copies of reports of engagements with the enemy received since the adjournment of Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the President; which is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 2, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Postmaster-General, submitting estimates, to which I invite your attention.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Postmaster-General, to which I respectfully call your attention.

The seventh clause of the eighth section of the Constitution directs that after the 1st of March, 1863, the expenses of the postal service shall be paid out of its revenue.

The interruption of commerce and communication resulting from the war and the occupation of a portion of our territory by the enemy have necessarily curtailed to a considerable extent the revenues of the Department and rendered it impossible, while the war continues and these causes exist, to make its revenues cover its expenses without such a reduction of the service as would seriously affect the interests of the people of the Confederate States.

If, in your opinion, the clause of the Constitution above referred to merely directs that Congress shall pass such laws as may be best calculated to make the postal service self-sustaining, and does not prohibit the appropriation of money to meet deficiencies, the question is one of easy solution. But if, on the contrary, you should consider that the constitutional provision is a positive and unqualified prohibition against any appropriation from the Treasury to aid the operations of the Post-Office Department, it is for you to determine whether the difficulty can be overcome by a further increase of the rates of postage or by other constitutional means.

Doubtful as to the true intent of the Constitution, I submit the question to the Congress and ask for it the deliberation which its importance may claim.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, September 30, 1862.

On motion, the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *September 30, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the war tax of the State of Louisiana.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 2, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting the report of the Adjutant-General of the proceedings of courts-martial in cases of drunkenness.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the Army;

which was read the first and second times.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and the second section of the same being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

SEC. 2. That any machinery or materials imported as aforesaid may be worked on Government account, or leased or sold at the discretion of the President,

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by striking out the words "may be worked on Government account."

Mr. Chambers called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide further for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and Mr. Gray moved to amend by striking out the last proviso of the bill; which is as follows, to wit:

And provided further, That the right of volunteering into or being assigned to any company shall not interfere with the objects of the above-recited act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of the military service.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act for the organization of the staff department for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved March 14, 1861,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to authorize the payment of bounties due deceased soldiers to their widows or legal representatives,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a message of the President in relation to negroes captured by the enemy, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred joint resolutions in relation to the conviction of persons guilty of treason, and to provide for the removal of disloyal persons, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the law of exemptions,
reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a bill of the Senate to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved 6th March, 1861, reported the same back with an amendment.

The rules having been suspended, the same was taken up, and having been read as follows, viz:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved sixth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so as to read as follows: "That the President is hereby authorized to organize all companies heretofore received and not already organized or hereafter to be received into the service into battalions or squadrons, battalions or squadrons into regiments, regiments into brigades, brigades into divisions, and divisions into corps d'armée, and to all brigades, divisions, or corps d'armée which have been or may be organized the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint commanding officers,"

Mr. Harris moved to amend the same by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the sixth section of an act to provide for the public defense, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be so amended as to authorize the President to organize divisions of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States into army corps, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint officers to the command thereof.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

On motion, the title of the same was amended by striking out all of the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the organization of army corps."

Mr. Harris, from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to amend an act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army, approved December 11, 1861,
reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Chambers, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to amend an act for the establishment and organ-

ization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved February 26, 1861, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with amendment.

Mr. Bonham moved that the bill and amendment be recommitted to the committee and printed.

Mr. Foote, by consent, moved that the amendment offered by him to the bill to raise revenue be printed; which was agreed to.

The hour for the consideration of the special order having arrived, Mr. Chambers moved to postpone the same.

Upon which Mr. Gartrell called the question.

The question was ordered, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved that the House resolve itself into secret session.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the pending special orders were severally postponed, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McRae being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported that they had had the bill referred to them under consideration, and reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Jones called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Kenner called the question; which was ordered, and the bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 107. An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that the President on the 2d instant approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

H. R. 13. An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the appointment of adjutants of regiments and legions, of the grade of subaltern, in addition to the subalterns attached to companies," approved August 31, 1861;

H. R. 34. An act to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia;

H. R. 25. An act supplemental to an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant transfers, approved September 23, 1862;

H. R. 14. An act to empower certain persons to administer oaths in certain cases; and

H. R. 20. Joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. I. N. Brown and all under his command.

Mr. Foote moved that the House resolve itself into secret session.

The motion was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to raise revenue.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported, through their Chairman, that they had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill (H. R. 26) entitled "An act to authorize the judges of district courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases."

They have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 32. An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of mails across the Mississippi River in the Confederate States,

With amendments; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was received from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1862.*

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States has to-day approved and signed the following act:

H. R. 18. An act supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allowances due to deceased soldiers, approved February 15, 1862, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowances, and bounty due to deceased officers and soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the bill reported from the Senate entitled "An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised," was taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 57. An act to punish and repress the importation by our enemies of notes purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Bonham moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers, by consent, moved that the bill of the Senate, with an amendment of the House, entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861, be taken up, recommitted to the committee, and printed; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up for consideration

A bill for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved March 6, 1861,

reported from the Senate with the following amendments, to wit: Insert the word "Provisional" before the word "Army" in the title; insert as section 2: "That the Quartermaster-General shall hereafter have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general in the Provisional Army;" and the amendments were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the House took up for consideration the amendments of the Senate to a bill entitled "An act to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army;" which are as follows, to wit: Insert the word "Provisional" before the word "Army" in the title; and in the first section, which is as fol-

lows: "That the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general in the Army of the Confederate States be, and the same are hereby, conferred on the Surgeon-General of the same," insert after the words "in the" the word "Provisional;" and the same were agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin offered

A resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads inquire into the expediency of allowing our people to transport their own letters and papers as they do all other commodities affecting their comfort;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Ralls moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin offered

A resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of making the Patent Office a simple office of record, in which any inventor or discoverer may of his own will and at his own risk file his specification and claim of invention or discovery, and demand a patent limited in its duration to twenty years.

Resolved, That the said committee inquire into the expediency of confining litigation about patents to the parties whose claims come in conflict and of protecting purchasers of patented articles against the demands of more than one patentee;

which was read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Royston, the House took up a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mails across the Mississippi River in the Confederate States; which had been returned from the Senate with sundry amendments.

The question being upon agreeing to the amendments; which are as follows: In section 2, which is as follows, to wit:

And be it further enacted, That such agents shall receive such compensation for their services as is paid and allowed to route agents of the Post-Office Department, superintending the transportation of the mails in the Confederate States, and that this act shall continue in force during the existence of the present war between the United States and the Confederate States,

strike out the words "such compensation" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the same pay and allowance;" strike out the word "route" and insert in lieu thereof the word "special;" strike out the words "superintending the transportation of the mails in the Confederate States;" the same were agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to Senate bill (S. 62) entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States,' approved twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

The Chair laid before the House a bill of the Senate to punish and repress the importation by our enemies of notes purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, October 4, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Chair presented a communication from the President: which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Attorney-General, submitting certain estimates.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting "the estimate of the Commissary-General for the month of January, 1863."

I recommend an appropriation of the amount for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to provide shoes for the Army;

which was read the first and second times, the rules were suspended, the bill was taken up, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to further provide for the public defense,' approved sixteenth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up for consideration, and having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and who have not already been enrolled, shall be immediately enrolled under instructions heretofore, or which may hereafter be given by the Secretary of War, and reported by the enrolling officers wherever found, whether within the State or county of their residence or not; and such persons when so enrolled shall be included within the provisions of the above-recited act as fully as if enrolled under that act within the States of which they may be residents: *Provided,* That this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization under any State law while he remains in actual service without the limits of the State of which he is a citizen: *Provided further,* That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

The committee moved to amend by striking out all of the same after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That all persons subject to enrollment for military service may be enrolled under instructions from the War Department, and reported by the enrolling officer wher-

ever found, whether within the State or county of their residence or not; and when so enrolled shall be subject to the provisions of law as fully as if enrolled within the county and State of which they may be residents: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization under any State law while he remains in actual service without the limits of his State: *And provided further*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act as regards the residents of any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act to amend the last-mentioned act, approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Hilton, the title of the same was amended by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

A bill to provide for the enrollment of persons subject to military duty without the limits of the States of their residence.

Mr. Gartrell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, and the first section of the bill having been read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That courts shall be organized to be known as military courts, one to attend each army corps in the field under the direction of the President. Each court shall consist of three members, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and each member shall be entitled to the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by Congress. For each court there shall be one judge-advocate, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War, except as enlarged or modified by the purposes and provisions of this act, and who shall also hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by the Congress.

The committee moved to amend the same as follows, to wit: Add to the first section the words

and in case of the absence or disability of the judge-advocate, upon the application of the court, the commander of the army corps to which such court is attached may appoint an officer to perform the duties of judge-advocate during such absence or disability or until the vacancy, if any, shall be filled by the President.

Mr. Russell moved to amend the amendment of the committee by inserting after the word "appoint" the words "or detail;" which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on Senate bill No. 62, to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862, reported that after full and free conference the committee have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses:

That the Senate concur in the following amendments of the House: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 23.

That the House recede from the following amendment: No. 13.

That the Senate concur in the following amendments of the House with amendments:

No. 2. Strike out the words inserted in the House amendment and insert "including postmasters appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and such

clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants, and clerks."

No. 5. Strike out "salaried or feed" and insert after "law," line 19, the words "receiving salaries or fees."

No. 6. Concur in inserting "now" after "clerks," and strike out the other words of the amendment.

No. 11. Insert before "and" the word "Nazarines."

No. 12. Insert after "Friends" the words "Nazarines, Mennonists," and insert after "dollars" "each."

No. 16. Strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," and after "extended to them" insert "their superintendents," and after "or" strike out "their."

No. 19. Strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," and add after "manufactories" "and mechanical employments."

No. 22. Insert after "war," in line 39, second page, "saddles, harness, and army supplies," and strike out after "stores" "saddles, harness."

No. 24. Strike out "one thousand" and insert "five hundred;" strike out "five hundred" and insert "two hundred and fifty;" strike out "one thousand" and insert "five hundred."

No. 25. Strike out the words inserted in the amendment and insert "to secure the proper police of the country, one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations."

No. 26. Strike out in addition to the words "*Provided*, That" the words "that such members of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of the said State by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted: *Provided*, That whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist the exemption hereby declared shall expire."

No. 27. After "and" insert "also," and add to the amendment "while in such service."

That the House concur in the amendments to the amendments of the House Nos. 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. PUGH,
M. R. H. GARNETT,
Managers on the part of the Hou

EDWD. SPARROW,
JAMES L. ORR,
B. H. HILL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Perkins, by consent, from the minority of the same committee, reported as follows, to wit:

The undersigned regrets to be obliged to dissent from the report of the majority of the committee.

J. PERKINS.

Mr. Pugh called for the question on agreeing to the report of the committee; which was seconded.

Mr. Kenan of Georgia demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 39 / Nays 29

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Boyce, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrad, Cooke, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Mc-

Dowell, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Chilton, Clopton, Curry, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Hanly, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Marshall, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, and Welsh.

So the report was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the amendments proposed by the House to the bill (S. 97) entitled "An act to provide for the organization of army corps."

The Senate have passed, with amendments, a bill of this House (H. R. 30) entitled "An act to establish certain post-routes therein named;"

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Pugh moved that 1,000 copies of the act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, approved September 27, 1862, and 1,000 copies of a bill to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862, and 1,000 copies of an act to further provide for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862, [be printed] for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the rule requiring the motion to go to the Committee on Printing was suspended, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session.

Mr. Swan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with amendments.

The rules were suspended and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Swan, from the committee, moved to amend the same by striking out the word "raised," wherever it occurred, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "organized."

Mr. Garnett called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Tibbs moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to the amendment.

Upon which Mr. Heiskell demanded the question.

The question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have adopted a resolution extending the adjournment of Congress to Monday, the 13th of October, at 12 o'clock m.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the rules were suspended, and the House took up for consideration the resolution of adjournment reported from the Senate.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend by striking out the words "Monday, the thirteenth," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Thursday, the ninth."

Mr. Curry demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment,

Mr. Hilton called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 25 / Nays 49

Yeas: Atkins, Batson, Bonham, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Marshall, McDowell, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was lost.

The question recurring on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Royston demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 57 / Nays 15

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Eli M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Cooke, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Marshall, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Atkins, Clark, Dupré, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Herbert, McDowell, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 115. An act to refund the State of Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her.

They have also passed, with amendments, the following bills of this House, viz:

H. R. 35. An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the Army; and

H. R. 38. An act amendatory of an act providing for the granting of bounties and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army, approved December 11, 1861;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

They have also passed the following bills of this House, viz:

H. R. 31. An act for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs and agent of the marine hospital at the port of Natchez, Miss.;

H. R. 33. An act to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and the appointment of officers to command the same; and

H. R. 37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the staff department of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14, 1861.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the judges of district courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases;"

Also, a bill to be entitled "An act to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Provisional Army;"

Also, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;"

Also, a bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mails across the Mississippi River in the Confederate States;" and

Also, an act to provide for the organization of army corps.

And the Speaker signed the same.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of business, which was a bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Miles moved that the consideration of the same be postponed.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow [Monday].

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following report; which was read and laid on the table, and is as follows, to wit:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the special message of the President touching the suggested mission to Brazil and other South American States, have had the same under consideration and report:

They acquiesce in the view of his constitutional power expressed by the President and beg leave to say, that in offering the resolutions referred to in his message they had no intention of trenching upon the President's powers, but deeply impressed from information before them with the importance of negotiating for the opening of diplomatic intercourse with Brazil and other South American States, they deputed one of their number to confer unreservedly with the President on the subject and at the same time adopted a resolution requesting of him an estimate of the expense of such a mission, leaving it to his judgment to decide whether an appropriation should be recommended or not.

The President having furnished a statement of the expense of such a mission, and accompanied it with the assurance that there are at his disposal funds sufficient for all the purposes suggested in the resolution, your committee ask to be discharged from further action on the matter.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

A bill to appropriate money for the purchase, arming, and equipping of vessels abroad.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

The Senate have passed a bill of the House of the following title, viz:
An act making appropriations for the defense of Western and Southern rivers.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was recommitted

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with sundry amendments.

And the question being upon agreeing to the first amendment offered by the committee; which is as follows, to wit: Add at end of the bill the following words, to wit:

Provided, That the name of the vessel shall appear in the letter of marque so soon as the same shall be taken possession of,

Mr. E. M. Bruce moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "as a privateer."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Conrad moved to amend by adding after the word "privateer" the words "and before proceeding to take prizes."

Mr. Gray called the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

And the question being upon agreeing to the second amendment of the committee, which was to strike out the second section of the bill,

The same was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the action of the House in relation to the defenses around Richmond and the proceedings growing out of the same.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred estimates for building twelve gunboats on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reported that the committee had nothing before them upon which to base action, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill authorizing and directing the construction of twelve gunboats for the defense of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize Primus Emerson and Edward Haven, jr., and others to fit out vessels to operate against the enemy."

And the question being on the engrossment of the same,

Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 42 / Nays ---------- 17 [18]

Yeas: Arrington, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson Boteler, Chambers, Clapp, Clopton, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Trippe, Vest, and Welsh.

Nays: Ashe, Baldwin, Bonham, Chilton, Clark, Collier, Conrad, De Jarnette, Gartrell, Hanly, Holt, Johnston, Jones, McDowell, McQueen, Smith of North Carolina, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of

A bill authorizing the building of certain vessels of war;

which was read first and second times;

When,

Mr. Swan moved that the House do resolve itself into open session.

The motion was lost, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Tibbs, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

A bill making appropriations for Western and Southern rivers.

And the Speaker signed the same.

And on motion of Mr. Foote,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—MONDAY, October 6, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a bill of the Senate to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendments of the committee; which are as follows, to wit: Insert after the words "in good faith" the words "prior to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and also, by striking out in the proviso the words "military organizations raised after this time" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "regiments or battalions organized after the said first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,"

The second amendment was agreed to.

And the question being on agreeing to the third amendment,

Mr. Swan demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 38
Nays 25

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Conrad, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Swan, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Atkins, Baldwin, Clapp, Cooke, Currin, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Freeman, Garland, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Jones, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the third amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Swan moved that the House reconsider the vote agreeing to the third amendment, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the amendment of this House to the bill (S. 106) to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering estimates of the various Departments for the month of January, 1863; which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 4, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War in response to your resolution of the 9th ultimo, in reference to the enrollment of persons as conscripts who are physically disabled from discharging the duties of soldiers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 4, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting "estimates of appropriations required for the service of the Treasury Department and for miscellaneous objects for the month of January, 1863."

I recommend an appropriation of the amount and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, which was a bill to raise revenue, and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported, through their Chairman, that the committee had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and had on voting found that the committee was without a quorum.

Mr. Baldwin moved a call of the House.

Upon which Mr. Atkins demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ... 20 / Nays ... 41

Yeas: Baldwin, Batson, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Cooke, Currin, Foster, Freeman, Garland, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Perkins, Royston, Vest, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Barksdale, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clopton, Conrow, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McDowell, Menees, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, and Wright of Texas.

So the motion was not agreed to, and a quorum being present, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry

in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported, through their Chairman, that the committee had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and that on a vote had again ascertained itself to be without a quorum.

Mr. Baldwin moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost, and a quorum being present, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry in the chair; and having spent some time therein, again rose and reported, through their Chairman, that the committee had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and on vote had again found itself without a quorum.

Mr. Kenner moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 18 / Nays 43

Yeas: Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Chilton, Collier, Dupré, Foster, Freeman, Hanly, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, McRae, McQueen, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Swan, and Welsh.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McDowell, Menees, Miles, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So a call of the House was not ordered.

A quorum being present, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Curry being in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose and reported, through their Chairman, that they had had under consideration the bill referred to them, which was a bill to raise revenue, and reported the same back, with the recommendation that the enacting clause thereof be stricken out.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

Mr. Kenner demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 36 / Nays ..... 27 [28]

Yeas: Ashe, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Dawkins, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, McDowell, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Bonham, Boyce, Chilton, Currin, Curry, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Marshall, McQueen, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, and Trippe.

So the bill was laid upon the table.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President of the Confederate States has to-day approved and signed the following acts:

H. R. 32. An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to employ

special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mails across the Mississippi River in the Confederate States; also

H. R. 26. An act to authorize the judges of district courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs and agent of the marine hospital at the port of Natchez, Mississippi;" also,

A bill to be entitled "An act [to amend an act entitled 'An act] for the organization of the staff department of the Army of the Confederate States of America,' approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;" also,

A bill to be entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and the appointment of officers to command the same."

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 117. An act to repay to the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid by her into the Treasury of the Confederate States on account of the war tax.

They have also passed, with amendments, bills of this House with the following titles, viz:

H. R. 28. An act to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks; and

H. R. 39. An act making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862;

In which bill and amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have concurred in the amendments proposed by the House to the bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 53. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862; and

S. 106. An act to organize military courts, to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

Mr. Kenner moved a suspension of the rules to enable the Committee on Ways and Means to report.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Perkins, by consent, offered

A resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report immediately a bill for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to meet the accruing interest upon the whole interest-bearing debt of this Government heretofore created, and such as may be contracted hereafter previous to the 1st day of January, 1863;

which was read, and Mr. Foote moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following:

that the committee be instructed to insert in said bill a clause making Treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts, both to the Government and individuals.

Mr. Jones, being in the chair, ruled the amendment out of order, as irrelevant.

Mr. Foote appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being,

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

The same was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Johnston moved to amend by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report to this

House at the earliest moment practicable, for its consideration, a tax bill embracing property, business, and incomes, which will yield at least fifty millions of dollars of revenue.

Mr. Boyce moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for a comprehensive system of internal taxation, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of bonds at current rates.

Mr. Boyce demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The amendment was lost, and the question being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Perkins called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 49 / Nays 15

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, and Welsh.

Nays: Atkins, Collier, De Jarnette, Foster, Gartrell, Gentry, Graham, Hanly, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Pugh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved that the House reconsider the vote agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. Kenner moved to lay that motion on the table.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, October 7, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 6, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Postmaster-General, submitting certain estimates.

I recommend an appropriation of the amount for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I return herewith without my approval an act which originated in your body entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 6, 1861.

The act requires revision as an error exists in the title, there being no such act on the statute book as that recited in the title.

There is also an inconsistency between the first and second sections, which is probably the result of inadvertence or haste.

The first section seems to refer to the Permanent Army, and the second to the Provisional Army.

I therefore return the act for such action as you may deem proper to take in relation to the errors above mentioned.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, October 6, 1862.

Mr. Jones moved that the message and accompanying bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the vote referring the message and bill to the Committee on Military Affairs was reconsidered, and Mr. Jones moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion prevailed, and the question being,

Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

The yeas and nays were recorded as follows, to wit:

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ---------- 1 / Nays ---------- 61

Yeas: Dargan.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Marshall, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the Committee on Ways and Means were authorized to report at any time during the session.

Mr. Miles moved a suspension of the rules to allow him to report a bill.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved that the rules be suspended to allow Mr. Boteler to introduce a memorial.

The motion was lost.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Mr. E. M. Bruce for the remainder of the session.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a bill to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the proviso of the bill was agreed to,

Mr. Tibbs demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 23 / Nays ---------- 39

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Clark, Collier, Foote, Freeman, Gar-

denhire, Garland, Hanly, Herbert, Marshall, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Dawkins, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Russell, Swan, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Atkins moved to amend the bill by adding at the end thereof the following, to wit:

Be it further enacted, That all companies, battalions, and regiments of infantry, raised or organized before the first day of December next, within the limits of middle and west Tennessee, shall be accepted by the President, and said troops shall be allowed to elect their own officers for the first election, after which all vacancies shall be filled by the President under the act, and the act amendatory of the same, providing for the public defense, approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The hour for the special order having arrived, on motion of Mr. Atkins, the consideration of the same was postponed until after the disposal of the pending bill.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words

and also such counties in North Carolina lying east of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad as are beyond the lines of the Army and exposed to the incursions of the enemy.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the amendment as amended, the same was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Tibbs moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Atkins demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 46; Nays 14

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Dargan, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gentry, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Boteler, Chambliss, Curry, Dawkins, Gartrell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Pugh, Russell, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Batson announced as being present Mr. E. C. Boudinot, a Delegate-elect from the Cherokee Nation, and moved that he be qualified as a Delegate and take his seat.

Mr. Foote moved that the motion to swear in the Delegate be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and that for the present the Delegate-elect be invited to a seat upon the floor; which was agreed to.

The Chair presented a bill of the House to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments; which was referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill of the House making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments.

The question being on postponing the same and placing it upon the Calendar,

The same was lost.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the rule was suspended requiring its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereafter expressed, for the year ending the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

EXECUTIVE.—For compensation of the President of the Confederate States, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the Confederate States, three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For compensation of the Private Secretary and messenger of the President, fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors, Treasurer, and Register, and clerks and messengers in the Treasury Department, fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, chief of bureau, and clerks and messengers in the War Department, thirteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the War Department, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerks, and messenger, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Navy Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, chiefs of bureau, and clerks and messengers in the Post-Office Department, seven thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, and clerks and messengers in the Department of Justice, one thousand and two dollars and thirty cents.

For salary of Superintendent of Public Printing and clerks and messenger in his office, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-three cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, five hundred dollars.

For printing for the several Executive Departments, ten thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

TERRITORIAL.—For salaries of governor, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and secretary, judges, attorney, and marshal of Arizona Territory, eight hundred and eight dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses of Arizona Territory, forty-three dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—For light and fuel for the public buildings, six thousand dollars.

For engraving and printing Treasury notes, bonds, and certificates of stock, and for paper for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For preparation of copies of the journals of the Provisional Congress and of the Convention that formed the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions of the Confederate States, to be disbursed by the President of the Provisional Congress, two thousand dollars.

For the pay of officers and privates of the Army, volunteers and militia, and for quartermaster's supplies of all kinds, transportation and other necessary expenses, fifteen million six hundred and thirty-eight thousand and forty-nine dollars.

For support of prisoners of war and for rent of necessary guardhouses, etc., two hundred thousand dollars.

For bounty, fifty dollars to each noncommissioned officer, musician, and private in the service for three years, or the war, three million dollars.

For purchase of subsistence stores and commissary property, twenty-two million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand and forty-one dollars and thirty-six cents.

For the ordnance service, in all its branches, two million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the engineer service, two hundred thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital supplies, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of nurses and cooks, other than enlisted men, or volunteers, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For services of physicians, to be employed in conjunction with the medical staff of the Army, thirty thousand dollars.

For the establishment and support of military hospitals, fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of experts, not to exceed eight in number, to be employed in detecting forgers of Treasury notes, and located at such points and paid in such proportion as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, twelve thousand dollars.

For traveling and other expenses incidental to the detection of persons employed in preparing and passing forged Treasury notes, thirteen thousand dollars.

For repayment to the State of North Carolina, of the excess over her quota paid into the Treasury on account of the war tax, provided for per act approved April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

To make advance on contracts for the production of iron and coal, two million dollars.

To erect winter quarters for officers and seamen of the Navy at Drewry's Bluff, eleven thousand dollars.

To erect winter quarters for the marines stationed at Drewry's Bluff, fifteen thousand dollars.

For ordnance service in all its branches, including the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores imported, four million dollars.

For pay of members of Congress and officers of Congress, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

For contingent and telegraphic expenses of the Executive office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving and printing Treasury notes, bonds, and certificates of stock, and for paper for the same, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiencies in the engineer appropriations for engineering purposes, eight hundred thousand dollars.

To pay claims upon the Confederate Government for vessels seized by the naval and military authorities for the use of the Government, ten thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the purchase of flour for the Confederate States Army, six million eight hundred and twenty-three thousand and eight hundred dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to take up and redeem such Treasury notes as may, from time to time, be called in for the purpose of being canceled, and in place of such Treasury notes so canceled, other Treasury notes to the same amount may be issued.

The question was upon agreeing to the amendments of the Senate; which are as follows, to wit:

In first section of the bill strike out the words

For compensation of experts, not to exceed eight in number, to be employed in detecting forgers of Treasury notes, and located at such points and paid in such proportion as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, twelve thousand dollars.

The same was agreed to.

Also, in first section strike out the words

For repayment to the State of North Carolina, of the excess over her quota paid into the Treasury on account of the war tax, provided for per act approved April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

The amendment was agreed to.

Insert after the word "dollars" in the clause providing for the pay of members of Congress the words

For pay and mileage of members of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For paying salaries of officers of the Senate, three thousand two hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Senate, two thousand dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill of the House providing for the granting of bounties and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, approved December 11, 1861, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments; which were read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also presented a bill of the House entitled

An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the Army,

reported from the Senate with an amendment.

The question being on postponing the same and placing it upon the Calendar,

The same was lost, and the bill was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate was agreed to; which is as follows, to wit: Add at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

SEC. 4. That the clothing required to be furnished to the troops of the Provisional Army under any existing law may be of such kind as to color and quality as it may be practicable to obtain, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Chair also presented a House bill to establish certain post routes therein named, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The Chair also presented a Senate bill to repay the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid by her into the Treasury of the Confederate States on account of the war tax; which was read the first and second times.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following words, to wit:

And the further sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, for interest thereon.

Mr. Kenner called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate to refund to the State

of Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her; which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hanly, by consent, offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to furnish this House with a copy of the late treaty between the Confederate States and the Cherokee tribe of Indians;

which was read and agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

The question being on the engrossment and third reading of the same,

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend by striking out the enacting clause thereof.

Leave was granted Mr. Lyons to have a paper which he proposed to offer as an amendment printed.

Mr. Swan called the previous question on the bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; which was ordered, and Mr. Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 19; Nays 45

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Boyce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Graham, Hanly, Herbert, Marshall, McDowell, Smith of North Carolina, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambliss, Collier, Conrad, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Swan, Vest, Welsh, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment of Mr. Baldwin was lost.

The bill was then engrossed.

Mr. Curry moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was engrossed; which motion Mr. Swan moved to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill entitled

S. 107. An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised,

With amendments; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, the following bills of this House, viz:

H. R. 6. An act to provide for raising and organizing in the States of Missouri and Kentucky additional forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States; and

H. R. 22. An act to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of enrolled men;

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.
The Senate have also passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:
H. R. 40. An act to provide shoes for the Army.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:
S. 121. An act to authorize the appointment of naval storekeepers;
In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.
The President of the Confederate States did, on the 6th instant, approve and sign a bill of the following title, viz:
S. 97. An act to provide for the organization of army corps.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the first section of the bill under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any city, town, or military district, whenever in his judgment it shall be required by the public interests; but such suspension shall apply only to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate Government or for offense against the same,

by striking out the words "or military district" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "threatened with attack by the enemy."

Mr. Bonham moved to amend the same by striking out the words "if it shall be required by the public interests" and insert in lieu thereof the words "if the public safety may require it."

Mr. Gardenhire demanded the previous question.

Mr. Lyons moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost, and the call for the previous question was not sustained.

Mr. Bonham called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment of Mr. Chambers.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bonham called for the question.

Mr. Foote moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost,

And the question being ordered, the amendment of Mr. Bonham was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled bills of the following titles, to wit:

An act to amend an act to further provide for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862, and the act to amend the same, approved September 27, 1862;

An act to refund to the State of Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her; and

An act to repay to the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid by her into the Treasury of the Confederate States on account of the war tax.

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair presented a bill of the Senate to authorize the appointment of naval storekeepers; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments to the amendments of the House; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also presented a bill of this House to provide for raising and organizing in the States of Missouri and Kentucky additional forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, reported from the Senate with an amendment; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also presented a bill of the House, reported from the Senate with an amendment, to be entitled

An act to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of persons enrolled for military duty;

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, by consent, introduced

A bill to raise revenue, and for other purposes;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Miles, by consent, offered

A resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to furnish to this House copies of General Beauregard's report on the defenses of Vicksburg, and the accompanying papers;

which was read and agreed to.

And on motion,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

H. R. 35. An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the Army; also

H. R. 40. An act to provide shoes for the Army; also

H. R. 39. An act making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862; and also

An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Chambliss, on account of indisposition.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. Kenner to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Garnett to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Perkins instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a tax bill [was passed].

The vote being taken, the motion was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the same was postponed, and the motion of Mr. Garnett to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Perkins was adopted was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "instructed" the words "at the next session of Congress," and to add thereto the words

and that the Committee on Ways and Means be further instructed to bring in a bill providing that all Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued on and after the first day of December next, shall be made fundable in Confederate States stock bearing six per cent interest per annum.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words

and that it shall be the duty of said committee to inquire into the expediency of making the notes and bonds of the Treasury a legal tender in payment of all debts due either to the Government or to individuals as part of a judicious and comprehensive scheme of finance, and with a view to the maintenance of public credit.

Mr. Russell moved that the resolution and amendments be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Harris moved that the consideration of the same be postponed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Lyons moved that the same be postponed until 2 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

The question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading,

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

It shall be a sufficient answer to the writ of habeas corpus in any case that the party in whose behalf it is granted is held in custody upon the warrant of the President of the Confederate States for reasons and upon evidence filed in writing in the Department of State.

2. It shall be the duty of the President to report to Congress as soon as practicable every case of arrest and confinement upon his warrant as aforesaid, with the cause of such arrest and confinement, and he shall, when required by either House of Congress, transmit the written reasons and evidence filed as aforesaid.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following section, to wit:

Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to justify the President, or those appointed by him, in setting aside or disregarding the provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States, or the Constitution of any of said States, or the laws made in conformity therewith, except so far as the same may result necessarily from the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; and in no case is the ordinary action of the courts, either of the Confederacy or of the States, respectively, to be set aside, superseded, or defeated, except so far as may necessarily result from the simple suspension of the writ aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, viz:

S. 89. An act for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America;

S. 122. An act to regulate the pay of the messenger of the President; and

S. R. 16. Joint resolutions relative to provost-marshals;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Clapp moved that the House do now adjourn.

Upon which Mr. Royston demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	29
Nays	32 [33]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Bonham, Bridgers, Clapp, Conrad, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garland, Goode, Graham, Gray, Holcombe, Johnston, Lander, Lyons, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dawkins, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, and Welsh.

So the motion to adjourn was lost.

The Chair laid before the House a bill of the Senate to regulate the pay of the messenger of the President; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented joint resolutions from the Senate relative to provost-marshals; which were read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote moved that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Kenan demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Wilcox moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

The yeas and nays were then recorded as follows: { Yeas ..... 30 / Nays 27

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dawkins, De Jarnette, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Gray, Hartridge, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McDowell, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Conrad, Dargan, Dupré, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Lyons, McQueen, Sexton, Welsh, Wright of Tennessee, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock p. m. was agreed to.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the House met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, which was a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That whenever the Army of the Confederate States, or any portion thereof, being not less than three thousand men, shall be encamped in any city or town within the Confederate States, or within ten miles of it, the President shall have authority to proclaim and establish martial law, as hereinafter defined, in the said city and camp, and the country surrounding the same for a distance in all directions of ten miles from the said camp, if in his opinion it be necessary to the discipline or safety of the said Army, or part thereof, or to the safety of the said city or town, or the preservation of peace and good order therein, or to prevent or suppress traitorous or disloyal acts or purposes. And whenever the Army, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall be encamped in any county in any State not within ten miles of any city or town, the President may, in like manner, proclaim martial law within said camp and the surrounding country for ten miles.

SEC. 2. If the encampment of the Army or such portion of it as aforesaid be so far distant from the seat of government, or the emergency be so great that the President can not be communicated with and his reply received in time to meet the exigency of the case, in the opinion of the commanding officer, then said commanding officer may establish martial law in said encampment and surrounding country for ten miles as aforesaid, to continue for the space of ten days, of which he shall immediately apprise the President, and at the expiration of ten days the said law shall expire or be continued in force as the President shall determine.

SEC. 3. If any portion of the territory of the Confederate States, or either of them, shall be invaded or be in danger of being invaded by the enemy, the President may, if in his opinion the public interest require it, proclaim and establish martial law in the place or district actually invaded or in danger of invasion and the country surrounding the same for twenty miles in every direction.

SEC. 4. Martial law shall not be established at one time for a period of more than ninety days, but the President may, if in his opinion it be necessary to do so for the causes before mentioned, by his proclamation, setting forth such necessity, continue it from time to time, for not more than ninety days each time, until such necessity shall cease to exist.

SEC. 5. When martial law has been proclaimed and established, the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended within the district over which the martial law prevails, if, in the opinion of the President, it shall be necessary to suspend it, and all trials by jury in civil cases shall be also suspended, except in cases concerning rents, actions of detinue, and writs of unlawful entry and detainer, and no judgment or decree for the payment of money shall be rendered against any officer or soldier in actual service in the Army of the Confederate States, except in the cases before mentioned, while he continues in the Army.

SEC. 6. The President shall cause to be prepared a proper system of regulations defining all offenses against martial law, and prescribing the punishment thereof, and establishing courts-martial for the trial of offenders against the same, which courts may consist of one or three persons, who may be officers of the Army, or citizens not in the Army, or both, as the President may determine, whose compensation shall be fixed by the President, not exceeding ten dollars per day for every day the court may be employed, and be paid out of the Treasury upon the order of the Secretary of War; which regulation shall be published with the proclamation establishing martial law, or as soon after as practicable, and filed also in the Departments of War and Justice: *Provided*, That the said courts shall not have the power to confiscate the property of any citizen, whether soldier or sailor, or not, for any offense except by reasonable fine, or pronounce or inflict the sentence of death upon any man except for a strictly military offense committed by an officer or soldier or sailor, now punishable by death.

SEC. 7. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, and their officers and the heads of Departments, judges of the Confederate courts, and judges of the State courts, shall not be subject to martial law.

SEC. 8. Whenever the President shall have good cause to believe that any citizen, not an officer, soldier, or sailor in the Army or Navy, is engaged in or preparing to commit any treasonable act, or is endeavoring by any means to hinder or embarrass the Confederate Government, or any of its generals, in the conduct of the war, or is or has been dealing in any manner with the enemy, or endeavoring by any means to bring about a restoration of the Union formerly existing with the Government of which Abraham Lincoln is now President, he may cause him or her to be arrested and confined without bail or mainprize until he can be examined by one of the courts hereinbefore mentioned and created, upon the charges which may be made against him or her, and as to such person the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended. As soon as conveniently may be after the arrest, such person shall be brought before one of the tribunals aforesaid, by whom the charges against him or her shall be examined in private or publicly as he may deem best, securing to the prisoner the benefit of all testimony which he or she may call for, and allowing him or her the benefit of counsel, all the facts found upon which examination, with the opinion of the tribunal upon them, shall be certified to the Department of Justice. If the charges be of actual treason and well founded, in the opinion of the court, the prisoner shall be turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law. If the charge be of disloyalty and a design to commit treason, or to do any act with a view to restore the Union with the Government of which Abraham Lincoln is the President, or that the prisoner has been dealing in any manner with the enemy to the prejudice of the Confederate States, the prisoner shall be examined in manner aforesaid, and the testimony, together with the opinion of the court upon it, shall be certified to the Department of Justice. If, in the opinion of the court,

the charge against the accused was unfounded, he or she shall be discharged. If, in the opinion of the court, the charge was well founded and the public interest demands the detention of the accused, he or she shall be detained in close custody until peace is proclaimed, unless sooner discharged by the President; and as to such prisoner the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended.

SEC. 9. When martial law shall be proclaimed in any city or corporate town, the military authority shall not interfere with the municipal government of the city or town, except as hereinbefore directed, unless requested by the municipal authorities to do so, but shall furnish all necessary military aid to the said authorities when requested by them to do so, for the purpose of enforcing police laws and regulations and preserving peace and good order.

SEC. 10. Under martial law the military authority shall have no right to interfere with the sale of any goods or commodities among citizens not in the Army, or to regulate or attempt to regulate the price of provisions or commodities of any kind; but it may make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the government of the soldiers, and may regulate or prohibit intercourse and trading with the soldiers and prescribe such penalties for violating the same as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the President.

SEC. 11. This act shall continue in force during the war unless sooner repealed.

Mr. Gartrell demanded the previous question.

Pending which,

The House adjourned.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President had on yesterday approved and signed

An act making appropriation for the defense of Western and Southern rivers.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash, informing the House that the President on the 6th instant approved and signed

S. 105. An act for the purchase, arming, and equipping of vessels abroad.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, to wit:

S. 119. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money of the several States;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion, the bill was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

And on motion,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

Mr. Ayer, from the Special Committee on the War Tax, reported

A bill supplemental to an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases;

which was read the first and second times, and the question being on the postponement of the same and placing it upon the Calendar, the same was decided in the negative, and the bill was taken up.

And the first section of the same having been read, which authorizes the Secretary of War to pay the sum of $400 to the several district collectors of the war tax in those States which have assumed the payment of said tax,

Mr. Jones moved to amend the same by striking out the words "four hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred."

Mr. Kenner demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Dupré moved to amend by striking out the words "four hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred," and thereupon called the question.

The question was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Trippe called for the question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the fiscal affairs of our Government, and invite for its statements your special attention.

The propriety of providing for the payment of every loan or use of Government credit by an adequate tax is too obvious to require argument.

Though the day of payment may be postponed, as to some extent in the conduct of great wars it must, still there must be such assurance of future payment as to maintain the credit of the Government, or there will be a consequent depreciation of its currency and a proportionate increase of the burthen which the people must have hereafter to bear.

I trust it will be possible for the wisdom of Congress in some manner to secure the result sought for in the propositions submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, October 8, 1862.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, October 8, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

The near approach of the day fixed for your adjournment induces me to renew certain recommendations made at the commencement of the session, and for which legislation has not yet provided. The subject of the efficiency of the Army is one of paramount importance, and the letter of the Secretary of War herewith submitted has been elicited by correspondence with the generals of our armies in the field, whose practical experience of the evils resulting from the defects in our present system entitles their opinion to great weight.

An army without discipline and instruction can not be relied on for purposes of defense, still less for operations in an enemy's country. It is in vain to add men and munitions unless we can at the same time give to the aggregated mass the character and capacity of soldiers. The discipline and instruction required for its efficiency can not be imparted without competent officers. No power now exists by law for securing such officers to fill vacancies when elections and promotions fail to accomplish the object.

Extreme cases ought not to furnish a rule, yet some provision should be made to meet evils, even exceptional, in a matter so vitally affecting the safety of your troops. Tender consideration for worthless and incompetent officers is but another name for cruelty toward the brave men who fall sacrifices to these defects of their leaders. It is not difficult to devise a proper mode of obviating this evil. The law authorizes the refusal to promote officers who are found incompetent to fill vacancies and the

promotion of their juniors in their stead; but instances occur in which no officer remaining in a regiment is fit to be promoted to the grade of colonel, and no officer remaining in a company is competent to command it as captain. Legislation providing for the selection, in such cases, of competent officers from other regiments of the same State affords a ready remedy for this evil, as well as for the case when officers elected are found unfit for the positions to which they may be chosen. This selection can be made in such manner as may seem to Congress most advisable; but this or some other remedy is indispensable for filling numerous vacancies now existing.

While this deficiency of competent officers exists in some cases, there is a large excess in others. Numerous regiments and companies have been so reduced by the casualties of war, by sickness and other causes, as to be comparatively useless under the present organization. There are companies in the Army in which the number of officers exceeds that of privates present for duty, and regiments in which the number of such privates does not exceed that which is required for a single effective company. The cost of supporting the Army, already a very heavy burden on the resources of the country, is thus increased to an extravagant extent. But this is of secondary importance compared with the inefficiency which results from this condition of things. Some legislation which shall provide for the consolidation of companies and regiments when thus reduced in numbers, and where conscripts can not be obtained from a State in sufficient numbers for filling the ranks, is of pressing necessity; and a deep sense of duty impels me to repeat that no consideration for the officers who may be unfortunately deprived of commands ought or can safely be permitted to obstruct this salutary reform.

It may be proper to remark that the necessity for this consolidation and the consequent discharging of tried and meritorious officers will obviously be increased by all legislative action permitting new organizations to be formed of men who by the provisions of the conscript law were directed to be incorporated into existing companies and regiments.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 4, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention, before the adjournment of Congress, to the want of power in the Executive to make appointments where neither election nor promotion secures competent officers to fill vacancies, and to consolidate companies and regiments reduced by casualties of service below the numbers necessary for efficiency. The absence of this power is a defect in the organization of our service so great that it must ultimately cause disaster, if not ruin.

The present condition of the Army of Northern Virginia imperatively requires its exercise, and the experience of the commanding general of that army has been unable to devise any expedient by which he may avoid the alternative of violating law or of exposing his army to ruin.

The senior general of our armies, whose opinion is entitled to great respect, from his familiar acquaintance with the military organizations of this continent during the last forty-five years, fully concurs with the Department as to the indispensable necessity of the proposed power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

On motion, the message was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported as follows, to wit:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the application of Elias C. Boudinot to a seat on the floor of Congress as a Delegate from the Cherokee Nation, have duly considered the same and report that after a full examination of said Boudinot's credentials they are of opinion that he has been duly elected Delegate from the Cherokee Nation in conformity with the treaty between the Confederate States of America and the Cherokee Nation, and is therefore entitled to his seat as Delegate aforesaid; they therefore report the following resolution.

They further report a bill to fix the pay and mileage of Delegates from the several Indian nations in treaty alliance with this Government.

The question being on agreeing to the resolution of the committee; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Elias C. Boudinot is entitled to a seat in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States of America as Delegate from the Cherokee Nation of Indians for the following purposes only: To propose and introduce measures for the benefit of said nation, and to be heard in regard thereto, and on other questions in which the said nation is particularly interested.

The same was agreed to, and Mr. Boudinot, being present, came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to be entitled

An act to fix the pay and mileage of the Delegates from the several Indian nations authorized to have Delegates under their respective treaties;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported

A bill to provide a tax to support the credit of the Government;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow and from day to day until concluded.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, reported

A bill to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times, and the rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and the first section of the same being read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to reduce the rate of interest on all bonds and certificates of stock to be issued after the first day of December next, to a rate per annum not exceeding six per cent, payable semiannually, and all Treasury notes issued after the said first day of December shall be fundable only in the said bonds or stock issued at such reduced rate: *Provided, however*, That this reduction shall not include any bonds or stock which are required to meet any contracts made before the date aforesaid, or any Treasury notes which shall then have been issued,

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the same by striking out all down to the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all Treasury notes issued after the first day of December next shall be made fundable only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, but in all other respects similar to the bonds bearing eight per cent interest.

Mr. Russell moved to amend the same by striking out the word "six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seven."

Mr. Jones called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Russell was lost.

Mr. Foote called for the previous question.

The call was not sustained.

Mr. Kenner called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Garnett was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett moved to amend by striking out the proviso to the first section, and thereupon called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

The second section being under consideration; which is as follows, to wit:

The said Secretary shall have authority by public notice duly advertised to require the holders of Treasury notes to come in and fund the same in eight per cent bonds or stock within four months after the date of such notice; and all notes which shall not be presented for funding within the said time shall thereafter be entitled to be refunded only in the bonds or stock which shall thereafter be issued under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semiannually,

Mr. Garnett moved to amend the same by striking out the word "said" and inserting after the word "Secretary" the words "of the Treasury;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Gray moved to strike out the word "four" and insert in lieu the word "six."

Mr. Chambers moved that the second section be stricken out.

Mr. Menees demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

After discussion,

Mr. McRae demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Gray was agreed to.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Chambers,

Mr. Gray called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas 30
Nays 31

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clark, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Chilton, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Dupré, Farrow, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendment was lost.

The bill was then engrossed as amended and read a third time.

Mr. McRae called for the question; which was ordered, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, 1863, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned;

which was read the first and second times, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow and from day to day until concluded.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash, as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have, on reconsideration, refused to pass the bill of the Senate (S. 73) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America,' approved twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," returned to the Senate by the President of the Confederate States, with his objections thereto, two-thirds of the members of the Senate not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. Lyons presented sundry petitions, praying compensation for losses sustained, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Claims, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Currin, the House took up for consideration

A bill making an appropriation for the payment of certain interest due to the branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Memphis;

which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dupré, by consent, offered a resolution; which is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House by what authority and in virtue of what law Wheat's battalion of Louisiana (which was mustered into service for the war) was disbanded and the officers thereof put out of commission;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to pass a bill at its present session to raise revenue by taxation.

Resolved (*the Senate concurring*), That the resolution fixing twelve o'clock meridian on Monday, October thirteenth, for the adjournment of the present session of Congress is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 28 / Nays 36

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Currin, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenner, Lyons, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Russell, Sexton, and Swan.

Nays: Atkins, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Dupré, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McDowell, McQueen, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the rules were not suspended.

Leave was granted Mr. Curry, on account of sickness in his family.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Gartrell withdrew his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Hartridge demanded the previous question.

The demand was not sustained.

Mr. Jones called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the amendment of Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote demand the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 14 / Nays 45

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Clark, Clopton, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Graham, Hartridge, Herbert, Perkins, Smith of North Carolina, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Atkins, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Collier, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of

Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Trippe, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Lyons was lost.

Mr. Hartridge moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in all cases where any person or persons, charged on oath with treason, misprision of treason, or other crime or misdemeanor against the Confederate States and endangering the safety thereof, shall be arrested or imprisoned by virtue of any warrant or authority from the President of the Confederate States, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be, and the same is hereby, suspended from and after the passage of this act until after the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the next session of this Congress

Upon which Mr. Hanly called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 36; Nays 29

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Currin, Dargan, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Clapp, Collier, De Jarnette, Dupré, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McRae, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, and Swan.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment as amended,

Mr. Hanly called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 30; Nays 37

Yeas: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Jones, McDowell, Menees, Perkins, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Collier, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the amendment as amended was not agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Gardenhire called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Foote called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 38 / Nays 29

Yeas: Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Collier, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Swan, Trippe, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

Nays: Ashe, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Dupré, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Lyons, McDowell, Perkins, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Welsh, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Foote moved that when the House terminate its session to-day it will take a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend by striking out "8 o'clock" and inserting "7.30;" which was agreed to, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, through the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that he had approved and signed

An act for the relief of John Hunter, collector of customs and agent of the marine hospital at the port of Natchez, Miss.;

Also, an act to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction and the appointment of officers to command the same;

Also, an act to repeal the law authorizing commutation for soldiers' clothing, and to require clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind; and

Also, an act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the Army.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 114. An act for the relief of certain officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session; when the House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock p. m.; and having again met took up the special order, which was

A bill to purge the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

Whereas the efficiency of our Army and the health and comfort of our soldiers in the field depend upon the skill, competence, and attention to duty of the officers in the service; and

Whereas it is well known that many of the officers of the Army are ignorant of their duties, inefficient in their discharge, and utterly careless of the health and comfort of their men: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, in the judgment of the general commanding a department, the good of the service and the efficiency of his command require it, he is authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to appoint an examining board, to be composed of officers of a rank at least as high as that of the officers whose qualifications it is proposed to inquire into, which

board shall immediately proceed to examine into the cases of such officers as may be brought to their attention, for the purpose of determining their qualifications for the discharge of the duties properly appertaining to their several positions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever such examining board shall determine that any officer is clearly unfit to perform his legitimate and proper duties, or careless and inattentive in their discharge, then the said board shall communicate their decision, together with a full report of their proceedings in the case, to the general commanding the department in which the examination shall have been held, who shall, if he approve the finding of the board, be authorized to suspend the officer who has been pronounced unfit for his position, and shall immediately transmit to the Secretary of War the decision and proceedings of the examining board, with its own action and opinion indorsed thereon.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, if he approve the finding of the Board and the action of the general commanding the department, shall lay the same before the President, who is authorized to retire honorably or to drop from the Army, as the circumstances of the case may warrant, and the good of the service require, the officer who has been found unfit for his position.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure reliable information of the efficiency and competence of officers, it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a regiment, separate battalion, company, battery, or squadron, to make to his immediate commanding officer, who shall transmit the same to the brigadier-general commanding, a monthly report, in tabular form, containing a list of all commissioned officers of such regiment, separate battalion, company, battery, or squadron, in which shall be stated the number of days each officer has been absent from his command, with or without, or on sick leave; the number of times each officer has been observed to have been absent from his command when on march or in action; when and where each officer has been observed to have performed signal acts of service; when and where negligent in the performance of duty and inattentive to the security and economy of public property,

Mr. Miles moved to amend the same by adding as an additional section the following, to wit:

Be it further enacted, That when any officer of a company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall have been dropped or honorably retired in accordance with the provisions of this act, then the officer next in rank shall be promoted to the vacancy if competent, and if not competent, then the next officer in rank shall be promoted; and so on until all the commissioned officers of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall have been gone through with; and if there be no officer of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment competent to fill the vacancy, then the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the same by appointment: *Provided*, That the officer appointed shall be from the same State as that to which the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment belongs: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the power heretofore conferred upon the President by existing laws to fill any vacancy by the promotion of officers or the appointment of privates "distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill."

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "or careless and inattentive in their discharge."

Mr. Garnett called the question, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Sexton moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "or" the word "habitually."

Mr. Garnett called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Gartrell moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That such officer shall be entitled to be heard, and call witnesses in his defense.

Mr. Collier called the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Baldwin demanded the yeas and nays,

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	36
Nays	22

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Barksdale, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Collier, Currin, De Jarnette, Dupré, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Miles, Pugh, Russell, Tibbs, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Trippe moved to amend the third section by adding thereto the following, to wit:

Provided, That no officer who may be dropped or retired by the President under the provisions of this act shall be liable to enrollment under the act approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act further to provide for the public defense," or under any act passed the present session, unless said board so recommend, and the President approve such recommendation.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the words

And the officers so honorably discharged under the provisions of this bill shall be exempt from further military service in the Provisional Army, except upon their voluntary enlistment.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles called for the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the fourth section by inserting before the word "monthly," in the seventh line, the word "semi."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by inserting after the word "form" the words

a copy whereof shall be retained by the reporting officer, subject to the inspection of all officers interested therein,

and called for the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Royston moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following, to wit:

Printed blank forms of which said reports shall be procured by the Secretary of War for the use of the officers whose duty it is made to make such reports.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Miles to add an additional section to the bill,

Mr. Holt moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following, to wit:

Such competency to be ascertained as provided in the first and second sections of this bill.

Mr. Clapp called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holt, the vote agreeing to the amendment to the amendment was reconsidered, and Mr. Holt moved to amend the same by striking out the word "bill" and inserting in lieu thereof the word

"act;" which was agreed to, and the amendment to the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words

And provided further, That vacancies arising under the operation of this act in regiments or battalions which were organized under the laws of a State for the war or a period not yet expired shall be filled as in case of death or resignation;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Gartrell demanded the previous question.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Wilcox,

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, the Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 2, 1862.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting a report of the Commissary-General, to which I invite your attention.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred Senate bill (119) to be entitled

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money from the several States,

reported the same back and recommended the passage of the same.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the next secret session.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred

A resolution of the House in relation to the defense of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers,

reported and recommended the passage of a bill to provide for the defense of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

The bill was read first and second times.

And on motion of Mr. Jones,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the House to be entitled "An act to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of persons enrolled for militia duty," with an amendment of the Senate thereto, reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The rules were suspended, and the amendments were taken up.

The following words occurring in the first section of the bill, viz:

That there shall be established in each county, parish, or district, and in any town or city not in a county, parish, or district, in the several States a place of rendezvous for the persons in said county, etc.,

The Senate amended the same by striking out after the word "any" the words "town or," and after the word "city" the word "not."

On motion of Mr. Miles, the amendment was agreed to.

The following occurring in the third section, viz:

When it shall appear to any surgeon attending such place of rendezvous, by the certificate of a respectable physician resident in that county, district, or parish, or town or city not in a county, parish, or district, that any enrolled person therein is unable to attend, etc.,

The Senate amended the same by striking out the word "or" before the word "parish," where the word "parish" first occurs, and by striking out the words "or town" and the word "not."

On motion of Mr. Miles, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861;

which was read the first and second times, and the question being on postponing and placing the bill upon the Calendar, it appeared upon the vote a quorum was not present.

Mr. Harris moved a call of the House.

Upon which Mr. De Jarnette called the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows: { Yeas ---------- 24 / Nays ---------- 27

Yeas: Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Chilton, Dupré, Farrow, Garland, Hanly, Harris, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenner, Lyon, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, Clark, Clopton, Collier, De Jarnette, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, McDowell, Ralls, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the call of the House was not ordered.

On motion, leave was granted to Mr. Conrad, on account of sickness.

Mr. Baldwin moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Miles called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 5 / Nays ---------- 54

Yeas: Baldwin, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, and Ralls.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins,

Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to adjourn was lost.

On motion, leave was granted Mr. Atkins for the remainder of the session.

The question was then taken on the postponement of the bill, and the same was not postponed.

Mr. Miles demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed and read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Hanly called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order,

Mr. Boteler, by consent, presented a memorial in relation to making Treasury notes a legal tender; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without being read.

Mr. Holcombe, by consent, presented a memorial on the same subject; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. De Jarnette, by consent, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred joint resolutions in relation to retaliation, reported a bill providing for retaliation in certain cases; which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Barksdale moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 42. An act to fix the pay and mileage of the Delegates from the several Indian nations authorized to have Delegates under their respective treaties.

They have also passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 124. An act to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the rule was suspended to allow the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill, and Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the House, reported from the Senate with an amendment, entitled

An act amendatory of an act providing for the granting of bounties and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army, approved December 11, 1861,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The bill was taken up and read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the above-recited act be so amended as to secure to all soldiers and noncommissioned officers, in like manner as other arrearages, who shall have entered the armies of the Confederate States for three years or during the war, the bounty of fifty dollars as therein provided, although such soldier or noncommissioned officer may have been killed in battle, died, or been honorably discharged before the expiration of the first year's service of his term.

And the question being on concurring in the amendment of the Senate; which is as follows, to wit: Strike out the words, in the fifth line, section 1, "in like manner as other arrearages" and add to the section the words "to be paid as other arrearages."

The same was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the rules were suspended to allow the Com-

mittee on Military Affairs to make a report, and

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was [referred] a bill of the House to provide for raising and organizing in the States of Missouri and Kentucky additional forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, reported from the Senate with an amendment, reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That in order to facilitate and expedite the raising and organization of troops in the States of Missouri and Kentucky, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such major and brigadier generals, field, staff, and company officers, as the interests of the common defense may require.

SEC. 2. The officers appointed under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to rank and receive pay from the date of their respective appointments, and shall be assigned to the immediate duty of raising and organizing Confederate troops in the States of Missouri and Kentucky, and if said officers shall not within a reasonable time report their appropriate commands organized and ready for duty, the President may, in his discretion, vacate their commissions.

SEC. 3. The officers and men raised under the provisions of this act shall be subject to all the rules and regulations for the government of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States in like manner as other troops of the Provisional Army.

The Senate proposed to amend the same as follows, to wit: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert

That the first and second sections of the act [to] which this is an amendment are hereby declared to have full force and effect in those States and districts in which the President may, under the law, suspend the provisions of the acts providing for the enrollment of persons for military service, or when said acts can not be enforced by reason of the occupation of the enemy: *Provided*, That the troops received under the sections of said act shall be received for three years or the war.

SEC. 2. That the President may, in cases when in his opinion the public interest requires that he should do so, appoint brigadier-generals, and also the field officers to regiments, battalions, or squadrons, before the same are organized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and if said regiments, battalions, or squadrons are not reported as completed within a reasonable time, the President may, in his discretion, vacate the commissions of said field officers, who shall be entitled to the pay of their respective grades from the date of their respective appointments until their commissions are vacated; and that companies of infantry shall consist of at least one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; companies of artillery of at least one hundred and fifty, rank and file; and companies of cavalry of at least eighty, rank and file.

Amend title to read:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved eighth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to provide for raising forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky.

The committee moved to amend the second section by inserting after the word "appoint" the words "major and," and after the word "generals" the words "with their appropriate staff," and after the word "field" the words "company and staff;" strike out the word "field," and insert after the word "battalion" the word "company," wherever occurring.

The question being on agreeing to the amendments of the committee to the amendment of the Senate, the same were agreed to, and the amendments of the Senate as amended were concurred in.

Mr. Swan, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised, reported from the Senate with sundry amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the House, reported the same back, with the recommendation

that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the House.

The amendments having been read as follows, to wit:

After the word "Tennessee" insert "to be composed of residents of said districts."
Strike out "shall" and insert "may."
After the word "President" insert "when in his opinion the public interest will be promoted thereby."

Mr. Swan demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Gardenhire demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 39 / Nays ---------- 21

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Elliott, Farrow, Freeman, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyon, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Swan, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Clapp, Currin, Dupré, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Hanly, Herbert, Jones, Lander, McDowell, Menees, Sexton, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. Foote moved that leave be granted the Committee on Foreign Affairs to sit during the session of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved that the rules be suspended to enable the Committee on Military Affairs to report.

The motion was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to purge the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers.

The question being on ordering the previous question, the same was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Miles to the bill was agreed to as amended.

The bill was then engrossed and read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Wilcox demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ---------- 47 / Nays ---------- 10 [11]

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clapp, Collier, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McDowell, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Foster, Gardenhire, Hanly, Herbert, Jones, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the bill was passed.

The title of the bill being under consideration,

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend the same by striking out the word "purge" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "rid."

Mr. Dupré moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "rid" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "relieve."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the next special order, which was a bill to punish atrocities of the enemy.

Pending which,

Mr. Herbert, by consent, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported

A bill to increase the salaries of route agents for the mail;

which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Foote moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost, and [the bill] was passed.

Mr. Dupré, by consent, introduced

A bill to consolidate reduced battalions and regiments;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the special order was postponed, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the next special order, which was a bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Clapp moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the third Monday in January next.

Mr. Clark moved to lay the motion on the table; which motion was lost.

Mr. Kenner demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Lyon demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 24 / Nays 43

Yeas: Batson, Bell, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dupré, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Garnett, Gartrell, Gentry, Hanly, Herbert, McDowell, Pugh, Smith of Alabama, Tibbs, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chilton, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Trippe, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Garnett moved that the bill be postponed and that the House take up for consideration the bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, 1863, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States did, on the 8th instant, approve and sign bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 53. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved 16th April, 1862, and the act to amend the same, approved September 27, 1862;

S. 115. An act to refund to the State of Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her; and

S. 117. An act to repay the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid by her into the Treasury of the Confederate States on account of the war tax.

The President did, on the 9th instant, approve and sign a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 106. An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that the President had signed and approved

H. R. 39. An act making appropriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government for the month of December, 1862; also

H. R. 40. An act to provide shoes for the Army.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

H. R. 42. A bill to be entitled "An act to fix the pay and mileage of the Delegates from the several Indian nations authorized to have Delegates under their respective treaties;" also

H. R. 22. A bill to be entitled "An act to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of enrolled men."

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting certain estimates; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate for the relief of certain officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps; which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate to increase the pay of the clerks in the several Departments; which was read the first and second times, and on motion of Mr. Gartrell, the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, and is as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this bill the salaries of all clerks of the several Departments of the Executive Government of the Confederate States shall be increased as follows: All salaries under one thousand dollars shall be increased fifty per cent; all salaries of one thousand and under twelve hundred dollars and upward shall be increased thirty-three per cent; and all salaries of twelve hundred dollars and upward shall be increased twenty-five per cent.

SEC. 2. That this act shall continue and be in force till the end of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That on the salaries or compensation of all officers of the several Executive Departments, appointed under any law of Congress, and residing in the city of Richmond, whose salaries shall not now exceed one thousand dollars, there shall be added for the period of one year fifty per cent, and for the period of one year the salaries of all such officers now receiving not less than one thousand dollars and under fifteen hundred dollars shall be fixed at fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "officers," where occurring, the words "and employees."

Mr. Foote called the question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved further to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "salary" the words "or compensation," and called for the question.

The question was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words

and the salary of the Private Secretary of the President shall be fixed at two thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Dupré moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Baldwin by striking out all of the original and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That for the period of twelve months from the date of this act there shall be added to the present salaries of the civil officers of the Confederate Government resident and serving in the city of Richmond a per centum as follows: On all salaries of one thousand dollars and under, fifty per cent; on all salaries of one thousand two hundred dollars and under, thirty-three and one-third per cent; on all salaries of one thousand five hundred dollars and under, thirty per cent; on all salaries of two thousand dollars and upward, including the comptrollers, auditors, registers, and Treasurer, twenty per cent.

Be it further enacted, That the additional compensation herein granted shall be bestowed or withheld, at the discretion of the Secretary, for officers of the rank of comptrollers and auditors, and for accountants and clerks, at the like discretion of the heads of their respective bureaus.

Mr. Foster demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Lyons was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Dupré was lost, and the amendment of Mr. Baldwin as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then read a third time.

Mr. Foster moved that the House reconsider the vote ordering the bill to a third reading.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Menees demanded the question; which was ordered, and the bill was passed.

On motion, the title of the same was amended by striking out the words "clerks in the several Departments" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "certain officers and employees in the executive and legislative departments."

Mr. Russell moved that when the House terminate its session this morning it take a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.; which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution extending the session of Congress.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved that the House resolve itself into secret session.

Mr. Gardenhire moved that the House adjourn; which motion was lost.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Foote,

Mr. Foster demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 47 / Nays 9

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Swan, Tibbs, Trippe, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Dargan, Garland, Gray, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, McRae, and Wright of Texas.

So the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session; when, on motion, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

The House, at 8 o'clock p. m., being again in session, Mr. De Jarnette, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by consent, to whom was recommitted

A bill to be entitled "An act providing for retaliation in certain cases,"

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and its consideration postponed until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Barksdale, by consent, from the minority of the same committee, reported an amendment to the same; which was, without being read, ordered to be printed and its further consideration postponed until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was

A bill to be entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned,"

and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Russell in the chair; and having spent some time therein, the committee rose, and reported through their Chairman that they had had under consideration the bill referred to them, and reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with amendments.

The bill being read as follows, to wit:

A bill to be entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, and for the following purposes, viz: For expenses of the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, chief of bureau, clerks, messengers, etc., twelve thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Ordnance Bureau.—For ordnance service in all its branches, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the engineer service, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, and advances on contracts for same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase and manufacture of niter, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's Department.—For the pay of the Army, eighteen million six hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For the transportation of troops and their baggage, of quartermaster's stores, subsistence, ordnance, and ordnance stores, from the place of purchase to troops in the field; the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, and harness; the purchase of lumber, nails, iron, and steel; for erecting storehouses, quarters for troops, and other repairs, hire of teamsters, laborers, etc., seven million four hundred and sixty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For pay for horses of noncommissioned officers and privates killed in battle, under act number forty-eight, section seven, and for which provision is to be made, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay for property pressed into the service of the Confederate States, under appraisement, said property having been either lost or applied to the public service, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of prisoners of war, under act number one hundred and eighty-one, section one, and the hire of the necessary prisons, guard-houses, etc., for the

safe-keeping of the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the bounty of fifty dollars to each noncommissioned officer, musician, and private now in service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of the first year's service, on the basis that sixty thousand will have to be paid, three million dollars.

For the pay of the officers on duty in the offices of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster-General's, Medical, Engineer, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments, sixty-four thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—For pay of private physicians employed by contract from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of nurses and cooks, not enlisted or volunteer, from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital stewards from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital laundresses from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital supplies of the Army, from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four hundred thousand [dollars].

For the establishment and support of military hospitals from the first to the thirty-first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—For the compensation of Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and laborer, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-four cents.

For purchase of diplomatic books, one thousand five hundred dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—To pay deficit in the Post-Office Department, under the provisions of an act to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States by the Postmaster-General, approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department for nine months to January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty-nine million dollars.

For foreign intercourse, i. e., salaries of commissioners and secretaries for three months, from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twelve thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital supplies, to supply deficit in appropriation for the period extending from April first to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of private physicians employed in conjunction with the medical staff of the Army, to supply deficit in the appropriation for the period extending from April first to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

To pay interest on five hundred thousand dollars, borrowed by General Hindman from Branch Bank of Tennessee, on the twenty-eighth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and returned July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, four thousand one hundred and nine dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—For compensation of Secretary of the Navy, clerks, and messenger, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Navy Department for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—For compensation of the President, Vice-President, private secretary, and messenger, for three months from January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent and telegraphic expenses of the Executive office, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors, Treasurer, and Register, clerks and messengers of the Treasury Department, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of three commissioners appointed under the sequestration act, and for clerk hire, and contingent expenses for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For engraving and printing Treasury notes, bonds, and certificates of stock, and for paper for the same, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one hundred thousand dollars.

Rent of executive buildings and of the President's house for three months from January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents.

For interest on the public debt for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the Choctaw general fund, being amount of interest due on account of said fund, and paid into the Treasury by the State of Virginia, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of members and officers of the Senate, and for the contingent fund, from the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—For compensation of Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, clerks, and messenger, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For compensation of Superintendent of Public Printing, clerk, and messenger, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-three cents.

For compensation of governor and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the secretary, judges, attorney, and marshal of Arizona Territory, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eight hundred and eight dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses of Arizona Territory, to be expended by the governor, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, forty-three dollars.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—For the purchase of subsistence for the Army for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six million five hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-one cents.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—For compensation of Postmaster-General, chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, etc., for January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, seven thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department for January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department arising prior to first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For alterations made in building occupied by Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two special agents from tenth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents.

For pay of members and officers of the House of Representatives for the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars,

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out in the clause relating to deficiencies of the Post-Office Department the words "arising prior to the first of" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for the month of," and insert after the word "agents" the words "of the Post-Office Department."

The question being on agreeing to the amendments of the committee,

The same were agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Hilton moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost, and the motion to adjourn prevailed.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session, a message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House entitled "An act to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods."

They have also passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 120. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles," approved 21st April, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion, Senate bill 120, entitled "An act to authorize the exchange of bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothecation of such articles," approved 21st April, 1862, was taken up, read first and second times, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion, the further consideration of the unfinished business of the last secret session, which was the consideration of a Senate bill (119) to be entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money of the several States," was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House took up for consideration

A bill to provide for the defense of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

The bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And on motion of Mr. Gardenhire,

The House resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, October 11, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

On motion of Mr. Miles, a bill to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army was taken from the Calendar and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was a bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the passage of the same,

Are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas 28
Nays 2

Yeas: Ashe, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Foote, Foster, Harris, Hartridge, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyons, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, McDowell, Menees, Royston, Trippe, and Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate entitled "A bill to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the existing war there shall be allowed to general officers serving in the field the following general staff officers, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit: A general commanding a separate army, one assistant adjutant-general and one assistant inspector-general, each with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of cavalry; one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; two aids-de-camp, with rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, and two other aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. To a lieutenant-general commanding a corps d'armée, one assistant [adjutant]-general and one assistant inspector-general, each with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, and two other aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. To a major-general commanding a division, one assistant adjutant-general and one assistant inspector-general, each with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry; one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, and two other aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. And to a brigadier-general commanding a brigade, one assistant adjutant-general and one assistant inspector-general, each with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry, each of said first lieutenants to receive thirty-five dollars per month additional pay: *Provided*, That no other general staff officers shall hereafter be allowed to general officers serving in the field except as herein provided, and except also the assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries of brigades authorized by existing laws: *And provided further*, That with the exception of aids-de-camp, all other general staff officers assigned to the commands of general officers will be regarded as a part of said commands and not as belonging to the personal staff of the generals under whose orders they may be serving for the time being,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

That during the existing war there shall be allowed to general officers serving in the field the following general staff officers, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit: To a general commanding a separate army, one assistant adjutant and inspector general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general, and not exceeding four assistant adjutant and inspector generals, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, one military secretary, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of cavalry, and two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry. To a lieutenant-general commanding an army corps, two assistant adjutant and inspector generals, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, and two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. To a major-general commanding a division, two assistant adjutant and inspector generals, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, and two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. And to a brigadier-general commanding a brigade, one assistant adjutant and inspector general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and two aids-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry: *Provided*, That no other general staff officers shall hereafter be allowed to general officers serving in the field except as herein provided, and except also the assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries of brigades authorized by existing law: *And provided further*, That with the exception of aids-de-camp, all other staff officers assigned to the commands of general officers will be regarded as a part of said commands and not belonging to the personal staff of the generals under whose orders they may be serving for the time being.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the amendment was amended by adding the following additional section:

SEC. 2. Adjutants appointed by the President shall be deemed officers of the general staff, shall be regarded as part of the commands to which they are attached and not as belonging to the personal staff of the officer [under] whose orders they may be serving for the time being, and shall, where competent, be promoted in their several army corps as assistant adjutant and inspector generals to fill vacancies according to seniority.

Mr. Foster moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Miles moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "two" before the word "aids-de-camp" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four."

Mr. Baldwin moved the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Miles was lost.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Baldwin,

Mr. Kenan of Georgia demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 37 / Nays 22

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Boteler, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenner, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Trippe, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Chambers, Chilton, De Jarnette, Dupré, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Hartridge, Herbert, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McDowell, McQueen, Miles, Ralls, Swan, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment of the committee as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then read a third time.

Mr. Harris moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time, and called the question thereon; which was ordered, and Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 29 / Nays 30

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Batson, Bonham, Boteler, Currin, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Garnett, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Gray, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, McDowell, McRae, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, and Trippe.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Royston called for the question, which was on the passage of the bill.

The question was ordered, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to punish and repress the importation by our enemies of notes purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

Whereas our enemies, certain people of the United States, have engaged in falsely making, forging, and counterfeiting the Treasury notes of the Confederate States,

and are offering to sell them in Philadelphia and other places in the United States, and to transmit them to any part thereof with the purpose of passing, uttering, and publishing such forged and counterfeited notes in the Confederate States, to defraud its citizens and to impair the credit of said notes; and

Whereas such forged and counterfeited notes have been introduced into the Confederate States by officers, soldiers, sutlers, and other persons belonging to, following, and accompanying the Army of the United States, and by persons otherwise in the service of the same: Now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any commissioned or noncommissioned officer, soldier, sutler, wagon master, wagoner, or other person employed by, belonging to, accompanying, or following the Army of the United States, or other persons not domiciled in the Confederate States, who adhere to our enemies, shall be captured during the existing war between the Confederate States and the United States, and shall be found to have in his or their custody or possession any forged or counterfeited note or notes, purporting to be a note or notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, or any blank note or notes printed or engraved after the similitude of any note of the Confederate States, or shall have passed, uttered, published, given, or distributed, or shall have offered to pass, utter, publish, give, or distribute, any such forged or counterfeited note or notes of the Confederate States, he or they shall forfeit all right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and be deemed guilty of felony and shall suffer death upon conviction thereof before any military court organized according to a law of Congress, or before a military commission to consist of five commissioned officers and a judge-advocate, to be ordered by officers authorized to order general courts-martial. The finding of said court or commission shall be by a majority of votes; and the said court or commission shall keep a record of their proceedings and of the substance of the evidence.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the same was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Every person in the service of or adhering to the enemy who shall pass or offer to pass any such spurious or counterfeit note or notes as aforesaid, or shall sell or attempt to sell the same, or shall bring any such note or notes into the Confederate States, or shall have any such note or notes in his possession with intent to pass or sell the same, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging; and every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall permit any offense mentioned in this section to be committed by any person under his authority shall be put to death by hanging. Every person charged with an offense punishable under this act shall be tried by a military court in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment to imprisonment in such manner and for such time as he may deem proper, and may pardon the offender on such conditions as he may deem proper, or unconditionally.

Strike out all of the preamble and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Whereas, manifestly with the knowledge and connivance of the Federal Government, and for the purpose of destroying the credit and circulation of the Treasury notes of this Government, immense amounts of spurious or counterfeit notes, purporting to be such Treasury notes, have [been] fabricated and advertised for sale in the enemy's country and have been brought into these States and put in circulation by persons in the service of the enemy.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Russell demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon the third reading of the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up and read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such number of general officers in the Provisional Army as shall not exceed by more than eight per cent the whole number of brigades and divisions in the Provisional Army, and to assign them to such appropriate duties as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. That four brigadier-generals may be assigned to duty in the department of the Adjutant and Inspector General, and one brigadier-general may be assigned to duty in each of the departments of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General.

The committee moved to amend the same by striking out in the first section the words "such number of" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Also, by striking out in the first section the words "as shall not exceed by more than eight per cent the whole number of brigades and divisions in the Provisional Army."

Also, by striking out in the second section the word "four" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

Mr. Miles, from the committee, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "twelve" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina moved to amend the bill by striking out in the second section thereof the words

and one brigadier-general may be assigned to duty in each of the departments of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General.

Mr. Gartrell called for the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 27 / Nays 28

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Boteler, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Currin, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, McDowell, McRae, Menees, Perkins, Ralls, Smith of North Carolina, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Harris, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenner, McQueen, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, and Wilcox.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Miles demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendments of the committee as amended were agreed to.

The bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a secretary," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and Mr. Gartrell demanded the question, which was on the third reading of the bill.

The question was ordered, and Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas -- 27 / Nays -- 27

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Clark, Currin, De Jarnette, Elliott, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyons, McDowell, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Russell, and Smith of North Carolina.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Chilton, Clapp, Collier, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Goode, Gray, Herbert, Hilton, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McQueen, Menees, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Sexton, Swan, and Welsh.

So the House refused to order the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Gartrell, by consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred

A bill to secure the recovery of fugitive slaves by their owners,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with amendments.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, and having been read as follows, to wit:

First. Every person connected with the Army or Navy of the Confederate States, arresting or coming into possession of any negro by capture from the enemy or otherwise than by lawful authority, shall immediately report the same to the commanding officer of the post or brigade or station to which he may be attached. The said commanding officer shall, with as little delay as practicable, send the negroes so reported to the nearest depot described in the next section, with a register of the place and date of their arrest: *Provided, however*, That the said negroes, or any of them, may at once be delivered to their respective owners, if claim is made and established on satisfactory evidence.

Second. The Secretary of War shall establish depots for recaptured negroes at convenient places, not more than in number, in each State; and all negroes captured in such State shall be kept in such depots. Public notice shall be given of the places so selected.

Third. Lists of the negroes in each of said depots, showing the names and color of such negroes, the place and time of their arrest, and the names of their owners as given by themselves, shall be regularly advertised in each State, in one or more newspapers at the State capital.

Fourth. While such negroes are in depot they may be employed, under proper guard, on public works, but no negro shall be moved from the depot to which they are first carried for at least one month after the first advertisement of his being there, nor then, unless an exact register is made of the removal and due advertisement made in the newspapers as aforesaid.

Fifth. Free access shall be permitted to all persons desiring to inspect the said negroes for the purpose of identifying them and establishing ownership, and upon due proof they shall be immediately restored to the persons claiming them.

Sixth. It shall further be the duty of the Secretary of War to require the names of all slaves in the employment of any officer or soldier of the Confederate Army or Navy, with the names and residence of their owners, and of the persons by whom hired out, and of the officer or soldier hiring, to be reported to his department, and a full register thereof to be kept for public inspection.

Seventh. All free negroes aiding or abetting the enemy and captured by the Confederate forces shall be delivered to the governor of the State in which captured, to be dealt with according to the laws of such State.

Eighth. The Secretary of War shall prescribe adequate and heavy penalties to secure the due observance of this statute by all Confederate officers and soldiers,

The committee moved to amend as follows, to wit:

First. Strike out the word "negroes," wherever it occurs (except "free negroes"), and insert in lieu thereof the word "slaves."

Second. Fill the blank in second section with the word "five."

Third. Strike out in the third section the words "at the State capital," and after the word "newspapers" add the words "of general circulation."

Fourth. Amend the third section by adding after the words "as given by themselves" the words "or otherwise ascertained."

Fifth. Strike out the entire section in relation to free negroes.

Sixth. Strike out the last section and insert in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "The President shall prescribe regulations for carrying this act into effect and provide for the subsistence of said slaves while in such depots."

Amend the title by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "An act to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken by or employed in the Army;"

which was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Boteler, by consent, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass with an amendment.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the device on the seal of the Confederate States shall be, in the foreground, a Confederate soldier in the position of charge bayonet; in the middle distance, a woman with a child by her side in front of a church, both with hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer; for a background, a homestead on the plain, with mountains in the distance, beneath the meridian sun; the whole surrounded by a wreath composed of the stalk of the sugar cane, the rice, the cotton, and tobacco plants; the margin inscribed with the words "Seal of the Confederate States of America" above, and the motto, "Our homes and our constitutions" beneath,

The committee moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

That the device on the seal of the Confederate States shall be an armed youth in classic costume, standing beneath a meridian sun, by the side of an altar, to which a woman is clinging, the whole surrounded by a wreath composed of sugar cane, rice, cotton, tobacco plants, and the margin inscribed with the words "Seal of the Confederate States of America" above, and the motto, "Pro aris et focis" beneath.

A message was received from the Senate, through the hands of Mr. Nash, their Secretary; which was as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the staff departments of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14, 1861.

They have also passed bills entitled

S. 125. An act to equalize the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General with that of other assistant secretaries and their chiefs of bureaus; and

S. 128. An act to amend an act in relation to public printing, approved February 27, 1862;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Also, H. R. 43. An act to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States.

They have also passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 126. An act to regulate and fix the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States;

In which bill and amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

H. R. 21. An act to authorize the formation of volunteer companies for local defense; and

H. R. 45. An act to relieve the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers;

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

They have also passed, without amendment, the following bill of this House, viz:

H. R. 46. An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, 1863, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up a bill entitled "An act to relieve the Army of ignorant and incompetent officers," and on motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, a bill entitled "An act to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States" was taken up and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment to the bill establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America,

Mr. Welsh moved to lay the same upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Russell demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next session.

Mr. Swan moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Holt, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Miles moved that the bill be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Russell demanded the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 34 / Nays 27

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Harris, Herbert, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, McDowell, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Barksdale, Bonham, Bridgers, Chambers, Collier, Dargan, Dupré, Foote, Gardenhire, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Smith of Alabama, Swan, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Barksdale, the rules were suspended, and the House took up for consideration a bill of the Senate to amend an act in relation to the public printing, approved February 15, 1861; which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "An act to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States," reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

And the question being on agreeing to the amendments; which are as follows, to wit:

Strike out in section 1 the word "six" and insert "seven."

Strike out in section 2 the word "six" and insert "seven."

Add at the end of second section

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revoke the authority heretofore given to issue six per cent reconvertible bonds.

The same were concurred in.

Mr. Kenner, from the same committee, reported a bill to extend the term of office of certain war tax collectors; which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "A bill to relieve the Army of ignorant, disabled, and incompetent officers," reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up.

The question being on agreeing to the amendments of the Senate; which are as follows, to wit:

Strike out the preamble thereof.

Insert after the word "honorably," in the third section, the words "without pay or allowances."

Amend the title by striking out the word "ignorant" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "disqualified, disabled," so as to read:

A bill to be entitled "An act to relieve the Army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers."

The same were concurred in.

Mr. McQueen, by consent, from the Committee on Accounts, reported as follows, to wit:

The Committee on Accounts beg leave to report that sundry accounts have been submitted to them for their approval since the present session commenced. Of the number presented, the following have been allowed and approved by your committee, and have directed them to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, which amount in the aggregate to the sum of $6,209.77.

The accounts which have been approved and ordered to be paid are as follows, to wit:

1.	An account in favor of R. H. Wynne, for servant hire	$216.00
2.	An account in favor of R. H. Wynne, for hack hire	50.00
3.	An account in favor of R. H. Wynne, for fitting up committee rooms	15.00
4.	An account in favor of H. C. M. Laughlin, as clerk of committee, etc	250.00
5.	An account in favor of Julius Baumgarten, for making drawing of seal	25.00
6.	An account in favor of Richardson & Co., for matting and carpeting	87.62
7.	An account in favor of William T. Richardson, for rent of room No. 188 Main street	150.00
8.	An account in favor of T. W. McFarland, for services as clerk of committee	35.00
9.	An account in favor of Samuel W. Landom, for painting, etc	28.75
10.	An account in favor of William D. Cook, for services as clerk of committee	155.00
11.	An account in favor of R. H. Howe, for tables for members	33.00
12.	An account in favor of Starke & Cardozo, for stationery furnished Doorkeeper	2,196.14
13.	An account of Starke & Cardozo, for tumblers for House	6.00
14.	An account in favor of R. H. Wynne, for stationery	1,154.00
15.	An account in favor of James McDonald, for drayage, etc	3.30
16.	An account in favor of R. H. Wynne, for servant hire from October 6 to 13	28.00
17.	An account in favor of E. A. Pollard, for stationery bought by Doorkeeper	600.00
18.	An account in favor of Clerk R. H. Wynne, for stationery from Pollard	720.00
19.	An account in favor of John E. Helm, for service as clerk of Military Committee	205.00
20.	An account in favor of R. E. Dixon, for extra clerk hire	252.00
	Total	6,209.77

Your committee beg leave to state that the Doorkeeper, under the direction of your committee, has purchased a much larger quantity of stationery than was necessary for the use of the House at the present session. They were induced to order this purchase for the reason that the stationery purchased was of a superior quality and was offered at much lower figures than had been paid for previous supplies. Instructions have been given the Doorkeeper to preserve the excess, to be used at the next session, and in this way the House will not only not lose by the course pursued by your committee, but will save a considerable amount.

Your committee have thought proper to require the Doorkeeper to make out an invoice of all the property on hand belonging to the House purchased since the organization of the Government under the Permanent Constitution. They have charged the Doorkeeper with the amount of the invoice, believing that this policy will insure the safe custody of the articles invoiced. The value of the articles, as shown by the original, herewith reported is the sum of $2,194.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. McQUEEN,
Chairman Committee of Accounts.

OCTOBER 10, 1862.

Amount of stationery on hand:

4 reams foolscap	$104.00
25 reams letter	725.00
80 reams note	1,340.00
100 inkstands	25.00
Total amount	2,194.00

R. H. WYNNE,
Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

The above account of stationery is returned by the Doorkeeper as remaining on hand October 10, 1862.

JOHN McQUEEN,
Chairman Committee of Accounts.

Mr. Welsh, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House of Representatives to establish certain post routes therein named, reported the same back with amendments.

The bill was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate having been read as follows, viz:

Add at the end of the bill

"From Johnston Post-Office, Pulaski County, Georgia, to Dublin, Laurens County, in said State.

"From Vicksburg, Mississippi, via Grand Lake, to Luna, Arkansas.

"From Pittsboro, in North Carolina, to the Gulf, in said State."

Mr. Welsh, from the committee, moved to amend the same by adding thereto the following words, viz:

From Trussville, in the State of Alabama, by Florence's Ferry, to Talladega, in said State.

From the railroad depot on White River, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, in the State of Arkansas, to Brownsville, in said State.

From Oak Ridge, in the State of North Carolina, to King's Store, in the county of Guilford, in said State.

From Paulding, in the State of Mississippi, to Taylorsville, in said State.

From Camden, in the State of Arkansas, by Holly Springs, to Arkadelphia, in said State.

From Walhalla, in South Carolina, to Clarkensville, in the State of Georgia;

which was agreed to, and the amendments of the Senate as amended were concurred in.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a message of the President in relation to the consolidation of regiments, etc., reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill entitled "An act to consolidate reduced regiments and battalions,"

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Messages were received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which are as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 11, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War in response to your resolution of the 9th instant in reference to the disbanding of Wheat's battalion, of Louisiana.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., October 11, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to me of the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the House by what authority and in virtue of what law Wheat's battalion of Louisiana (which was mustered into the service for the war) was disbanded and the officers thereof put out of commission."

The authority to disband Wheat's battalion is to be found in the Articles of War, the Army Regulations, and the articles of enlistment.

The Provisional Congress by special enactment adopted the Articles of War and authorized the President to prescribe regulations for the Army which, when promulgated, were to have the force of law. See acts of the Provisional Congress, No. 52, sections 26 and 29. The eleventh article of war authorizes the President to discharge noncommissioned officers and privates before the expiration of their term of service, and also to discharge commissioned officers.

The nineteenth article of the Army Regulations, promulgated by order of the President, authorizes the discharge of enlisted men before the expiration of their term of enlistment by the War Department, by a general court-martial, or by the commander of a department, or an army in the field.

The discharge is not only authorized by law, but also by the articles of enlistment, which require the soldier to serve a specified time, unless sooner discharged.

The discharge of the noncommissioned officers and privates disbands the corps, and the line officers being elected or appointed for the corps necessarily go out of commission when the corps is disbanded. If this were not a legal consequence of the discharge of the men, the President by virtue of the eleventh article of war might also discharge the officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of the following title, viz:

S. 127. An act to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act amendatory of an act entitled 'An act providing for the granting of bounties and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army,' approved December eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one;"

Also, an act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases," approved April 11, 1862; and

Also, an act to amend an act entitled "An act to raise an additional

military force to serve during the war," approved 8th May, 1861, and to provide for raising forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the House took up for consideration a bill to provide for the temporary organization of forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States and parts of States invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy.

Mr. Foote demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and the question being on the passage of the same,

Mr. Freeman called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 48 / Nays ..... 10 [12]

Yeas: Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Bonham, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gardenhire, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Boyce, Bridgers, Dupré, Freeman, Garnett, Harris, Hilton, Holt, Kenner, Lander, and Smith of North Carolina.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Chilton moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the bill to allow a private secretary to the Vice-President was rejected, and demanded the question.

Mr. Russell called for the order of the day, which was a bill to repress atrocities of the enemy.

Mr. Chambers moved to postpone the same.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chilton moved that when the House terminate its session to-day it take a recess until half past 7 p. m.; which was agreed to.

The bill having been read as follows, to wit:

Whereas the Northern States, now represented by the Federal Government of the late Union, commenced the present war of invasion to enforce an unfounded and tyrannical claim of dominion over States which had withdrawn from the Union; and, pretending that these States are in rebellion, have denied to them, from the beginning of the war, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of nations; and, after prosecuting this war without success more than a year since this Government was recognized by European nations as a belligerent power, have continued, under the same pretext, to inflict upon the good people of these States inhuman injuries, in contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized warfare, exacting from them treasonable oaths and service, and, upon refusal, subjecting unarmed citizens, women, and children to confiscation, banishment, imprisonment, and death; wantonly burning their dwelling houses; ravaging the land; murdering men for pretended or trivial offenses; making rapine of private property a systematic object of the war; organizing the abduction of slaves by armies and agents of Government; endeavoring to foment servile insurrection by tampering with slaves, by proclaiming schemes for emancipating them, by passing laws to equalize the races, by protecting slaves in resisting their masters, and by preparing armed bands of negroes to fight, in the presence of negro slaves, for the subjugation of the white race; permitting outrages on women to be committed by a licentious soldiery, encouraged in a memorable instance by the order of a major-general and the acquiescence of his Government; attempting, until restrained by a threat of retaliation, to murder privateersmen for engaging in a mode of warfare expressly sanctioned by the constitutions of the United States and the Confederate States and by the laws of nations; refusing, with double inhumanity, to exchange prisoners until constrained by the long duration and adverse fortune of the war; attempting to ruin our cities by filling up the entrances of their harbors with stone and diverting the ancient channels of great rivers; cutting off our sup-

plies of medicines, needed as well for suffering women, children, and captive enemies as for the sick of our armies; and perpetrating other atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages; and

Whereas the said Federal Government, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, has recently enacted a law entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has thereby made manifest that the vast war of invasion which it wages with such lawless cruelty is waged with a view, by judicial murders, banishments, and otherwise, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves, employing slaves and other negroes for these purposes, with an atrocious design of adding servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and

Whereas, since the passage of said act, executive and military orders have evinced a determined purpose of the enemy to carry out the policy of rapine and extermination with brutal and surprising severity; and

Whereas, manifestly with the knowledge and connivance of said Federal Government, and for the purpose of destroying the credit and circulation of the Treasury notes of this Government, immense amounts of spurious or counterfeit notes, purporting to be such Treasury notes, have been fabricated and advertised for sale in the enemy's country and have been brought into these States and put in circulation by persons in the service of the enemy; and

Whereas this Government has hitherto observed, and yet desires to observe, with scrupulous fidelity, all the obligations of a belligerent power, according to international laws and usages, although fairly absolved from such obligation toward the enemy by the refusal of the enemy to acknowledge or perform any reciprocal obligation unless constrained by necessity; and

Whereas justice and humanity require this Government to endeavor to repress the lawless and atrocious practices of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution for inhuman crimes; and

Whereas it is deemed proper to declare the views of this Government respecting certain practices of the enemy: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the following acts, when committed by the enemy, or any person in the service of the enemy during the war, shall be deemed unlawful, to wit:

I. The arrest, detention, or other molestation of any loyal inhabitant of the Confederate States for refusing to aid the enemy or to take an oath of allegiance to said Federal Government, or any government or pretended government adhering thereto, or for any cause or alleged cause implying that said Federal Government is entitled to exercise political jurisdiction over the people of these States, or for any other cause not sufficient according to the laws and usages of war between independent nations.

II. Attempting to enforce the above-recited act of said Federal Congress.

III. Circulating or bringing into the Confederate States counterfeit notes, purporting to be Treasury notes of this Government.

IV. Taking, removing, consuming, or destroying private property on land not warranted by said laws and usages of war.

V. Employing negroes or mulattoes in military service against the Confederate States, or organizing, arming, or training them for that purpose.

VI. Inciting slaves to rebel; abducting them; aiding or inducing them to abscond; harboring them with intent to deprive the owners of their property therein, or to give effect to any provision of said act of the Federal Congress.

VII. Obstructing the importation of medicines.

VIII. All other acts which are forbidden or condemned by said laws and usages of war.

SEC. 2. For any of the acts hereinbefore declared to be unlawful the President shall have authority to inflict retaliation or retributive injuries upon the enemy at his discretion, either by imprisoning or putting to death captives taken in war, or adult male inhabitants of the enemy's country, or by seizing or destroying public or private property in the enemy's country, or in any other manner which he may deem proper.

SEC. 3. Until the said act of the Federal Congress authorizing the universal confiscation of property and liberation of slaves of the loyal people throughout these States be repealed, and the enemy shall consent to conduct hostilities according to said laws and usages of war, it shall be lawful for the forces of the Confederate States, unless forbidden by the President, to destroy any city or town of the non-slaveholding States of the late Union, giving proper notice and time for the inhabitants to withdraw.

SEC. 4. All slaves taken in arms against the Confederate States shall be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be so taken, to be punished, or otherwise dealt with according to the laws of such State or States.

SEC. 5. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or noncommissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, train, organize, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service against the Confederate States, or who shall voluntarily aid negroes or mulattoes in any military enterprise, attack, or conflict, in such service, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging.

SEC. 6. Every person in the service of the enemy, or adhering to the enemy in the present war, who shall incite a slave to rebel, or abduct a slave, or harbor a slave in the manner before declared unlawful, or assist or entice a slave to abscond from the service, possession, or control of his or her owner or master, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging.

SEC. 7. All free negroes and mulattoes engaged in military service against the Confederate States, or enlisted or organized for such service, shall, if captured, be slaves for life, and shall be sold according to such regulations as the President shall prescribe.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall do any act in execution or inforcement of the said act of the Federal Congress shall be put to death by hanging.

SEC. 9. Every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall arrest, detain, or molest a loyal inhabitant of any of the Confederate States in the manner hereinbefore declared to be unlawful, or who shall cause the same to be done, or shall permit the same to be done by any person under his authority, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging.

SEC. 10. Every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall take, remove, consume, or destroy private property on land in the manner hereinbefore declared to be unlawful, or shall cause the same to be done, or shall permit the same to be done by any person under his authority, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging, or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial shall award.

SEC. 11. Every person in the service of or adhering to the enemy who shall pass or offer to pass any such spurious or counterfeit note or notes as aforesaid, or shall sell or attempt to sell the same, or shall bring any such note or notes into the Confederate States, or shall have any such note or notes in his possession with intent to pass or sell the same, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging; and every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall permit any offense mentioned in this section to be committed by any person under his authority shall be put to death by hanging.

SEC. 12. Every person charged with an offense punishable under this act shall be tried by a court-martial in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment to imprisonment in such manner and for such time as he may deem proper, and may pardon the offender on such conditions as he may deem proper or unconditional,

Mr. Foster moved that the same be laid upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the bill by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Whereas it is manifest that, despairing of the subjugation of the Confederate States, or any of them, the Congress and President of the United States have deliberately set about the work of inciting the slave population of these States to insurrection by declaring them emancipated from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which action on the part of the said Congress and President is in direct violation of the Constitution which they were sworn to support, in contravention of all law, human and divine, and has been resorted to for the diabolical purpose of involving the slaves and their owners, embracing innocent women and children, in one common ruin, and for the further purpose of maintaining themselves in power by catering to the fanatical spirit of abolitionism; and

Whereas each of the States of this Confederacy have enacted laws punishing with death all persons engaged in inciting the slave population to insurrection or rebellion, and there is much stronger reason for inflicting this penalty upon persons who not only voluntarily conspire to perpetrate this horrible felony, but, in addition thereto, come to devastate our land, burn our dwellings, waste our substance, and murder our citizens: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so long as the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, dated the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, proposing to emancipate

the slaves of this Confederacy from and after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall remain unrevoked, all commissioned officers of the United States Army who shall be seized, captured, taken, or arrested within the limits of this Confederacy after the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be deemed and held to have voluntarily entered the Confederate States for the purpose of maintaining said proclamation and of bringing about the result thereby contemplated—of a servile insurrection; and the said officers shall in no wise be regarded or treated as prisoners of war, but as felons; and it shall be the duty of the President to cause to be constituted a sufficient number of courts-martial to try said offenders, and, if condemned, to see that they are promptly executed by being hanged by the neck until they are dead.

SEC. 2. *Congress do further enact*, That should the aforesaid proclamation of Abraham Lincoln continue unrevoked on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, it shall be the duty of the President of the Confederate States to make proclamation that this act will be strictly enforced.

Mr. Barksdale moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit, which is the report made by him from the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas the Northern States, now represented by the Federal Government of the late Union, commenced the present war of invasion to enforce an unfounded and tyrannical claim of dominion over sovereign States which had withdrawn from the Union; and, pretending that these States are in rebellion, have sought to deny to them, from the beginning of the war, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of nations; and, after prosecuting this war without success more than a year since this Government was recognized by European nations as a belligerent power, have continued, under the same pretext, to inflict upon the good people of these States inhuman injuries, in contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized warfare, exacting from them treasonable oaths and service, and, upon refusal, subjecting unarmed citizens, women, and children to banishment, imprisonment, and death; wantonly burning their dwelling houses; ravaging the land; murdering men for pretended or trivial offenses; making rapine of private property a systematic object of the war; organizing the abduction of slaves by armies and agents of Government; endeavoring to foment servile insurrection by tampering with slaves, by proclaiming schemes for emancipating them, by passing laws to equalize the races, by protecting slaves in resisting their masters, and by preparing armed bands of negroes to fight, in the presence of negro slaves, for the subjugation of the white race; permitting outrages on women to be committed by a licentious soldiery, encouraged in a memorable instance by the order of a major-general and the acquiescence of his Government; attempting, until restrained by a threat of retaliation, to murder privateersmen for engaging in a mode of warfare expressly sanctioned by the constitutions of the United States and the Confederate States and by the laws of nations; refusing, with double inhumanity, to exchange prisoners until constrained by the long duration and adverse fortune of the war; attempting to ruin our cities by filling up the entrances of their harbors with stone and diverting the ancient channels of great rivers; cutting off our supplies of medicines, needed as well for suffering women, children, and captive enemies as for the sick of our armies, and perpetrating other atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages; and

Whereas the said Government of the United States, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, has recently enacted a law entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that in pursuance of said law, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, "all persons held as slaves, within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free." And has thereby made manifest that the vast war of invasion which it wages with such lawless cruelty is conducted with a view, by judicial murders, banishments, and otherwise, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, to emancipate their slaves, to destroy their labor system, to subvert the constitutions, human and divine, upon which it is founded, employing slaves and other negroes for these purposes, with an atrocious design of adding servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and

Whereas, since the passage of said act, executive and military orders have evinced a determined purpose of the enemy to carry out this policy of rapine and extermination with brutal and surprising severity; and

Whereas justice and humanity require the Government of the Confederate States to endeavor to punish and repress the atrocious practices and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the President will be sustained in resorting to such measures of retaliation as in his judgment may be demanded by the above-recited lawless and barbarous conduct and designs of the enemy.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have disagreed to the amendment of this House to the bill entitled

S. 124. An act to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments.

Mr. Russell moved to amend the bill by inserting in the first section, twenty-second line, after the word "land," the words "in cases."

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House took a recess until half past 7 o'clock, and having again met,

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 10, 1862.*

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War relative to offices created and vacancies occurring during the session of Congress.

It is probable that some of the offices mentioned will be filled before the Congress adjourns; with regard to others the alternative presented is an executive session of the Senate after the time now fixed for the adjournment of Congress, or the passage of an act such as that suggested by the Secretary of War.

I invite your especial attention to the subject.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House took up for consideration a bill of the Senate to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate; which was read the first and second times.

Mr. Jones moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the House adjourn.

Upon which Mr. Miles demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit:

Yeas	8
Nays	39

Yeas: Baldwin, Dargan, Dupré, Jones, Lyons, Pugh, Welsh, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ashe, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Collier, Currin, De Jarnette, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Hilton moved a call of the House; which was ordered, and the following members answered to their names:

Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Farrow, Foster, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston,

Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Hilton, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Miles moved that the rule requiring the bill to be referred to a committee be dispensed with; which was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 11, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information communications from the heads of the several Departments, submitting lists of their clerks and employees, in response to your resolution of the 5th of April asking for the same.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a bill of the Senate to regulate and fix the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States; which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair also presented a bill of the Senate to equalize the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General with that of the other assistant secretaries and chiefs of bureaus; which was read the first and second times and, the rules being suspended, was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

The Chair also presented the amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments."

Mr. Baldwin moved that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and appoint a committee of conference upon the disagreeing votes thereon.

Mr. Chambers called the question; which was ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair announced as the managers on the part of the House at the conference Messrs. Baldwin of Virginia, Jones of Tennessee, and Dupré of Louisiana.

The Chair presented the amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "An act for the formation of companies for local defense."

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the rule requiring the reference of the same to a committee was suspended.

Mr. Kenner called the question, and the amendments having been read as follows, to wit:[a]

The same were agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a secretary was rejected.

Mr. Chilton demanded the question; which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton demanded the question; which was ordered, and was upon the passage of the bill.

---

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

Mr. Bonham called for the yeas and nays;
Which were ordered,

And were recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 34 / Nays 25

Yeas: Ashe, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lyons, McDowell, Miles, Perkins, Royston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bonham, Clopton, Collier, Currin, Dargan, Foster, Freeman, Goode, Graham, Gray, Herbert, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, McQueen, Menees, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Swan, and Welsh.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Kenner, by consent, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America, reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The rules being suspended, the bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, which was a bill to repress atrocities of the enemy.

And the question being on the amendment of Mr. Russell to the first section,

The same was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to amend the sixth section of the bill by adding at the end thereof the following, to wit:

Every commissioned officer serving in the Army or Navy of the enemy after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be deemed guilty under this section, unless, before his capture, the recent proclamation of the Federal President declaring that slaves shall be set free after that date, and offering them impunity in insurrection, shall have been revoked and annulled by the same authority or by the Federal Congress.

Mr. Garnett moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barksdale moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock on Monday; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their disagreement to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 124) to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments, agree to the conference asked by the House upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and have appointed Mr. Orr, Mr. Phelan, and Mr. Clark as managers at the same on their part.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

H. R. 45. A bill to be entitled "An act to relieve the Army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers;" also

H. R. 43. A bill to be entitled "An act to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States;" also

H. R. 81. An act to authorize the formation of volunteer companies for local defense.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled the following bills of the Senate, viz:

S. 127. A bill to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate;

S. 126. A bill to regulate and fix the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States;

S. 128. A bill in relation to public printing, approved February 27, 1861; and

S. 125. A bill to equalize the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General with that of other assistant secretaries and the chiefs of bureaus.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Gardenhire called for the question; which was ordered, and was upon recommitting the bill and amendments.

Mr. Russell demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 18 / Nays ..... 36 [37]

Yeas: Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Collier, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Harris, Kenan of Georgia, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, Menees, Pugh, and Royston.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Bell, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Freeman, Gardenhire, Goode, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Tennessee, and Mr. Speaker.

So the motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Perkins demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Russell was agreed to.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Barksdale to the amendment of Mr. Foote,

Mr. Barksdale called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 36 / Nays 21

Yeas: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clapp, Collier, Dupré, Elliott, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Tibbs, and Wilcox.

Nays: Ashe, Ayer, Bell, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Dargan, De Jarnette, Farrow, Foster, Goode, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, and Welsh.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurring on agreeing to the amendment as amended, in lieu of the original bill,

Mr. Russell called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 35 / Nays 22

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clapp, Collier, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Garnett, Gartrell, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner,

Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Swan, Wilcox, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Bell, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, De Jarnette, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Goode, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Kenan of North Carolina, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Tibbs, and Welsh.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

And the question being on agreeing to the preamble of the same,

Mr. Hilton moved to amend by striking out the same.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled the following bills of the Senate, viz:

A bill to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a secretary; and

A bill for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend the amendment by inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

Whereas it is manifest that, despairing of the subjugation of the Confederate States, or any of them, the Congress and President of the United States have deliberately set about the work of inciting the slave population of these States to insurrection by declaring them emancipated from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which action on the part of the said Congress and President is in direct violation of the Constitution which they were sworn to support, in contravention of all law, human and divine, and has been resorted to for the diabolical purpose of involving the slaves and their owners, embracing innocent women and children, in one common ruin, and for the further purpose of maintaining themselves in power by catering to the fanatical spirit of abolitionism; and

Whereas each of the States of this Confederacy have enacted laws punishing with death all persons engaged in inciting the slave population to insurrection or rebellion, and there is much stronger reason for inflicting this penalty upon persons who not only voluntarily conspire to perpetrate this horrible felony, but, in addition thereto, come to devastate our land, burn our dwellings, waste our substance, and murder our citizens.

A message was received from the Senate, by the Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, viz:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the amendments proposed by this House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled

H. R. 6. An act to provide for raising and organizing in the States of Missouri and Kentucky additional forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

They have also passed a bill of the House of the following title, viz:

H. R. 41. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases," approved April 11, 1862.

Mr. Barksdale demanded the previous question; which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Hilton was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Chilton,

Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 22 / Nays ..... 34 [36]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Bell, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, De Jarnette,

Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhire, Goode, Graham, Herbert, Hilton, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, Perkins, Ralls, and Smith of North Carolina.

Nays: Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clapp, Collier, Garnett, Gartrell, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Alabama, Swan, Tibbs, Welsh, Wilcox, and Mr. Speaker.

So the amendment of Mr. Chilton was lost, and the preamble was then agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to increase the pay of the clerks of the several Departments," made the following report, to wit:

The managers of the respective Houses on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon Senate bill No. 124, being a bill to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments, have met, and after full and free conference have agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from their disagreement to the House amendment to the bill and title, with the following amendments, viz:

First. In line 5, strike out the word "residing" and insert "employed."

Second. In line 7, after the word "salaries," insert "or compensation."

Third. In line 16, after the word "dollars," insert "and all now receiving fifteen hundred dollars shall receive seventeen hundred and fifty dollars."

JOHN B. BALDWIN,
G. W. JONES,
LUCIUS J. DUPRÉ,
Managers on part of House.
JAMES L. ORR,
JOHN B. CLARK,
Managers on part of Senate.

Mr. Baldwin demanded the question thereon; which was ordered, and the report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the House then resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session;

When, on motion,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to amend an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

An act to provide for the building of certain vessels of war;

In which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

On motion the House took up for consideration a bill of the House entitled "An act to provide for the building of certain vessels of war," which had been returned from the Senate with sundry amendments.

And the question being upon agreeing to the first amendment of the Senate; which is as follows, to wit: In the third line, strike out the words "and required."

The same was agreed to.

And the question being upon agreeing to the second amendment, which was to strike out the word "two" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "three,"

The same was agreed to.

And the question being upon the title of the bill, the same was amended by striking out the whole of the same and inserting in lieu thereof the words "An act for the building of a vessel of war."

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, *October 11, 1862.*

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the heads of the several Departments in response to your resolution of the 21st of April asking the amount of funds which has been sent abroad to officers or agents of the Government for military or naval purposes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

And the House, on motion of Mr. Barksdale, resolved itself into open session.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

OPEN SESSION.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled

An act to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The amendments of the Senate having been read as follows, to wit:

Add at end of first section the words "and that the extra pay allowed said clerks shall be, and is hereby, increased from twenty-five to fifty cents per day."

Amend the title by adding the words "and to increase the compensation of said clerks."

The same were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the House took from the Calendar for consideration a bill entitled "An act to authorize the grant of medals as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle," reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment.

The rules were suspended;

The bill was taken up, and was read as follows, viz:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals with proper devices upon such officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals with proper devices upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or noncommissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The noncommissioned [officers] and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress parade thereafter may choose by a majority of their votes the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by the commanding officer of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment,

The same was agreed to, and the bill as amended was engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

On motion, the title of the same was amended as follows, to wit: [a]

Mr. Foster introduced

A bill making Confederate notes a legal tender, and to punish extortion;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

H. R. 66. An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, 1863, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein mentioned.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to increase the pay of clerks in the several Departments.

Mr. Russell, by consent, introduced

A bill to repress atrocities of the enemy;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Russell also introduced

A bill to prohibit martial law within the Confederate States;

which was read the first and second times and, on motion, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Boteler introduced

A joint resolution in reference to Treasury notes;

which was read the first and second times and, on motion, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Clapp, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

On motion, the same was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a memorial in relation to the taking of the census of 1860, reported the

[a] Not recorded in the Journal.

same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial, praying compensation for damages to property by the enemy, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred two memorials, asking payment of pensions due from the United States, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial from J. D. Goodman, praying compensation for the destruction of lager beer, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of George W. Clemmons in relation to a pension, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clopton, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of J. W. Davis, praying compensation for services rendered, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the regular return of pay rolls in the Army to the proper authorities of the Confederate States,

reported the same back, with the recommendation that it be placed upon the Calendar; which was agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

An act to increase the pay of certain officers and employees in the executive and legislative departments.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the Chair appointed Messrs. Lyons, McQueen, and Garland a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House would adjourn at 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Kenner, by consent, introduced

A bill to make additional appropriations for the pay of clerks in the several departments;

which was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred

A bill to provide for the coining of copper tokens,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate to make provisions for coins for the Confederate States, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Kenner, also from the same committee, to whom was referred

A bill to regulate the pay of the messenger of the President,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred

A resolution in relation to the mails,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Postmaster-General in relation to the carrying of the mails, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial of F. S. Hunt and others, asking compensation for services as route agents, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a memorial in relation to Sunday mails, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chilton, also from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of D. G. McRae, asking compensation for services, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to further protect the country and to drive back the invaders, together with a resolution upon the same subject, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House entitled

H. R. 50. An act to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken by or employed in the Army.

Mr. Miles, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred

A bill to regulate the pay of officers of the Army on furlough,

reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Miles, also from the same committee, to whom was referred a message from the President in relation to the enrollment of conscripts, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Lyons, by consent, offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to cause five hundred copies of the Journal of this House up to the close of this session, with a suitable index, [to be] printed under the direction of the Speaker;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

A bill to be entitled "An act to grant commutation for quarters to

the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks, and to increase the compensation of said clerks."

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House (H. R. 44) entitled "An act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill of the House authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Hilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a memorial in reference to the exemption of coal miners, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly engrossed and enrolled

An act to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken or employed in the Army.

And the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Jones moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I regret to find myself compelled to return without my signature an act, which originated in your body, entitled "An act to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Provisional Army." I entirely concur in the desire to accomplish the objects contemplated in the act, and have delayed its return in the hope that some additional legislation might obviate the difficulties that would embarrass the operation of the act in its present form.

The act seems to be based on the assumption that there exists a "medical department of the Provisional Army," and this fact is not only set forth in the title, but some of the provisions are so worded as to be inoperative, by reason of this assumption.

Thus, the first section provides "that the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States be, and the same are hereby, conferred on the Surgeon-General of the same." There exists no such officer as the surgeon-general of the Provisional Army. The plain intent, therefore, of Congress to confer the rank of brigadier-general in the Provisional Army on the Surgeon-General of the Permanent Army would be defeated, unless the language of this section be changed.

According to the provisions of the law, as it now stands, there is a medical department organized for the Permanent Army, under the act of the 26th of February, 1861, entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," the chief of which is styled the Surgeon-General. The only legislation providing for medical officers for provisional troops is the ninth section of the act of 6th March, 1861, which enacts that when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the Confederate States in such numbers that the "officers of the Medical Department which may be authorized by law for the regular service, are not sufficient for * * * furnishing them with the requisite medical attendance, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Congress, as many additional officers of the said department as the service may require, not exceeding * * * one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon, for each regiment, * * * to continue in service only so long as their services may be required, in connection with the militia or volunteers."

There is an act of 14th August, 1861, on the same subject, but it confines the appointments authorized by it to such surgeons and assistant surgeons as may be necessary for the various hospitals.

The third and fourth sections of the act now returned to you permit and require the assignment of a number of surgeons and assistant surgeons to military departments, to divisions, to brigades, and to infantry and cavalry regiments, largely in excess of the number allowed by the law just quoted, but no authority is given for the appointment of the increased number of medical officers, and it would be impracticable to execute the law unless by adopting the inadmissible construction that an authority to assign officers to duty implies an authority to appoint new officers. Such a construction would be the less justifiable in the present instance, because, in the second section, in which new officers are authorized, the language of the act directs appointments to be made, but in the third and fourth sections the language is changed and assignments only are permitted.

There is another omission in the act, which may give rise to pretensions prejudicial to the service. In declaring the rank to which the several medical officers shall be entitled in the Provisional Army, including those of brigadier-general, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels, no express exclusion is made of their right to command troops, as has wisely been done in the law which regulates their rank in the Regular or Permanent Army. The officers of the Medical Corps have long evinced the desire to have some right of command of troops in certain contingencies, and this command ought either to be expressly forbidden or the cases in which it may be exercised ought to be distinctly defined.

The chief objection to the bill, however, remains to be stated. The fifth section is designed to effect a most humane and desirable object, but its provisions are inadequate to the end proposed. The purpose of Congress is evidently to provide some additional means for the care of the sick and wounded of armies in the field. At present, after each battle, the wounded are necessarily left in such temporary quarters as can be procured in the vicinity, but on the movement of the Army most of the medical officers attached to it are compelled to follow, and the wounded are thus left with medical aid and attendance entirely insufficient for their relief.

The fifth section of the act provides for an infirmary corps of fifty men for each brigade, officered with one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and two corporals, but no provision whatever is made for any additional medical officers, nor does the act provide for any control by medical officers over these infirmary corps, nor assign to these corps any fixed duties. Unless some provision be made on these points the present deficiency of surgical aid will continue to exist, and the infirmary corps will necessarily follow the army to which they are attached when it moves after a battle, or, if left behind, will be subject to the orders only of their own officers, who are not medical men, or conflicts will arise between these officers and the medical officers.

Entertaining the conviction, therefore, that this act in its present form, while entailing heavy expense, will fail in the beneficial effects contemplated by Congress, I deem it my duty to return it without my approval, but with the hope that some additional legislation may be devised to accomplish the purpose contemplated by its passage.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OCTOBER 13, 1862.

Mr. Foote moved that the consideration of the same be postponed for half an hour.

Mr. Harris moved that the same be postponed until the third Monday in January and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution extending the session of Congress until Monday, the 21st [20th] of October, 1862.

Upon which Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 45 / Nays ..... 15 [16]

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chilton, Clapp, Cooke, Currin, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Chambers, Clark, Collier, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, McDowell, Royston, Smith of Alabama, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the rules were suspended, and the question being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. Foster demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 44 / Nays 17

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chilton, Clapp, Cooke, Currin, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Russell, Sexton, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Batson, Chambers, Clark, Collier, Dupré, Freeman, Garland, Garnett, Hanly, Heiskell, Herbert, Kenan of Georgia, McDowell, Royston, Smith of Alabama, and Wright of Tennessee.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Bonham, on account of sickness.

Mr. Clopton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of naval storekeepers," reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was then taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Russell moved that the House take up from the table for consideration a bill to prohibit martial law in the Confederate States,

And demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 38 / Nays ..... 16 [17]

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Cooke, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hartridge, Herbert, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, McRae, Miles, Perkins, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Vest, Welsh, and Wilcox.

Nays: Batson, Dupré, Freeman, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Heiskell, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Pugh, Smith of Alabama, and Wright of Texas.

So the rules were suspended, and the bill was taken up, and the question being on the engrossment of the same,

Mr. Russell demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 29 / Nays 28

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Boteler, Chambers, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Cooke, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Hanley, Hartridge, Herbert, Holcombe, McDowell, Perkins, Royston, Russell, and Welsh.

Nays: Batson, Boyce, Clapp, Dargan, Freeman, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hilton, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Lyons, McQueen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Vest, Wilcox, and Wright of Texas.

So the bill was engrossed.

Mr. Dargan moved that the bill be laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Foote moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid upon the table.

Mr. Russell moved to lay said motion upon the table; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill of this House entitled

H. R. 53. An act to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

Messages were received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison; which are as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States, on the 8th instant, approved and signed the following act:

H. R. 37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the staff departments of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14, 1861.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States, on the 13th instant, approved and signed the following acts:

H. R. 21. An act to authorize the formation of volunteer companies for local defense;

H. R. 28. An act to grant commutation for quarters to the Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office and his clerks, and to increase the compensation of said clerks;

H. R. 43. An act to reduce the rate of interest on the funded debt of the Confederate States;

H. R. 44. An act authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus;

H. R. 45. An act to relieve the Army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers; and

H. R. 46. An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the month of January, 1863, and for certain deficiencies and other purposes therein named.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 13, 1862.*

To the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States has to-day approved and signed the following act:

H. R. 50. An act to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken by or employed in the Army.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 13, 1862.*

which were read and laid upon the table.

The Chair presented a communication from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *October 13, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your consideration communications from the heads of the several Departments, submitting certain estimates.

I recommend appropriations of the sums for the purposes specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which was read and, with its accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the resolution of this House to extend the present session of Congress to Monday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock m., with an amendment; in which I am directed to request the concurrence of this House.

The Chair presented an amendment of the Senate to the resolution of the House extending the time of the adjournment of Congress; which is as follows, to wit: Strike out the words "Monday, the twentieth instant, at twelve o'clock meridian," and insert in lieu thereof the words "this day at five o'clock postmeridian."

Mr. Jones demanded the question; which was ordered, and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

An act to punish and repress the importation by our enemies of notes purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States did, on the 11th instant, approve and sign bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 62. An act to exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved April 21, 1862; and

S. 107. An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

A message was received from the President, through the hands of Mr. Harrison, his Private Secretary, notifying the House that on the 11th instant he approved and signed the following bills:

H. R. 42. An act to fix the pay and mileage of the Delegates from the several Indian nations authorized to have Delegates under their respective treaties;

H. R. 22. An act to establish places of rendezvous for the examination of enrolled men;

H. R. 41. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases," approved April 11, 1862;

H. R. 6. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved May 8, 1861, and to provide for raising forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky; also

H. R. 38. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounties and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved December 11, 1861.

A message was received from the President, through the hands of Mr. Harrison, his Private Secretary, announcing that he had approved and signed the following bills:

H. R. 51. An act to extend the term of office of certain war-tax collectors; and

H. R. 30. An act to establish certain post routes therein named.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill entitled "An act to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle;" also

An act to authorize the appointment of naval storekeepers.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have disagreed to the amendments proposed by the House to the bills entitled

S. 83. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861; and

S. 102. An act establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America.

The Senate have agreed to the amendments proposed by the House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled

H. R. 30. An act to establish certain post routes therein named.

Mr. Jones moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States has notified the Senate that he did, on the 13th instant, approve and sign bills of the following titles, viz:

S. 112. An act to authorize the Vice-President of the Confederate States to employ a secretary; also

S. 125. An act to equalize the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General with that of other assistant secretaries and the chiefs of bureaus; also

S. 126. An act to regulate and fix the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States; also

S. 127. An act to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate; also

S. 128. An act to amend an act in relation to public printing, approved February 27, 1861; also

S. 124. An act to increase the pay of certain officers and employees in the executive and legislative departments.

The Chair presented a bill of the Senate, amended by the House, and the amendments of the House disagreed to by the Senate, entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved February 26, 1861.

Mr. Chambers moved that the bill be taken up, the amendments of the House insisted on, and that the House tender a committee of conference to the Senate.

Mr. Jones moved a call of the House.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chambers demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 48 / Nays 7

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Cooke, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Garland, Gentry, Goode, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Vest, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Boyce, Chilton, Dupré, Hanly, Herbert, Johnston, and Jones.

So the motion of Mr. Chambers prevailed.

The Chair announced as the managers on the part of the House at the conference Messrs. Chambers of Mississippi, Miles of South Carolina, and Hartridge of Georgia.

The Chair also laid before the House a bill of the Senate entitled "An act fixing the seal of the Confederate States of America," with the amendment of the House, disagreed to by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Boteler, the House insisted on its amendment, and tendered a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Chair announced as managers on the part of the House at said conference Messrs. Boteler of Virginia, Pugh of Alabama, and Harris of Missouri.

Mr. Harris moved a call of the House.

Mr. Foote demanded the yeas and nays;

Which were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: { Yeas ..... 43 / Nays 8

Yeas: Ashe, Baldwin, Batson, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Currin, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of North Carolina, Lyons, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Smith of North Carolina, Vest, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Ayer, Barksdale, Boyce, Collier, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, McDowell, and Russell.

So a call of the House being ordered, the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Conrad, Cooke, Currin, Dargan, De Jarnette, Dupré, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lyons, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Smith of North Carolina, Vest, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate insist upon their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Representatives to the bill of the Senate (S. 83) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America,' approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," and have appointed Mr. Wigfall, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Semmes the managers at the conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

H. R. 30. A bill to be entitled "An act to establish certain post routes therein named."

And the Speaker signed the same.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having spent some time therein, again resolved itself into open session; when, on motion, the House took a recess until half past 3 o'clock,

And having reassembled at the time appointed,

The Chair laid before the House a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, *October 13, 1862.*

I herewith transmit for your information certain estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I recommend an appropriation of the amounts and for the purpose specified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Chair also presented a communication from the President, informing the House that

The President of the Confederate States has to-day approved and signed the following act:

H. R. 53. An act to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 13, 1862.*

Messages were received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which are as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendments, a bill of this House entitled

H. R. 52. An act to provide for the temporary organization of forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States in the States or parts of States which are invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy;

In which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

They have also passed, without amendment, the following bills of this House:

H. R. 48. An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved February 26, 1861; and

H. R. 51. An act to extend the term of office of certain war-tax collectors.

Mr. Speaker: The President of the Confederate States has notified the Senate that he has this day approved and signed the following acts:

S. 57. An act to punish and repress the importation, by our enemies, of notes purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States; and

S. 121. An act to authorize the appointment of naval storekeepers.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, with amendment, a bill of this House entitled

H. R. 49. An act to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army;

In which amendment I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correctly enrolled the following bills:

H. R. 48. An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America, approved February 26, 1861; and

H. R. 51. An act to extend the term of office of certain war-tax collectors.

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair laid before the House an amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "An act to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army."

On motion of Mr. Miles, the amendment of the Senate, which was to strike out the second section thereof, was taken up, and the same was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Royston, a call of the House was ordered, and the following members answered to their names:

Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Clark, Cooke, Farrow, Foster, Garland, Garnett, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holt, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenner, McRae, McQueen, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Smith of North Carolina, Vest, Welsh, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Holt, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, notifying the House that he had to-day approved and signed the following bill, entitled

An act to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army.

Messages were received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which are as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) in regard to retaliation.

The Senate have adopted the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to act with a like committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President of the Confederate States of America and inform him that Congress will adjourn this day at five o'clock postmeridian, and to ask the President if he has any further communication to make to Congress;" and have appointed Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Barnwell, and Mr. Henry as the committee on their part.

Mr. Chambers, from the committee of conference, reported as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The committee on the part of the House appointed to confer with a committee on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States,' approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," beg leave to report that they have conferred with the committee on the part of the Senate and are unable to agree.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate adhere to their disagreement to the amendments of this House to the bill (S. 83) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate States of America,' approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

The Senate insist upon their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House to the bill (S. 102) entitled "An act establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America," and agree to the committee of conference proposed by the House, and have appointed Mr. Semmes, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Preston as managers on their part at said conference.

Mr. Lyons, from the joint committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the House would adjourn at 5 o'clock p. m. to-day, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned to them.

Mr. Boteler, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill of the Senate entitled "An act to establish a seal for the Confederate States of America," reported that the committee on the part of the House had met and conferred with the committee on the part of the Senate and was unable to agree.

Mr. McQueen, by consent of the House, introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House at the commencement of the next session of Congress, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, all the information that he may be able to obtain relative to the telegraphic companies in the Confederate States; the names of said companies, the date of their formation, and whether incorporated or otherwise, the names of the presidents and directors of said companies, and when and by whom elected, the capital stock of each of said companies and the amounts held, respectively, by citizens of the Confederate States and by alien enemies thereof, the amount of earnings of

said companies since April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and how and where said earnings have been disposed of, the amount expended by the Government in the construction and repair of telegraphic lines and salaries of agents and operators, and the revenue derived therefrom, the amounts paid by the different Departments of Government since April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for tolls on telegraphic dispatches, and such other information as may be deemed useful in determining the policy and practicability of merging the telegraph into the postal system of the Confederate States;

which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

An act to increase and regulate the appointment of the general officers in the Provisional Army.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House that he had approved and signed to-day

An act to increase and regulate the appointment of general officers in the Provisional Army.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of this House to the bill (S. 102) entitled "An act establishing the seal of the Confederate States of America."

The Chair laid before the House sundry amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House entitled "An act to provide for the temporary organization of forces for the Provisional Army of the Confederate States in the States or parts of States which are invaded and occupied by the forces of the enemy."

Mr. Bell moved that the rules be suspended and the amendments of the Senate taken up for consideration, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The yeas and nays were ordered,

And are recorded as follows, to wit: Yeas ..... 44 [45]
Nays 1

Yeas: Ashe, Ayer, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambers, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Cooke, Currin, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Freeman, Garland, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Holcombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Georgia, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyons, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Vest, and Mr. Speaker.

Nays: Barksdale, Garnett, Hilton, Holt, McRae, Smith of North Carolina, and Welsh.

So the rules were suspended, and the amendments taken up for consideration.

Pending which,

The hour having arrived for the adjournment of Congress,

The Speaker announced the House adjourned sine die.

SECRET SESSION.

The House being in secret session,

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the building of a vessel of war."

And the Speaker signed the same.

The Chair presented a message from the President; which is as follows, to wit:

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

I return herewith unsigned an act for the building of a vessel of war, which originated in your body. This act authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to build, arm, and equip with the least possible delay, if practicable by contract with the inventor, otherwise directly by the Department, one vessel of war on the plan of Robert Creuzbaur, for ocean and river service, drawings of which, with suitable explanations, are deposited in said Department.

On a fair construction of the terms of this act, no discretion is allowed the Secretary to decline building the vessel described, and it will be his duty, if the act becomes a law, to proceed in the construction. The plan proposed by the inventor has been three times examined by different officers of the Navy Department deemed fully competent to decide on such subjects, none of whom have recommended the construction, but have reported "that it is inexpedient to build such vessels at the present time, when the whole available force and materials at the command of the Department should be applied to the construction of vessels of acknowledged efficiency."

In a report by a number of eminent naval officers it is further stated "that nothing has been done to prove the alleged claims to the speed, invulnerability, and efficiency of the vessel in either or all of which we have no confidence."

As it is not probable that Congress was aware of the facts above stated, I deem it my duty to return the bill, in order that you may take such further action on the subject as is deemed by you advisable, and with a full knowledge that the plan proposed is not approved by the Executive Department charged with the supervision of such subjects.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Herbert moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the third Monday in January next.

Mr. Clapp called the question; which was ordered, and the motion to postpone prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of the Secretary of that body, Mr. Nash; which is as follows, to wit:

The Senate have passed, without amendment, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the defense of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers."

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled

A bill to provide for the defense of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

And the Speaker signed the same.

A message was received from the President, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Harrison, informing the House of Representatives that the President had to-day approved and signed

An act for the defense of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

And on motion,

The House resolved itself into open session.

INDEX.

Accounts.
Auditing of War Department, 261, 267, 275, 294.
Acree, W. T., 160.
Adams, Mary, 93.
Adjutants.
Appointment of, of grade of subaltern, 333, 384, 404, 442, 462, 485.
Rank and pay, 61, 79, 177, 255, 381.
Ager, Philip, et al., 60.
Agriculturists.
Exemption from military service, 310, 316, 320, 450, 461, 462, 473–475, 490.
Aids-de-Camp.
Employment of volunteer, prohibited, 317.
Alabama.
Electoral votes, 12.
Memorials, petitions, etc., of citizens, 43, 57, 103, 151, 155, 181, 190–192, 198, 199, 256, 302, 360, 415.
Post routes, 181, 198, 199, 248, 249, 256, 402, 415, 541.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 5, 10, 16, 295.
Security from invasion, 424, 494.
Alabama and Georgia Railroad.
Construction, 302, 362, 434, 455, 456, 471, 480–482, 485.
Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad.
Construction, 171, 175, 178, 191.
Alabama River.
Defense, 80, 96, 105, 110, 124, 128, 129, 142.
Alien Enemies.
Partnership claims, 104.
Sequestration of estates, 27, 45, 79, 81, 84, 116, 139, 203, 269, 310, 332, 342, 348, 413.
Amnesty.
Power to declare or grant to disloyal persons, 333, 413.
Anderson, Frank P., 239.
Anderson, Richard H., 339.
Appointments.
Authority of the President, 542, 550, 562.
Appropriations.
Collectors of taxes, 33, 116, 117, 147, 165, 203, 212, 219, 296, 304, 310, 311, 317, 511, 512, 542, 551, 561.
Engraving and printing Treasury notes, 431.
Interest due Tennessee Branch Bank, 341, 455, 516.
Legislative, executive, and judicial, 481, 485, 498, 502–504, 507, 527.
Marine Corps, 184.
Navy, 24, 446, 468, 493, 511.
Relief for prisoners captured at Forts Henry and Donelson, 75.
River and harbor defenses, 80, 342, 468, 493, 495, 511.
Appropriations—Continued.
Secret service fund, 267.
Support of the Government, 117, 123, 132, 140, 143, 144, 148, 149, 152, 165, 172, 173, 175, 515, 526, 529–531, 539, 554, 560.
To carry into effect certain acts, 287, 291, 293, 359, 361, 382.
Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, 265, 279, 290, 431, 440.
Archives of the Confederate States.
Security of, 35, 72, 73, 142, 234, 238, 267, 276, 291.
Arizona Territory.
Delegate in First Confederate Congress, 80.
Arkansas.
Contested election, Johnson versus Garland, 10, 22, 23, 112–114, 133–136, 168, 169, 175, 177, 178, 330, 338, 391–395, 414, 419, 425, 426, 428.
Electoral votes, 12.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 57, 60, 97, 127, 141, 187.
Payment of certain volunteer troops in, 316.
Post routes, 57, 60, 141, 163, 187, 195, 249, 331, 541.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 5, 295.
Armories.
Appointment of superintendent general of, 277.
Arms, Ammunition, etc. See *Munitions of War.*
Army Corps.
Organization of, authorized, 484, 491, 493, 506.
Army Intelligence Office.
Commutation for quarters, etc., 384, 448, 498, 502, 553, 556, 557, 560.
Army of the Confederate States.
Artillery Corps, 190, 248, 262, 286, 324, 351, 370, 377, 389.
Cadets, 203, 538, 548, 550, 562.
Chaplains, 71, 77, 119, 190, 231, 267, 273, 276, 294.
Commanding general, 24, 33, 34, 45, 46, 48, 49, 57, 66, 74, 107, 108, 126.
Compensation. See *Compensation.*
Detail of artisans and mechanics from, 118, 125, 151.
Disasters to, 11, 23, 25, 27–29, 71, 76, 77, 81, 85, 88, 122, 164, 166–168, 174, 186, 234, 238–243.
Drunkenness in, 13, 14, 28, 62, 191, 231, 250, 266, 294, 380, 483.
Efficiency, 44, 181, 189, 200.
Employment of negroes:
Musicians, 94, 132.
Slaves, 300, 316, 324, 336.
Enlistment of cooks, 54, 79, 250, 262, 263, 279, 283, 285, 316.
Establishment and organization, 52, 80, 138, 139, 168, 213, 255, 273, 281, 290, 350, 444.

Army of the Confederate States—Continued.
Exemptions from service. See *Military Service.*
General staff, 30, 261, 267, 273, 276, 277, 341, 426, 429, 430, 444, 458, 463, 483–486, 492, 498, 515, 522, 523, 532–534, 538, 560, 562–565.
Heavy artillery, 71.
Increase of, 23, 24, 56, 92, 106, 213, 255, 273, 281, 290, 299, 300, 311.
Maintenance of legal strength, 27, 157, 337, 343–345, 348, 349, 351, 354–356, 359, 361, 365, 366, 368, 379, 380, 382, 383, 387–389, 395–401, 426, 428, 435–439, 442–444.
Medical Department, 145, 156, 164, 190, 276, 277, 332, 362, 384, 444, 454, 486.
Military courts, 369, 370, 428, 449, 470, 489, 496, 498, 507, 527.
Musicians, 94, 132, 190, 215.
Pontoniers, 71.
Raising and arming additional troops for, 22.
Recognition of services, 27, 28.
Regulating appointment of officers, 22, 78, 182, 214, 215, 309, 364.
Relief for soldiers' families, 122, 231.
Relief of incompetent or disabled officers, 67, 142, 384, 447, 448, 512, 513, 518–521, 525, 526, 538–540, 549, 560.
Retirement of officers. See *Relief of*, etc. (ante).
Signal Corps, 182, 214, 279, 290, 350, 377, 449, 453, 458.
Staff and clerical force for general at seat of government, 106, 137.
Strength of, requested, 53.
Thanks of Congress to officers and soldiers of, 186, 187.
See also *Provisional Army of the Confederate States; Confederate Troops;* and *Public Defense.*

Arnold, Benedict, 196.

Arnold, Thomas, 380.

Arnow, Joseph S., 66, 120.

Arrears of Pay. See *Congress of the Confederate States (Provisional);* and *Deceased Soldiers.*

Arrests.
Citizens by military authority, 343, 356, 418, 419.

Arrington, Archibald H. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 313.
Committee on Indian Affairs, 22.
Leave of absence, 104.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 14, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 360, 366, 371, 373, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 446, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 490, 494.

Artillery Corps.
Appointment of officers, 182, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Attachment of batteries to certain infantry regiments, 50.
Increase of, 190, 248, 262, 286.
Officers for ordnance duty, 309, 324, 351, 370, 377, 389.
Organization of heavy artillery, 71.

Artisans and Mechanics.
Detail of, from the Army, 118, 125, 151.
Exemption from military service, 90, 91, 93, 96, 343, 431–434, 450, 461, 471–474, 490, 557.

Ashe, Thomas S. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 282, 290, 294, 367, 460.
Committees:
Conference, 125, 127.
Judiciary, 21, 83, 84, 193.
Leave of absence, 414.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 182, 269.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 225, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 387–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 447, 449, 451, 453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–551, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Atkins, John D. C. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 164, 182, 379, 386, 457, 501.
Committees:
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 87.
Special, 110.
Leave of absence, 159, 229, 314, 436, 523.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 70, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 202, 212, 218, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518.

Augusta, Ga.
Port of entry, 51, 52, 195, 255, 263, 271.

Austin, H. R., 93.

Ayer, Lewis M. (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 129, 304, 333, 384, 388.
Committees:
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
Special, 110.
War Tax, 307, 511.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 60, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 128, 138, 147, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 178, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 221, 224, 225, 227–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 278, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 326, 327, 358, 360, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 436–438, 442, 445, 451, 452, 461, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 517, 518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549–551, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Ayers & Littlepage, 125, 130, 161.

Badges of Distinction.
Provision for, 203, 309, 364, 378, 403, 553, 554, 560, 561, 564.
Baker. See *Cropper & Baker*, 165.
Baker, Rev., 349.
Baker, James L. G., 81, 198.
Baker, James M. (Florida).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committee on Buildings (Joint), 29.
Baldwin, John B. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 58, 123, 130, 335, 418, 437, 438, 441, 452, 471, 472, 483, 487, 505, 508, 519, 527, 533.
Committees:
Conference, 437, 548, 552.
Ways and Means, 193, 428, 526, 534.
Leave of absence, 125, 201, 308, 362.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 48, 78, 104, 130, 145, 155, 177, 336, 379, 428.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 32, 137, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99, 100, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 358, 360, 378, 379, 383, 387–389, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Ball's Bluff, Va. Battle, Oct. 21, 1861. See *Leesburg, Va.*, etc.
Barksdale, Ethelbert (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 47, 59, 147, 226, 289, 310, 318, 320, 322, 354, 430, 458, 472, 475, 546.
Committees:
Foreign Affairs, 21, 335, 406, 407, 467, 529, 546.
Printing, 22, 61, 78, 104, 124, 158, 234, 434, 470, 539.
Special, 10, 13, 28, 234, 319, 328.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 88, 103, 122, 129, 186, 234.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 8, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 151, 153, 159, 168, 172, 177, 178, 191, 216, 218, 224–231, 237, 247, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 278, 280, 282–284, 292, 293, 321, 323, 355, 358, 366, 371–373, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 439, 443, 445–447, 449, 452, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 492, 494–497, 500, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Barksdale, William.
Action of Congress on report of engagement at Edwards Ferry, Va., 142.
Barnwell, Robert W. (South Carolina).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 124, 127.
Special, 11, 13, 565.
Bartow, Fort, N. C., 238–241.
Batson, Felix I. (Arkansas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 316.
Batson, Felix I.—Continued.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
Military Affairs, 21, 119, 192, 448.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 275, 276, 278, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Battles.
Action of Congress on reports, 13, 24, 30, 36, 37, 51, 85, 87–89, 97, 107, 121, 122, 139, 142, 151, 154, 160, 164, 166–168, 174, 193, 263, 270, 304, 305, 308, 312, 345, 368, 379, 410, 427, 434, 439, 446, 482.
Contributions for families of soldiers lost in, 362.
Baumgarten, Julius, 370, 540.
Baxter, Sydney S., 183.
Beauregard, G. T.
Action of Congress on report of retreat from Corinth, Miss., 305.
Mentioned, 188, 507.
Beckman, L., 33.
Bell, Caspar W. (Missouri).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 44, 71, 142, 312, 414.
Committees:
Medical Department, 359.
Military Affairs, 24, 543.
Patents, 22, 84, 271, 427, 428.
Special, 307.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 50, 52, 54, 62–64, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 128, 138, 146, 151, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224, 225, 229–231, 235, 247, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 278, 280, 282–286, 292, 301, 306, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 360, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395, 397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 452, 474, 475, 480, 515–518, 520, 522, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 543, 547, 549–551, 558, 559, 562, 566.
Bell, James, 82.
Benjamin, Judah P.
Secretary of State, 161, 300, 389, 421–423, 477.
Secretary of War, 26, 56, 57, 68, 121, 122, 124, 140, 151, 216, 243.
Benton, Charles R., 109, 200.
Bethel Church, Va. Engagement, June 10, 1861, 154, 166, 404.
Bible Society of the Confederate States.
Relief for, 508, 509, 549, 551.
Blackburn, E. E., 23.
Blanchard, Fort, N. C., 238–240.
Blockade of Southern Ports, 65, 86, 117, 292.

Blue Mountain Railroad. See *Alabama and Georgia Railroad.*

Bocock, Thomas S. (Virginia).
Committee on Rules, 8, 37.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 165, 169, 183, 335, 341, 343, 370, 390.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 548, 563, 564.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, 7, 12, 17, 18, 169, 183, 213, 266, 340, 352, 353.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 237, 250, 254, 259, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 367, 371, 373, 378, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 443–445, 447, 449, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494, 495, 500, 501, 509, 515, 518, 520, 522, 523, 525, 526, 532, 534, 536, 539, 547, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Bonds of the Confederate States.
Exchange for articles in kind, 147, 148, 185, 201, 214, 264, 265, 287, 291, 293, 294, 532.
Issue of, to meet contract for vessels of war, 315, 329, 330, 351, 356, 389, 420.
Payment of interest on, 382.

Bonham, Milledge L. (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 48, 51, 52, 59, 65, 86, 111, 309, 320, 337, 344, 362, 462, 506.
Committees:
Special, 50.
Ways and Means, 21.
Leave of absence, 100, 125, 559.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 350, 362.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 91, 105, 111, 115, 121, 138, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 306, 321, 323, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 451–453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549, 550, 552.

Boone, C. A., 349.

Boteler, Alexander R. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 13, 54, 77, 116, 176, 183, 199, 203, 307, 349, 554.
Committees:
Conference, 563, 565.
Flag and Seal, 22, 272, 349, 538.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Rules and Officers of the House, 22.
Leave of absence, 391.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 27, 33, 53, 78, 130, 145, 183, 278, 328, 336, 361, 371, 470, 523.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 151, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275–278, 282, 284–286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371, 430, 435–439, 442, 443, 449, 451,

Boteler, Alexander R.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
452, 460, 461, 468, 474, 475, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Boudinot, Elias C. (Cherokee Nation).
Delegate in First Confederate Congress, 502, 513, 514.

Bounty and Furloughs.
Arrears of bounty, 413, 414, 435, 442, 463, 477, 478, 484, 486.
Bounty to conscripts, 313, 345.
Bounty to three-years' men, 477.
Marine Corps, 184.
Privates, 484, 492, 504, 523, 542, 561.
See also *Furloughs.*

Bowling Green, Ky. Retreat from, Feb. 14, 1862.
Resolution of inquiry, 76, 77.

Boyce, James P., 313.

Boyce, William W. (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 15, 24, 35, 48, 76, 81, 82, 204, 213, 226, 247, 267, 314, 499.
Committees:
Naval Affairs, 21.
Special, 7, 328.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 154, 234, 333, 415.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 547, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 99, 105, 111, 115, 121, 146, 152, 153, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 191, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 225, 228–231, 235, 237, 247, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 278, 280, 283, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 360, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 451, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 515–517, 520, 522, 525, 526, 532, 543, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Bragg, Braxton.
Action of Congress on report of:
Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 368.
Bombardment at Pensacola, Fla., 87, 121.

Bragg, Thomas.
Attorney-General, 26, 56.

Branch, Lawrence O'B., 238, 242.

Brazil.
Diplomatic relations with, 468, 478, 479, 493.

Breckinridge, John C.
Thanks of Congress, 311.

Breckinridge, Robert J., jr. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 224, 364, 380, 440.
Committee on Foreign Affairs, 21.
Leave of absence, 66, 345.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 21, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 202, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224, 227, 229, 230, 257, 258, 264, 275, 278, 280, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 326, 327, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 443, 444, 447, 449, 452.

Bridgers, Robert R. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 151, 154.
Committees:
Military Affairs, 21.
Pay and Mileage, 22, 116, 125.

Bridgers, Robert R.—Continued.
Leave of absence, 116.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 138, 148, 152, 171, 172, 177, 178, 212, 215, 221, 224, 229, 230, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 265, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 360, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 436–439, 442–446, 451, 453, 461, 476, 491, 492, 496, 497, 499, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 528, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549, 550, 552, 562, 563, 566.
Brigadier-Generals.
Continuance in office, 28, 30, 31, 34, 62.
Regulation of appointments, 214, 215.
Brittain, James H., et al., 343.
Brown, Rev., 177.
Brown, Albert G. (Mississippi).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Conference committee, 155.
Brown, Isaac N.
Thanks of Congress, 447, 459, 477, 485.
Brown, Joseph E.
Governor of Georgia, 47.
Brown, William L., 145.
Browne, William M.
Secretary of State ad interim, 72.
Bruce, Eli M. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 303, 318, 330, 342, 468, 474, 494.
Committee on Military Affairs, 162, 365.
Leave of absence, 500.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 124, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–228, 237, 254, 258–260, 264, 265, 275, 278, 280, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 360, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492.
Bruce, Horatio W. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 32, 76, 318, 332, 365, 380.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Inauguration, 13.
Special, 28, 234.
Leave of absence, 459.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 163, 203, 351.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 225–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 278, 280, 282–286, 292, 293, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 435–439, 447, 449, 451, 452, 468.
Buchanan, Franklin.
Claim for making flags, 278.
Report of engagement in Hampton Roads, Va., 193, 211.
Thanks of Congress, 80, 86, 87, 93.
Buck, William M., 78.
Buildings, Public.
Amount paid for, used by Executive Departments, 75.
House of Representatives, 169, 170, 329.
Post-Office Department, 424, 425, 439, 453, 458.
Rooms for committees, 33.
State Department, 151, 202.
Treasury Department, 271, 286, 289, 293.
Bullen, L., 71.
Burch, John C., 379.
Burnett, Henry C. (Kentucky).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Buildings, 29.
Conference, 124, 127.
Burnett, Theodore L. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 20, 71, 93, 102.
Committees:
Claims, 22, 200, 201.
Pay and Mileage, 22, 89, 116, 138, 273.
Leave of absence, 440.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 10, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 250, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 278, 280, 282–286, 292, 293, 396, 397, 399, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 435, 437–439.
Burnside, Ambrose E., 339.
Burrows, J. L., 21.
Butler, Benjamin F., 297, 304.
Cadets.
Appointment of additional, 203.
Compensation, 538, 548, 550, 562.
Virginia Military Institute, 335, 343.
Camps of Instruction.
Commandants, 424, 470, 492, 498, 518.
Drillmasters, 272, 275, 280, 294.
Establishment, 424, 470, 492, 498, 518.
Canedo, A. H., 104, 199.
Captured Property.
Munitions of war, 272, 273, 280.
Cardozo. See *Starke & Cardozo*, 160, 199, 271, 540.
Cardwell, John R., 370.
Carrick's Ford, W. Va. Action, July 13, 1861, 24, 89.
Carson, James H., 130.
Catiline, Lucius Serglus, 196.
Catlnat, French Steamer, 72.
Cavalry.
Efficiency, 44, 189.
Census of 1860.
Payment of persons employed, 23, 45, 48, 58, 61, 160, 175, 182, 200, 317, 323, 402, 403, 554, 555.
Census of Cherokee Indians.
East of the Mississippi River, 104.
Chambers, Henry C. (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 129, 147, 205, 222, 320, 332, 338, 409, 442, 445, 447, 450, 452, 471, 475, 506, 515.

Chambers, Henry C.—Continued.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Conference, 160, 562, 565.
Enrolled Bills, 22, 137, 140, 143, 167, 172, 185, 187, 199, 223, 237, 265, 419, 427, 450, 459, 462, 481, 493, 506, 550, 552, 557, 561, 566, 567.
Military Affairs, 162, 190, 364, 419, 429, 440–442, 456, 483, 484, 486, 488, 525, 532, 533, 553, 554, 556.
Leave of absence, 51.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 163.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 10, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 36, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 163, 167, 171, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 373, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445–447, 451, 452, 460, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Chambliss, John R. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 48, 88, 130, 204, 211, 222, 234, 262, 270, 300, 307, 312–315, 336, 359, 386, 408, 410, 411, 441, 475.
Committee on Naval Affairs, 21, 456.
Leave of absence, 66, 193, 347, 507.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 61, 104, 130, 145, 415, 470.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 62, 63, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 278, 280, 282, 283, 285, 286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 474–476, 480, 496, 497, 499–501, 505.

Chandler, Sarah Thomas.
Designs for flag, 122.

Chaplains, Army.
Increasing number and efficiency, 71.
Pay of, 77, 190, 231, 267, 273, 276, 294.
Rank of, 119.

Chaplains, Navy.
Appointment of, for hospitals, 204, 233, 263, 264, 287.

Charles I, 374.

Cherokee Nation.
Delegate in First Confederate Congress, 502, 513, 514.
Payment of removal and subsistence fund, 104.

Chesapeake Bay.
Presence of foreign vessels in, 44, 64, 72.

Chickahominy, Va. Battle of the, June 27, 1862.
Thanks of Congress to General Lee, 306.

Chilton, William P. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 9, 11, 22, 29, 50, 59, 70, 90, 92, 95, 97, 106, 139–141, 160, 202, 247, 275, 281, 301, 310, 326, 347, 397, 414, 425, 451, 470, 551.

Chilton, William P.—Continued.
Committees:
Conference, 290.
Patents, 22.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 75, 87, 139, 178, 195, 198, 248, 275, 418, 556.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359, 444, 455, 456, 471, 479, 553.
Special, 10, 319.
Leave of absence, 362.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 87, 130, 151, 204.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 180, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 278, 280, 282–286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 442–447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–551, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Chrisman, James S. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 303, 395.
Committees:
Medical Department, 359.
War Tax, 307.
Leave of absence, 166.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 380.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 46, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 159, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 435–439, 449, 451, 452.

Christy, J. H., 181.

Chubb, Thomas, 382.

Churches.
Dunkard, 379, 431, 450, 460.
Friends, Society of, 320, 379, 431, 450, 460.
Mennonists, 460, 490.
Nazarines, 490.

Citizenship and Naturalization. See *Naturalization.*

Claims.
Auditing, settlement, etc., 88, 123, 129, 141, 268, 318, 352, 353, 367, 390, 413, 414, 418, 442, 449, 463, 477, 478, 484, 486.
States against Confederate States, 109, 200, 332, 353, 378, 409, 419, 429, 554.
See also *Court of Claims.*

Clapp, J. W. (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 35, 97, 109, 142, 148, 163, 182, 325, 332, 454, 472.
Committees:
Claims, 22, 120, 200, 455, 554.
Elections, 21.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Special, 150.
Leave of absence, 203.

Clapp, J. W.—Continued.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 97, 122, 182, 350, 381.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–439, 442, 443, 449, 451–453, 460, 468, 474–476, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 532, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Clark, John B. (Missouri).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 155, 549, 552.
Printing, 29.
Special, 11.
Clark, William W. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 47, 201, 303, 317, 380, 457, 471–473, 520.
Committees:
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 198.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
War Tax, 307.
Leave of absence, 87.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 58, 181, 317.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 248, 250, 254, 258–260, 264, 278, 280, 283, 301, 306, 321, 323, 358, 360, 366, 371–373, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 500, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549–551, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Clark, Fort, N. C., 241.
Clay, Clement C. (Alabama).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 563.
Rules, 16.
Special, 296, 325.
Clayton, S. C., 392, 393.
Clemmons, George W., 331, 555.
Clergymen.
Exemption from military service of certain, 92, 431, 433, 450, 459.
Clerical Force.
General at seat of government, 106, 132, 137.
House of Representatives, 29, 48, 76, 103, 212, 213, 244, 272, 313, 448.
Increase of pay in Departments, 332, 350, 366, 455, 523, 527, 528, 547–549, 552, 554, 555.
Navy Department, 305.
Number, etc., in Departments, 181, 300, 305.
Quartermaster-General's Bureau, 232, 261, 263, 286.
State Department, 300.
Treasury Department, 167, 168, 171–174, 202, 214, 223, 247, 255.
Clerical Force—Continued.
War Department, 75, 89, 93, 401, 350.
Clopton, David (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 22, 43, 124, 141, 170, 181, 224, 292, 310, 330, 342, 461, 473.
Committees:
Claims, 22, 120, 198–200, 271, 291, 455, 554, 555.
Naval Affairs, 21, 96, 309, 495, 521, 559.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 75.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 367, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–284, 286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–438, 442–447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 543, 549–551, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Clothing.
For the Army:
Allowance for volunteers, 52, 118, 309, 350.
Commutation value, 307, 363.
Furnished in kind, 444, 459, 477, 518.
Manufacture, 317, 483, 492, 504, 507, 518.
Quantity on hand, 162.
Supplies of shoes, 80, 118, 483, 488, 506, 507, 518, 527.
Cluskey, M. W., 8, 9.
Cobb, Howell (Georgia).
President of the Provisional Congress, 5, 7, 319.
Cofer, M. H., 351.
Coins.
Provision for, 144, 145, 194, 265, 267, 349, 442, 555.
Collier, Charles F. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 307, 338, 349, 373, 441, 451, 458, 473.
Committees:
Commerce, 305.
War Tax, 307.
Leave of absence, 424.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 315, 349.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395, 396, 408, 409, 411, 412, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 559, 562, 563.
Columbia, S. C.
Port of entry, 415.
Commissary Department.
Increase of, 255, 256.
Investigation of, 321, 385.
Management of, in Tennessee, 76, 129, 130, 145.
Proposed legislation to secure more and better food for Army, 296.
Commissary-General.
Rank in Provisional Army, 430, 431.

Commissioner to United States.
Appointment of, 360.
Commissioners to European Powers.
Appointment of additional, 43, 65, 66, 74, 86, 96, 104, 105, 107, 224.
Recall, 71, 141, 317, 333, 334, 421–424, 464–467.
Committee on Accounts.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 104, 262.
Reports by, 120, 540, 541.
Committee on Buildings (Joint).
Appointed, 11, 19, 22, 28, 29.
Bills, etc., referred to, 33, 36, 202.
Instructions to, 35, 75.
Committee on Claims.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 23, 27, 29, 33, 45, 48, 53, 54, 58, 61, 66–68, 71, 78, 79, 81, 82, 88, 93, 103, 104, 109, 110, 120, 139, 141, 142, 145, 151, 155, 160, 163, 165, 177, 182, 192, 194, 200, 201, 203, 204, 267, 269, 278, 315, 317, 331, 338, 341, 343, 350, 366, 370, 378, 380, 382, 386, 390, 459, 470, 477, 479, 516.
Instructions to, 45, 61, 97, 123, 141, 183, 332.
Reports by:
Memorials and petitions, 120, 198–200, 455, 555; claims of deceased soldiers, 120; relief of certain persons, 120, 199, 271, 291, 455; destruction of property by Confederate troops, 198, 455; claims against Confederate States, 200, 455, 554; payment of pensions, 200, 555; compensation of members of Congress, 201; perpetuation of testimony, 455; payment of census takers, 554; compensation for damages to property by the enemy, 555.
Committee on Commerce.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22, 305, 309.
Bills, etc., referred to, 33, 87, 97, 181, 332, 347, 384, 386, 415, 479.
Instructions to, 51, 116, 303, 386, 479.
Reports by:
Repealing duties on imports, 120; planting of cotton, 194; coins, 194; increased facilities for importing goods, etc., 194; port of delivery at Augusta, Ga., 195.
Committee on Commercial and Financial Independence.
Appointment proposed, 11.
Committee on Elections.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21.
Bills, etc., referred to, 23, 114, 296, 330, 338, 425.
Instructions to, 137.
Reports by:
Johnson versus Garland, 112–114, 133–136, 391–395; vacancy in representation from Virginia, 340.
Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment (Joint).
Appointed, 99, 223, 265.
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22, 171, 265.
Reports by, 23, 74, 87, 93, 109, 110, 119, 125, 127, 129, 136, 137, 140, 143, 151, 162, 167, 172, 178, 185, 187, 199, 211, 214, 215, 223, 237, 247, 251, 255, 262–265, 271, 273, 274, 276, 279, 280, 282, 283, 286, 289, 291, 294, 359, 361, 372, 389, 419, 427, 439, 444, 450, 453, 455, 459, 462, 477, 481, 493, 495, 498, 506, 507, 527, 536, 542, 549–552, 554–557, 561, 563, 564, 566, 567.
Committee on Flag and Seal (Joint).
Appointed, 11, 19, 22, 29.
Designs and models referred to, 26, 81, 88, 103, 104, 122, 130, 151, 164, 181, 204, 208, 234, 350, 359, 380, 381, 415, 440, 470.
Reports by, 272, 538.
Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21.
Bills, etc., referred to, 29–31, 43, 44, 71, 124, 161, 267, 321, 345, 346, 385, 390, 410, 418, 468–470, 479, 523, 553.
Instructions to, 47, 141, 317, 342, 385.
Reports by:
Prohibition of importations from United States, 45; commissioners to Industrial Exhibition at London, 64; foreign vessels in Chesapeake Bay, 64; additional commissioners to foreign countries, 65, 86; foreign consuls in the Confederate States, and commissioners to foreign powers, 333, 334, 421–424, 464–467; policy of the war, 334, 335, 404–407; free navigation of the Mississippi River, 334, 335, 404–407; existence of war between the United States and Confederate States, and letters of marque, etc., 467, 468, 493, 494; law of privateering, 467, 468, 493, 494; diplomatic intercourse with Brazil and other South American States, 493; retaliation, 523, 529.
Committee on Hospitals and Medical Affairs in the Army.
Appointment proposed, 305.
Committee on Inauguration (Joint).
Appointed, 13.
Reports by, 17, 18.
Committee on Indian Affairs.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 24, 47, 94, 116, 310, 502.
Instructions to, 104.
Reports by:
Election of Elias C. Boudinot as delegate from Cherokee Nation, 513, 514; pay and mileage of delegates from Indian nations, 514.
Committee on the Judiciary.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21.
Bills, etc., referred to, 22, 23, 27, 31, 34, 35, 45, 47, 49, 51, 56, 63, 68, 75, 81, 87, 96, 97, 115, 116, 120, 127, 142, 153, 161, 181, 192–194, 199, 202–204, 234, 251, 267, 269, 296, 310, 311, 313, 314, 317–320, 329, 330, 332, 333, 336, 338, 353, 360, 370, 378, 379, 385, 390, 407, 420, 440, 454, 463, 470, 482, 484, 509, 549, 554.
Instructions to, 26, 27, 33, 44, 49, 50, 56, 63, 70, 75, 81, 94, 104, 109, 129, 130, 163, 174, 181, 234, 312, 313, 315, 318, 319, 322, 328, 330, 332, 333, 353, 362, 391, 454, 469.
Reports by:
Carrying into effect certain clause of Constitution, 31; security of archives and Government, 72; fixing time for meeting of Congress, 78; regulating appointment of officers, 78; printing reports of Attorney-General for use of House, 78; property of alien enemies, 79, 84; indemnity under sequestration acts, 82, 84; right of officers of the Army to hold seats in Congress, 82–84; issue of Treasury notes, 84; judicial courts, 89, 192; exemptions from military service, 111; compensation of

Committee on the Judiciary—Continued.
Reports by—Continued.
attorneys, 119, 120; compensation to citizens for property damaged by military, 119; compensation for commissioners of courts, 119; compensation of clerks, marshals, etc., 119, 120, 208; amendments to sequestration act, 120, 192, 337, 413; Treasury notes legal tender, 161, 192, 411, 413; legalization of acts of district attorney, marshal, etc., of Tennessee, 174; memorials and petitions, 192, 348, 413; increasing penalty in certain criminal cases, 192; abolishment of offices of Assistant Secretary of State and Assistant Attorney-General, 192; relief of certain persons, 193, 323, 324; punishment for forgery and counterfeiting, 194, 413; officer to act as President in case of vacancy, 234; suspension of writ of habeas corpus, 235, 373–377, 412, 413; punishment for trading with the enemy, 235; prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents, 273; payment of census takers, 323; confiscation of estates for treason, 348; oath of allegiance to United States by residents of Confederate States, 348; punishment of slaves taken in arms against Confederate States, and of officers commanding them, 348; retaliation in certain cases, 348, 413; punishment for felonies committed by officers and privates in Army of the United States, 348; repressing atrocities of enemy, 348; martial law, 373–377, 412; changing time for assembling of Congress, 410, 411; protecting persons resisting invasion, 412; amnesty to disloyal persons, 413; protection of issue of Treasury notes, 413; claims of deceased soldiers, 413, 449; commission for trial and punishment of offenses in Army, 428; changing place of holding court, 448; judicial districts in Texas, 448, 449; fees of district attorneys, 449; communication from the Attorney-General, 449; organizing military courts, 489, Private Secretary for the Vice-President of Confederate States, 536; fugitive slaves, 537.

Committee on Medical Department.
Appointed, 325, 359.
Bills, etc., referred to, 343, 362–364, 381, 384, 409, 439.
Reports by:
Granting of sick furloughs, 409; provision for sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, 414.

Committee on Military Affairs.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21, 24, 160, 162, 194.
Bills, etc., referred to, 22, 24, 26–31, 33–35, 43–47, 50–54, 56, 57, 61, 66, 67, 71, 75, 77, 80, 82, 86–88, 91, 93, 95–97, 103, 108, 109, 119, 122–125, 127, 129, 130, 132, 138, 139, 142, 145, 147, 151, 153, 155, 156, 162, 163, 165, 167, 176, 181–183, 187, 191–193, 202, 204, 213, 255, 262, 266, 267, 296, 297, 300, 302–305, 307, 309–316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 327–333, 335, 336, 340–343, 349–351, 357, 360–362, 365, 367, 370, 371, 373, 379, 381, 384, 386, 399, 402, 412, 414, 418, 420, 426–428, 435, 463, 470, 477, 485, 486, 496, 500, 504, 506, 507, 512, 526, 532, 539, 547.

Committee on Military Affairs—Continued.
Instructions to, 23, 30, 31, 44, 45, 66, 67, 70, 71, 75, 88, 98, 116, 122, 129, 130, 142, 151, 154, 161, 164, 183, 203, 204, 271, 296, 300, 302, 307, 310–314, 316–318, 320, 331–333, 335, 360, 380, 386, 424.
Reports by:
Continuance in office of major-generals and brigadier-generals of the Provisional Army, 30, 31, 62, 214; procuring maps for use of committee, 31; authorizing appointment of commander in chief of Army, 33; destruction of property, 55, 63; suppression of drunkenness in Army, 62, 191; passports, 64; public defense, 74, 106, 156, 158, 214, 281, 294, 377, 448, 483, 484, 488; clerical force in War Department, 75, 232; exemptions from military service, 79, 192, 343, 557; enlistment of cooks in Army, 79; fixing rank and pay of adjutants and first sergeants, 79; appointment of chief laboratorian, etc., 79; increase of Army, 106, 255, 435; reenlistment of volunteers, 117; transportation and clothing for volunteers, 118; furloughs in certain cases, 118; pay of sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants, 118; manufacture of army shoes in camp, 118; pay and allowances due deceased soldiers, 118, 231; manufacture of arms, 118; detailing artisans and mechanics, 118, 125; construction of railroads, 119, 259, 260; tender of troops by brigades, 119; chaplains, 119, 190, 276; manufacture of saltpeter and small arms, 123; increasing personal staff of the President, 125; working niter caves, 125; transportation of troops, etc., 152; pecuniary aid to prisoners of war, 155; memorials and petitions, 156, 161, 190–192, 194, 364; efficiency of Medical Department, 156; payment of officers of Virginia Militia, 157, 189; maintenance of legal strength of Army, 157; keeping firearms in hands of effective men, 157; arming troops with pikes, 157; employment of male slaves on Government work, 158, 448; prohibiting transportation to and sale of certain articles in places held by the enemy, 188, 189; efficiency of the cavalry, 189; extension of terms of service of volunteers, 189; voluntary contributions in aid of the war, 189; thanks to patriotic women of country, 189; payment of musicians, 190; increase of Artillery Corps, 190; prompt returns from disbursing officers and agents, 190; loss of public property, 190; additional fortifications on the Mississippi River, 190; manufacture of rifle guns, 191; creation of office of Judge-Advocate-General, 191; drill-masters, 194; efficiency of the Army, 200; appointment of artillery officers in the Provisional Army, 214; increasing Engineer Corps, 214; Signal Corps, 214, 377; supply of small arms, 216; relief for soldiers' families, 231; calling forth the militia, 232; organizing battalions of sharpshooters, 232, 292; recognizing organization of certain military companies, 234; organization of the Army,

Committee on Military Affairs—Continued.
Reports by—Continued.
255; increasing Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, 255; organizing bands of partisan rangers, 261, 403; commissioners to audit claims created by officers of the Army, 268; relief of certain persons, 276, 285; Maryland Line, 276; organization of general staff for Army, 276, 429, 430, 484, 485, 522, 532; appointment of superintendent general of armories, 277; artillery officers for ordnance duty, 324, 377; impressment of slaves, 324; discharge of soldiers under 18 years of age, 324; filling up of existing companies, regiments, etc., 336, 337, 435; horses, 362, 363; increasing Medical Corps, 362; completion of railroads, 362, 363; separation of Pay and Quartermaster Departments, 362; payment of officers and soldiers, 363; shelter and subsistence of troops passing through Richmond, 363; granting of sick furloughs, 363; commutation of clothing, etc., 363; seizure by Government of cotton and woolen manufactories, etc., 363; transportation of soldiers, etc., 363; food for the Army, 363; increasing and regulating appointments of general officers, 364, 535; medals, 364, 403, 554; appointments in Provisional Army, etc., 364; number of men on pay in the Army, etc., 364; relief of disbursing officers and other agents, 364; substitutes, 364, 419, 477; privates for police duty, 364; raising of additional forces in Missouri and Kentucky, 364, 524; transfer of troops, 365; thanks to certain officers and men, 371, 404; rank of officers of Provisional Corps of Engineers, 377; increasing pay of enlisted men, 377; claims against Confederate States, 378; appointment of adjutants of regiments, 404; discharge of conscripts over 35 years of age, 425; organization of forces in States occupied by enemy, 429; protection of unenrolled persons in arms, 440; exchange of citizens held as prisoners of war by enemy, 440, 441; volunteer companies for local defense, 440; establishing places for examination for military duty, 441, 521; purging Army of ignorant and incompetent officers, 447, 448, 540; quarters for Army Intelligence Office, 448; election of officers by regiments and battalions, 448; camps of instruction, 470; manufacture of clothing and shoes for Army, 483, 488; organization of staff departments of the Army, 483; payment to widows, etc., of bounties due deceased soldiers, 483, 484; negroes captured by the enemy, 484; conviction for treason, etc., 484; law of exemptions, 484; bounties and furloughs, 484, 523; receiving into service certain regiments, 491, 524; consolidation of reduced regiments, 541, 542; return of pay rolls to proper authorities, 555; repelling invasion, 556; regulating pay of officers of the Army on furlough, 556; enrollment of conscripts, 556.

Committee on Naval Affairs.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21, 309.
Bills, etc., referred to, 24, 31, 48, 57, 67, 78, 80, 86, 87, 130, 132, 162, 182, 202, 204, 213, 308, 310, 349, 361,

Committee on Naval Affairs—Continued.
Bills, etc., referred to—Continued.
370, 373, 385, 390, 410, 453, 454, 463, 469, 477, 506, 527.
Instructions to, 43, 48, 67, 203, 303, 320, 342, 350, 365, 416, 494.
Reports by:
Naval affairs, 74; organization of the Navy, 76, 89, 184, 216; purchase or construction of gunboats, 89, 105, 106, 216, 494, 495; defense of coast and rivers, 96, 416, 521; enlistments in the Marine Corps, 184, 478; establishment of Naval School, 184; manufacture of saltpeter and small arms, 184, 232; conferring temporary rank on officers of Marine Corps, 184; manufacture of iron, lead, and copper, etc., 192; prize money, 215; chaplains, 233; existence of war between the United States and Confederate States, and letters of marque, etc., 248; thanks to certain officers and men, 415, 417, 456; pay of engineer in chief and passed assistant surgeons of Navy, 415; reorganizing Marine Corps, 416; river navigation, 416; promotions in the Navy, 416, 417; law of privateering, 417, 418; naval storekeepers, 559.

Committee of Ordnance.
Appointment proposed, 35.

Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.
Appointed, 325, 359.
Bills, etc., referred to, 386.

Committee on Ordnance and the Conduct of the War.
Appointment proposed, 305.

Committee on Patents.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 29, 31, 75, 103, 317, 350, 427, 428.
Instructions to, 487.
Reports by, 84, 271.

Committee on Pay and Mileage.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22, 116, 125, 306, 307.
Bills, etc., referred to, 68, 70, 132, 267, 300.
Reports by:
Arrearages of pay and mileage to members of Provisional Congress, 89, 148, 273; compensation and mileage of members of Congress, 89; mode of paying members of Congress, 138; disbursement of contingent fund, 138.

Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22, 87.
Bills, etc., referred to, 23, 24, 30, 31, 33, 43, 44, 50, 57, 58, 60, 61, 67, 68, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87, 122, 130, 132, 141, 153, 154, 163, 165, 181, 182, 187, 204, 215, 223, 256, 302, 311, 313, 315, 317, 324, 331, 336, 343, 362, 381, 384, 410, 415, 436, 458, 470, 504.
Instructions to, 61, 87, 320, 331, 349, 402, 415.
Reports by:
Establishing post routes, 75, 198, 248, 249, 418, 454, 541; postal affairs, 120, 195, 556; memorials and petitions, 195, 198, 418, 556; suspension of mail service on the Sabbath, 195–198, 418, 556; advertisements by Post-Office Department, 198; prepayment of postage, 198; transportation of mailable matter outside of the mails, 275; adjustment of claims for postal service, 418; taxation of telegrams with letter postage, 418; Sunday mails, 418; rate of postage,

Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Con.
Reports by—Continued.
418; transportation of mails across Mississippi River, 454; increasing salaries of route agents, 526; carriage of mails, 556.
Committee on Printing (House).
Appointed, 11, 19, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 29, 53, 78, 80, 85, 124, 142, 182, 201, 262, 264, 277, 338, 346, 370, 410, 427.
Instructions to, 53, 78, 141.
Reports by, 61, 62, 78, 104, 124, 158, 159, 234, 274, 434, 470, 471.
Committee on Printing (Joint).
Appointed, 19, 28, 29.
Committee on Public Defense.
Appointment proposed, 15, 35.
Committee on Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation.
Appointed, 305, 325, 359.
Bills, etc., referred to, 350, 362–364, 369, 384, 385, 410, 434, 440, 463, 502, 521.
Instructions to, 382.
Reports by:
Repealing law authorizing commutation for soldiers' clothing, 444; construction of railroad, 455; requisitions upon Treasury Department, 480; quarters for Army Intelligence Office, 553.
Committee on Rules (Joint).
Appointed, 7, 8, 16.
Committee on Rules and Officers of the House.
Appointed, 7, 8, 15, 16, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 11, 14, 15, 24, 32, 47, 70, 99, 129.
Instructions to, 24, 99, 154.
Reports by, 15, 16, 19, 21, 37–42, 73, 74, 84, 94, 129, 166.
Committee on Territories and Public Lands.
Appointed, 11, 15, 22.
Bills, etc., referred to, 307.
Reports by:
Kansas affairs, 379.
Committee on War and Ordnance.
Appointment proposed, 120, 166.
Committee on War Tax.
Appointed, 304, 307.
Bills, etc., referred to, 304, 310, 311, 317.
Reports by:
Payment to district collectors, 511.
Committee on Ways and Means.
Appointed, 11, 15, 21, 193.
Bills, etc., referred to, 23, 24, 29–31, 33, 43, 44, 57, 61, 67, 71, 78, 81, 87, 88, 103, 119, 120, 122, 126, 130, 132, 140, 145, 149, 155, 160, 165, 167, 171, 173, 182, 183, 201–203, 212, 251, 258, 261, 267, 296, 301, 308, 310, 311, 319, 323–325, 329, 333, 341, 349, 350, 352, 353, 366, 370, 381, 389, 390, 410, 420, 427, 434, 439, 440, 446, 447, 453, 454, 463, 470, 477, 480, 482, 483, 487, 488, 496, 499, 507–509, 511, 516, 523, 527, 532, 539, 555, 561.
Instructions to, 29, 63, 71, 75, 77, 82, 123, 144, 147, 148, 175, 182, 233, 263, 300, 310, 332, 352, 360, 382, 410, 498–500, 507, 508.
Reports by:
Stationery for members and officers of House, 45, issue of Treasury notes 79, 117, 216, 347, 403, mints, 79; war tax on cotton, 79; payment of pensions, 79, payment to district collectors, 116; appropriations, 117, 287, 359, 468, 481, 515; prohibiting exportation of cotton or tobacco, 117; export duty on cotton and tobacco, 117; public defense, 123; support of the Government, 123, 175, 514, 515; compensation of the President of the Confederate States, 146; payment of war tax, 160, 161; production and purchase of cotton, 166; tariff, 166; admitting imports duty free, 166; estimates, 171; remission of duty on certain railroad iron, 171; clerical force in Treasury Department, 171; relief for Missouri, 187; advance money to Missouri, 187; depositories of public funds, 187; suspending collection of taxes in certain States, 187; dividing appropriation for expenses of War Department and Army, 212; exchange of bonds, etc., 214, 287; auditing War Department accounts, 275; issue of bonds, 315; detecting counterfeit notes, 346, 468; changing form of Treasury notes, 346, 347; relief of certain persons, 347; provision for raising revenue, 367; apprehension of counterfeiters, 402; payment of census takers, 402, 403; selling property for taxes, 428; extending session of Congress, 447; appropriation for purchasing and equipping vessels abroad, 468; defense of western and southern rivers, 468; taxation, 514; reducing rate of interest on funded debt, 514, 539; borrowing money from States, 521; punishment for uttering or passing counterfeit Treasury notes, 534; extending term of office of certain war-tax collectors, 540; relief of Bible Society, 549; copper tokens, 555; coins for the Confederate States, 555; pay of the President's messenger, 555, 556.
Committees, Standing, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 35, 87, 99, 116, 120, 125, 160, 162, 166, 171, 183, 193, 194, 223, 265, 304–307, 309, 314, 319, 325, 339, 359.
Communication with the Enemy. See *Trade and Intercourse: Prohibition*, etc.
Compensation.
Army, 13, 23, 24, 30, 33, 50, 67, 75, 79, 88, 92, 97, 106, 107, 118, 127, 255, 305, 310, 315, 331, 357, 363, 364, 368, 369, 377, 378.
Assistant Attorney-General, 538, 548, 550, 551, 562.
Attorneys, judges, etc., 27, 50, 68, 119, 210, 211, 248, 261, 263, 287.
Cadets, 538, 548, 550, 562.
Certain civil officers, 381.
Chaplains, 77, 190, 231, 267, 273, 276, 294.
Clerical force of Executive Departments, 332, 350, 366, 455, 523, 527, 528, 547–549, 552, 554, 555.
Color-bearers, 342.
Delegates from Indian nations, 513, 514, 523, 527, 561.
District collectors, 33, 116, 117, 147, 165, 203, 212, 219, 296, 304, 310, 311, 317, 511, 512, 542, 551, 561.
Heads of Executive Departments, 146, 147.
Mail route agents, 349, 526, 556.
Members of Congress, 53, 66, 68, 70, 89, 98–102, 109–111, 121, 124, 127, 128, 136, 140, 148, 201, 219, 223, 255, 267, 272, 273, 294.
Messenger to the President, 508, 509, 555, 556.

Compensation—Continued.
Mode of payment to Members of Congress, 121, 132, 138, 143, 151, 152, 155, 169, 173, 175, 201, 267, 271, 274, 294.
Navy, 320, 368, 370, 415, 416, 439.
Officers of the Congress, 66, 70, 84, 94, 95, 99, 109, 127, 274.
Postmasters, deputy, 139, 178–181, 267, 271, 283, 285.
President of the Confederate States, 146, 147, 168, 173, 175.
Private property destroyed, 53–55, 58–60, 198, 199, 204, 329, 555.
Slaves lost in service, 155, 158, 199, 316, 370, 459.
Slaves taken by the enemy, 410, 484.
Vice-President of the Confederate States, 146, 147.
See also *Fees*.

Confederate Troops.
Acceptance of certain organizations, 155, 164, 170, 173, 202, 234, 266, 294, 314, 485, 486, 491, 495, 500, 501, 505, 506, 524, 525, 561.
Arming with pikes proposed, 26, 138, 139, 157.
Consolidation of regiments, etc., 298, 512, 513, 518–521, 526, 541, 542.
Disbanding of organizations, 420, 516, 542.
Election of officers by certain battalions and regiments, 360, 448.
Firearms in the hands of effective men, 157, 158, 178, 206.
Number in field and camps of instruction, 303.
Organization of temporary forces in States occupied by the enemy, 543.
Partisan rangers, 193, 261, 262, 277, 279, 281, 285, 309, 350, 403.
Provision for families of soldiers, 307, 316.
Reenlistment, 25, 26, 30, 117, 161, 182, 185, 189, 221.
Reorganization of reenlisted troops, 219, 228, 266.
Shelter and subsistence of, passing through Richmond, 313, 363.
Statistics, 312.
Tender of, by brigades, 67, 119.
Transfers, 266, 303, 365, 367, 412, 419, 429, 447, 458, 459, 478, 485.

Confiscation.
Action of the United States, 297.
See also *Alien Enemies*.

Congress, U. S. Frigate, 85, 87.

Congress of the Confederate States (Permanent).
Adjournment of sessions, 35, 61, 72, 73, 81, 108, 115, 153, 154, 165, 219, 229–231, 264, 270, 284, 289–292, 382, 386, 387, 402, 411, 435, 447, 455, 491, 492, 516, 561, 565, 566.
Assembling of sessions, 5, 35, 47, 78, 108, 115, 264, 295, 296, 366, 370, 415, 427.
Convening of, at extraordinary times and places, 35, 72, 73.
Corps of reporters and printers, 332.
Exemption of members and officers from military service, 90, 92, 431, 432, 450.
Joint rules, 7, 19, 73, 74, 184, 185, 187, 210, 212.
Limitation of legislation, 23, 33, 47, 50, 51.
Members of the two Houses to confer confidentially, 74.
Pay of members and officers. See *Compensation*.
Safekeeping of records, 35, 72, 73, 142, 234, 238, 267, 276, 291.

Congress of the Confederate States (Provisional).
Arrearages of pay and mileage to members, 53, 66, 68, 89, 148, 151, 152, 155, 169, 173, 175, 255, 267, 272, 273, 294.
Payment for stationery for members, 160, 271, 286, 289, 293.
Printing of Journal, 182, 304, 319.
Privilege of floor of House to ex-members of, 47, 84.
Records of, 16, 54, 115, 147.

Congress of the United States, 545, 551.

Conn. See *Walton & Conn*, 361.

Conrad, Charles M. (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 20, 24, 87, 88, 92, 96, 103, 104, 108, 118, 132, 142, 156, 203, 205, 245, 246, 259, 262, 267, 303, 318, 358, 381, 413, 416, 424, 452, 462, 476, 478, 494.
Committees:
Conference, 437.
Naval Affairs, 21, 74, 76, 89, 105, 106, 119, 184, 192, 215, 216, 232, 248, 259, 415–417, 478, 494.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 33, 58, 109.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 180, 191, 193, 202, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224–226, 228–231, 235, 237, 247, 250, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 284–286, 292, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 371, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 436–439, 443–447, 449, 451, 453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 490, 492, 494, 495, 501, 505, 509.

Conrow, Aaron H. (Missouri).
Committees:
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 120.
War Tax, 307.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 360, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451, 452, 468, 475, 476, 492, 494, 496.

Conscription.
Criticism of law, 298, 299, 311.
Enforcement of, in Tennessee, 314.
Message of the President, 156, 165, 266, 298.
Number of soldiers enrolled under act of, 303, 304.
Trans-Mississippi Department, 318, 331, 356.
See also *Military Service*.

Constitution of the Confederate States (Permanent).
Law to carry into effect a certain clause, 23, 31, 123, 125, 204, 310.
Operation of Government, 104, 108.

Consuls.
Foreign residents exempted from military service by, 322.

Consuls—Continued.
Inquiry as to, within the Confederate States, 47, 48, 317, 333, 334, 421–424, 464–467.
Contingent Fund.
Army and War Department:
Division of appropriation, 212, 231, 247, 255.
Congress:
Regulations as to disbursement, 121, 132, 138, 143, 267, 271, 274, 294.
House:
Payments from, 11, 45, 48, 58, 76, 87, 93, 153, 212, 213, 244, 272, 291, 302, 540, 541.
Provisional Congress:
Payments from, 255, 267, 272, 273, 294.
Senate:
Payments from, 48, 58.
War Department:
Payments from, 136.
Cook, James G., 154, 195.
Cook, William D., 540.
Cooke, William M. (Missouri).
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Inauguration, 13.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Leave of absence, 442.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 49, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 146, 163, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 193, 218, 221, 224, 225, 228, 237, 254, 257–260, 275, 279, 280, 284, 301, 306, 321, 323, 358, 361, 371, 372, 378, 379, 387, 388, 396, 399, 400, 411, 412, 480, 490, 492, 495, 496, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Cooks.
Enlistment, 54, 79, 250, 262, 263, 279, 283, 285, 316.
Cooper, Samuel, 483.
Coosaw River, S. C. Engagement, Jan. 1, 1862. See *Port Royal Ferry, S. C.*, etc.
Copyrights.
Authors and composers, 360.
Costa, M. V., 58.
Cothran, Wade S., 71.
Cotton.
Control by Confederate States, 29.
Delivery to the enemy prohibited, 181.
Destruction of. See *Private Property: Destruction*, etc.
Exportation:
In exchange for salt, 386.
Of present crop prohibited, 117, 126, 150, 152, 162, 165, 185, 256–258.
Export duty, 67, 117, 300, 382.
Impressment, 582.
Indemnity to owners for destruction of, 27, 55, 58–60, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 109, 115.
Limitation of production, 29, 75, 76, 94, 98, 99, 106, 125.
Loan to Confederate States, 147, 332.
Manufacture of cards, 151.
Purchase by the Confederate States, 166.
Sale or hypothecation to foreign governments, 292, 532.
Seizure by General Hindman, 331, 356.
Shipment of, 13, 33, 342, 343.
War tax, 44, 79, 148.
Cotton and Woolen Manufactories.
Possession of, by Confederate States Government, 363.
Counterfeiting.
Punishment for, 81, 127, 194, 312, 319, 346, 360, 402, 413.
Counterfeit Notes.
Detection, 319, 329, 346, 347, 390, 402, 468.
Manufacture, 298, 310–312.
Punishment for passing, 486, 487, 534, 535, 561, 564.
Reward for conviction of forgers, 360, 402, 425, 439, 453.
Court of Claims.
Establishment, 87, 379.
Courts, Judicial.
Change of place of holding, 420, 448, 486, 493, 498.
Equalizing and fixing salaries of judicial officers, 50, 68, 119, 120.
Establishment, 75, 89, 192.
Exemption of judges, marshals, clerks, etc., from military service, 90, 92, 431, 432, 450.
Georgia, northern district, 141, 147, 151, 156.
Organization of Supreme, 26, 204, 391.
Texas districts, 437, 440, 448, 449.
Transfer of suits to State courts, 45, 89.
Courts, Military.
Armies in the field, 369, 370, 428, 449, 470, 489, 496, 498, 507, 527.
Courts-Martial.
Limitations, 369, 370.
Proceedings in cases of drunkenness, 380, 483.
Cox, Jacob D., 368.
Cox, James H., 349.
Cox, P. B., 87.
Craddock, R. B., 203.
Creuzbaur, R., 86.
Crimes and Punishments.
Aiding the enemy, 318.
Army, not provided for in military code, 174.
Certain criminal cases, 192.
Extortion, 554.
Forgery and counterfeiting, 81, 127, 194, 312, 319, 324, 360, 402, 413, 439, 453.
Fraud and peculation, 129, 274, 275.
Misapplication of voluntary contributions, 139, 189.
Trading with enemy, 235–237.
Treason, 330, 348, 484.
Crittenden, George B.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Fishing Creek, Ky., 97, 122, 308, 312.
Crockett, John W. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 23, 32, 81, 95, 163, 169, 256, 311, 318, 327.
Committee on Elections, 21, 114, 169, 393, 395, 414, 419, 425.
Leave of absence, 431.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 330, 380.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 226–228, 237, 247, 248, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 371–373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428.

Cropper & Baker, 165.
Crumly, W. M., 186.
Cumberland River.
Defense, 342, 365, 415, 416, 424, 494, 521, 532, 567.
Curlew, C. S. S., 240.
Currency of the Confederate States.
Decimal system, 97.
Currin, David M. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 52, 76, 307, 341, 385.
Committees:
Naval Affairs, 21.
Public Buildings, 22.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 15, 164.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70, 77, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 152, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 191, 193, 212, 215, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 248, 250, 254, 258–260, 264, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 292, 293, 301, 321, 323, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 397, 399, 400, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 435–437, 439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451, 460, 461, 468, 474, 476, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 516–518, 520, 525, 526, 534, 536, 537, 543, 547, 549, 550, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Curry, Jabez L. M. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 7, 18, 53, 58, 101, 103, 106, 108, 111, 115, 140, 141, 162, 181, 330, 331, 336, 360, 390, 462, 471, 473.
Committees:
Commerce, 22, 120, 194, 195.
Conference, 160.
Elections, 21.
Rules, 8, 15, 19.
Special, 187, 296, 297.
Leave of absence, 516.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 160, 302, 316, 373, 415.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 225–230, 235, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–439, 442, 443, 445, 446, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505.
Curtis, Samuel R., 263.
Customs Duties.
Cotton and tobacco exported, 67, 300.
Exemptions, 382, 410.
Remitted on certain railroad iron, 165, 171, 175, 178, 191.
Suspension or repeal, 23, 120, 141.
Dahlonega, Ga.
Mint, 310.
Dargan, Edward S. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 75, 102, 322, 330, 360, 458.
Committee on the Judiciary, 21, 72, 83, 120, 235, 377.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 57, 162, 341.
Dargan, Edward S.—Continued.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 216, 218, 224–230, 235, 247, 248, 250, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 411, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–439, 442, 443, 445–447, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 495–497, 499, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 559, 562.
Dashiell, Rev., 338, 341.
Davidson, Allen T. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 29, 102–104, 109, 350.
Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22.
Leave of absence, 125, 450.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 24, 109, 320.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 121, 153, 163, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 216, 218, 224–230, 237, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 366, 371–373, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 449, 451–453.
Davis, George (North Carolina).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Buildings, 29.
Special, 13, 184.
Davis, J. Lucius, et al., 110.
Davis, J. W., 163, 194, 203, 555.
Davis, Jefferson.
Approvals, 52, 86, 93, 101, 103, 142, 143, 148, 156, 164, 175, 191, 201, 205, 206, 210, 217, 219, 255, 261, 265, 271, 285–287, 290, 291, 293, 294, 382, 401, 420, 429, 442, 453, 458, 478, 481, 485, 486, 497, 506, 511, 518, 526, 527, 560–562, 564–567.
Authority as to convening of Congress, 35.
Authority in regard to appointments, 542, 550, 562.
Committee to act with, 52.
Dispatches from Gen. R. E. Lee, 339, 340.
Increase of personal staff, 86, 125, 162, 167, 175.
Messages to Congress, 25, 26, 31, 36, 37, 48, 56, 68, 72, 80, 85, 89, 94, 96, 97, 102, 103, 107, 108, 110, 121, 122, 124, 126, 131, 132, 140, 143, 144, 149, 150, 156, 157, 161, 167, 169, 174, 187, 188, 211, 213, 216, 222, 223, 250, 251, 258, 261, 263, 266, 267, 281, 287, 288, 297–299, 301, 308, 312, 319, 324, 337–339, 345, 350, 352, 353, 356, 357, 366, 368–370, 387, 389, 409, 410, 420, 426, 427, 434, 437, 439, 444, 446, 452–454, 460, 463, 475, 477–479, 482, 483, 488, 496, 499, 512, 513, 521, 542, 547, 548, 553, 556, 557, 560, 564.
President of the Confederate States:
Election and acceptance, 12, 13, 16.
Inauguration, 13, 17–19, 48, 58.
Vetoes, 107, 108, 287, 288, 499, 500, 515, 557, 567.
Davis, John N., 329, 348.
Davis, Reuben (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 24, 88, 116, 124, 142, 154, 173, 182, 211, 222, 224, 227, 262, 264, 281, 291, 319, 355.

Davis, Reuben—Continued.
Committees:
Military Affairs, 21, 74, 106, 107, 160.
Special, 50.
Leave of absence, 148, 431.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 200.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 8, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 50, 52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 191, 193, 202, 216, 218, 225, 227–231, 237, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 284, 285, 293, 321, 323, 326, 355, 358, 361, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 426, 430, 435–439, 443–446, 449, 451–453.
Dawkins, James B. (Florida).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 66.
Committees:
Elections, 21, 395.
Naval Affairs, 21.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 23, 66, 81, 141, 331.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 115, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 225, 227–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 292, 293, 326, 327, 355, 358, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–444, 446, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 509.
Debts of the Confederacy.
Interest due on existing, 129, 149, 498, 508.
Rate of interest reduced, 514, 538–540, 549, 560.
Deceased Soldiers.
Pay and allowances due, 47, 97, 109, 118, 120, 129, 183, 184, 192, 231, 232, 261, 266, 341, 352, 353, 413, 414, 435, 442, 449, 463, 477, 478, 484, 486.
Pensions to widows, 122.
De Havilland, J.
Design for flag, 130.
De Jarnette, Daniel C. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 315.
Committee on Foreign Affairs, 21, 523, 529.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 68, 93.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 227, 229–231, 237, 247, 248, 254, 257, 259, 260, 264, 276, 284–286, 292, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 360, 366, 371–373, 378, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–447, 449, 451, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499, 500, 505, 509, 516–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–551, 558, 559, 562, 563.
Depositories of Funds of Confederate States.
Increase of, 172, 173, 187, 215.
Desha, Ben., 151, 199, 219, 267, 270, 276, 290.
Dick, H. T.
Designs for flag, 104.
Dimmock, Charles, 17.
Disbursing Officers.
Relief for, 27, 338, 341, 364, 456, 463.
Returns, 147, 190, 265–267, 273, 274, 470, 555.
Discharges.
Conscripts at 35 years of age, 425.
Prevention of, for certain regiments, 213, 216.
Private soldiers under 18 years of age, 311, 324–328, 366, 367.
Sick and wounded soldiers, 290, 343.
Special reasons, 386.
District Attorneys.
Compensation, 119, 210, 211, 248, 261, 263, 287, 378, 449.
Exemption from military service, 92, 431, 432.
Dixon, Robert E.
Clerk of House of Representatives, 8, 9, 540, 556.
Doggett, D. S., 108, 115, 121, 124, 127, 133, 373, 380, 383, 390, 410.
Donald, Ben. A.
Design for flag, 81.
Donelson, Fort, Tenn. Surrender, Feb. 16, 1862, 25, 28, 30, 71, 75–77, 85, 88, 122, 155, 164, 166, 174, 234, 368, 379.
Dortch, William T. (North Carolina).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committee, special, 296.
Douglas, Stephen A., 348.
Draft. See *Conscription.*
Drewry, A.
Thanks of Congress, 338, 361, 372, 401.
Drewry's Bluff, Va. Engagement, May 15, 1862.
Thanks of Congress to Commander Farrand and Captain Drewry, 338, 339, 347, 349, 361, 372, 401, 415.
Drillmasters.
Employment, 103, 138, 194, 272, 275, 280, 294.
Drunkenness in the Army.
Court-martial proceedings, 380, 483.
Punishment for, 231, 250, 266, 294, 380.
Suppression, 13, 14, 28, 62, 191.
Duke, Thomas T., 338, 348.
Duncan, James A., 14, 16, 18, 140.
Duncan, Johnson K.
Action of Congress on report of operations about New Orleans, La., 319.
Dunnington, John W., 308.
Dupré, Lucius J. (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 51, 108, 311, 332, 337, 341, 381, 474, 512, 516, 525, 526, 528.
Committees:
Conference, 548, 552.
Indian Affairs, 22.
Printing, 22.
Special, 110, 328.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 142, 311.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 146, 152, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 193, 212, 218, 221, 224–230, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451–453, 460,

Dupré, Lucius J.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
461, 468, 474, 475, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 558, 559, 562, 563.
Duties. See *Customs Duties.*
Early, John, 295, 300, 302, 307, 309.
Edwards Ferry, Va. Engagement, Oct. 22, 1861, 142.
Effinger, William Henry, 177.
Elkhorn, Ark. Battle, March 6–8, 1862.
Action of Congress on reports, 263, 264, 270.
Resolutions on death of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh, 213, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Thanks of Congress to Generals Van Dorn and Price, 213, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Elliott, James Thomas, 153, 195.
Elliott, John M. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 10, 102, 110.
Committees:
Enrolled Bills, 22, 23, 74, 87, 93, 110, 119, 125, 127, 129, 136, 151, 178, 211, 214, 215, 223, 251, 263, 271, 273, 274, 276, 279, 280, 282, 283, 286, 289, 291, 294, 359, 361, 372, 389, 439, 444, 455, 477, 498, 507, 527, 536, 542, 549, 551, 554–557, 561, 563, 564, 566.
Indian Affairs, 22, 513, 514.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 81, 251.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 148, 177, 178, 215, 216, 224–231, 247, 248, 250, 257, 258, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 284–286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 323, 326, 327, 361, 372, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 411, 425, 426, 430, 435–439, 442–445, 451, 452, 474, 475, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563.
Elmer, Jacob, 343.
Emancipation of Slaves.
Message of President Lincoln, 163.
Proclamation of President Lincoln, 469.
Emerson, Primus, 469, 494.
Engineer Corps.
Deficiency in appropriation, 431, 440.
Increase of, in Provisional Army, 182, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Rank of officers, 309, 377, 412, 419, 429–431.
European Powers.
Commissioners. See *Commissioners to,* etc.
Foreign consuls residing in Confederate States, 47, 48, 317, 333, 334, 421–424, 464–467.
Treaties, 65, 66.
Evans, Nathan G.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Leesburg, Va., 37.
Ewell, Richard S., 339.
Ewing, George W. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 232, 346.
Committee on Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Leave of absence, 431.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 151, 153, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–
Ewing, George W.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430.
Executive Departments.
Clerical force, 75, 89, 93, 167, 168, 171–174, 181, 202, 214, 223, 232, 247, 255, 261, 263, 286, 300, 305, 312, 332, 350, 366, 455, 523, 527, 528, 547–549, 552, 554, 555.
Cost of public buildings used by, 75.
Exemption of officers and employees from military service, 90, 92, 431, 432, 450.
Organization under Permanent Constitution, 104, 108.
Salary of heads of, 146, 147.
Exemptions from Conscription. See *Military Service.*
Exportation.
Cotton and tobacco prohibited, 117, 126, 150, 152, 162, 165, 185, 256–258.
Cotton in exchange for salt, 386.
Express Companies.
Transportation of mailable matter, 223, 274, 275, 279, 291.
Fairfax, Archibald B., 350, 354.
Fanny, U. S. Transport, 373, 456.
Farrand, Ebenezer.
Thanks of Congress, 338, 347, 349, 361, 372, 401, 415
Farriss, A. P., 331.
Farrow, James (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 129, 304, 384.
Committees:
Claims, 22.
Medical Department, 359, 373.
Special, 307, 384.
Leave of absence, 373.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 82, 182, 204, 333.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 148, 151, 159, 167, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 226–231, 235, 237, 248, 250, 254, 259, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 468, 474–476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Featherston, Winfield S.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Leesburg, Va., 142.
Fees.
Clerks, marshals, etc., 27, 119, 120, 183, 202, 206–211, 261, 263, 276, 287, 290
District attorneys, 210, 211, 378, 449.
Financial and Commercial Independence. See *Committee on Commercial and Financial Independence.*
Fishing Creek, Ky. Battle, Jan. 19, 1862.
Action of Congress on report, 97, 122, 308, 312.
Property losses, 30.

Flag and Seal of the Confederate States.
Adoption of flag, 272, 273, 349, 350.
Designs and models proposed, 26, 81, 88, 103, 104, 122, 130, 151, 164, 181, 204, 208, 234, 359, 380, 381, 415, 470.
Establishment of seal, 431, 440, 538, 562, 563, 565, 566.
Payment for specimen flags, 291.
Punishment for counterfeiting seal, 81.
See also *Committee on Flag and Seal (Joint)*.
Florida.
Electoral votes, 12.
Legislative proceedings, 66, 119.
Memorial of Governor of, 410.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 141, 331.
Post routes, 23, 81, 141, 249, 331.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 295.
Floyd, John B., 85, 164.
Fonte, Daniel D., 82.
Food. See *Provisions*.
Foote, Henry S. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 11, 15, 18, 19, 27, 28, 44, 46, 52, 67, 76, 99, 101, 102, 104, 136, 151, 154, 164, 175, 182, 218, 220, 222, 224, 227, 236, 244, 250, 296, 297, 300, 306, 313, 314, 320–322, 350, 378, 379, 383, 385, 424, 454, 468, 469, 485, 494, 498, 508, 545.
Committees:
Foreign Affairs, 21, 45, 64, 65, 86, 333–335, 345, 404–406, 467, 493, 525.
Special, 7, 28, 48, 122, 234, 328.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 97, 385, 469.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 50–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 180, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 360, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 480, 491, 492, 495, 497, 499–501, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 543, 558, 559, 566.
Ford, Rev., 19, 28, 32, 36, 46, 50, 57, 60, 66, 70.
Ford, G. W., 386.
Forgery.
Punishment for, 127, 194, 360, 402, 413.
Forrest, Steamer, 240.
Forrest, French, 350, 353, 354.
Forrest, Nathan B.
Action of Congress on report of evacuation of Nashville, etc., 368.
Statement regarding battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., 379.
Thanks of Congress, 307.
Forrest, Fort, N. C., 239.
Foster, Thomas J. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 29, 50, 80, 87, 102, 158, 162, 172, 181, 186, 204, 237, 246, 308, 316, 341, 342, 377, 413, 415, 457, 459–461, 472, 473, 554, 558.
Committees:
Accounts, 22, 120.
Special, 28, 50, 234.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 181, 203, 269.
Foster, Thomas J.—Continued.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 10, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 360, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 468, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Fowler, N. W.
Design for flag, 151.
France.
Negotiations with, 466.
Frauds.
Punishment for, 129, 274, 275.
Freeman, Thomas W. (Missouri)
Committee on Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Leave of absence, 150, 428.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 428, 430, 435–439, 442–447, 449, 451–453, 468, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549–552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Frontier Defenses. See *Texas*.
Fry, H. W., 239.
Furloughs.
Artisans detailed from the Army, 118.
Bounty and furloughs, 220, 225, 484, 492, 504, 523, 542, 561.
Pay of officers on, 470, 556.
Sick and wounded, 43, 118, 142, 315, 363, 409, 411, 435.
Gaines, R. G., 163.
Gaither, Burgess S. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 226, 249, 270, 313, 344.
Committees:
Naval Affairs, 21.
Special, 76, 238, 243, 244.
Leave of absence, 370, 459.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 128, 138, 153, 163, 167, 168, 172, 186, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 354, 358.
Gardenhire, E. L. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 24, 26, 67, 97, 145, 250.
Committees:
Claims, 22.
Elections, 21, 177.
Enrolled Bills, 262, 264, 265, 280, 453.
Leave of absence, 85.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 26, 53.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547.

Gardenhire, E. L.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 111, 116, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 151, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 292, 293, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 387–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 430, 435–439, 442–446, 449, 451, 453, 469, 474, 480, 491, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 537, 539, 543, 549–552.

Garland, Augustus H. (Arkansas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 11, 33, 43, 75, 87, 93, 146, 160, 415, 479.
Committees:
Conference, 125, 127, 128.
Judiciary, 21, 83.
Special, 555.
Contested election to House of Representatives, 10, 22, 23, 112–114, 133–136, 168, 169, 175, 177, 178, 330, 338, 391–395, 414, 419, 425, 426.
Leave of absence, 234, 313.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 153, 187.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 244, 295, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 46, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 180, 186, 193, 212, 215, 218, 221, 371, 373, 383, 386, 388, 389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 430, 435, 436, 439, 442–446, 449, 453, 460, 461, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 543, 559, 562, 566.

Garnett, Muscoe R. H. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 27, 29, 53, 65, 71, 82, 88, 90, 91, 94, 105, 106, 116, 176, 193, 238, 315, 339, 343, 391, 438, 440, 441, 445, 460, 491, 508, 514, 515.
Committees:
Conference, 481, 490.
Military Affairs, 194, 404, 438, 448, 460.
Special, 50, 150.
Ways and Means, 21, 166, 167, 183, 193, 481, 485, 526.
Leave of absence, 125, 236.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 350.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 16, 179, 244, 295, 547, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 148, 152, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 180, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 387–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 430, 436–438, 442–445, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 497, 499, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 534, 537, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 559, 566.

Gartrell, Lucius J. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 23, 47, 61, 72, 110, 141, 175, 181, 201, 203, 209, 211, 236, 264, 296, 302, 309, 317, 331, 349, 435, 457, 519.
Committee on the Judiciary, 21, 31, 78, 84, 89, 119, 161, 192, 208, 210, 234, 235, 273, 323, 348, 367, 410–413, 448, 449, 489, 536, 537.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 47, 181, 317, 324, 381, 470.

Gartrell, Lucius J.—Continued.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552.

Gassendi, French Steamer, 72.
Gatlin, Richard C., 238, 242.
General Staff. See *Army of the Confederate States.*
Gentry, Meredith P. (Tennessee).
Committee, special, 284.
Leave of absence, 139.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 108, 179, 244, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 111, 115, 121, 128, 163, 168, 171, 177, 178, 212, 216, 224, 226–231, 235, 237, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 286, 293, 326, 358, 371, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 436, 443, 447, 449, 453, 469, 480, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 522, 525, 526, 528, 558, 559, 562.

Georgia.
Communication from Governor of, 47.
District courts, 141, 147, 151, 156.
Electoral votes, 12.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 43, 58, 67, 75, 81, 181, 194, 302, 310, 311, 317, 324, 331, 343, 458.
Post routes, 58, 75, 181, 249, 317, 331, 458, 541.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 18, 97, 137, 295.

Georgia Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st Regulars,** 420.

Gibson, J. F., 87.
Gilbert, L. D., 9.
Glasscock, James, 53.
Goode, John, jr. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 45, 305, 307.
Committees:
Enrolled Bills, 171.
Indian Affairs, 22.
Medical Department, 359, 373.
Special, 307.
Leave of absence, 64, 139, 373, 402.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 110, 165.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 126, 128, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 276, 284, 285, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Goodman, J. D., 155, 555.
Gordon, William F., jr.
Clerk pro tempore of the House, 5.
Gorgas, Josiah.
Chief of Ordnance, 163.
Government of the Confederate States.
Claims against. See *Claims;* and *Committee on Claims.*
Foreign consuls, 47, 48, 317, 322, 333, 334, 421–424.
Security of archives, 35, 72, 73, 142, 234, 238, 267, 276, 291.
Support of:
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Cotton and tobacco in exchange for Confederate States bonds, 292, 532.
Further means (Treasury notes), 171, 175–177, 186, 199, 219, 351, 352, 403.
Governor Moore, C. S. Gunboat.
Thanks of Congress to officers and men, 417.
Graham, M. D. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 182, 270, 324, 457, 461, 472.
Committee on Ways and Means, 21.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 88.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 36, 47, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 126, 128, 138, 159, 163, 167, 171, 177, 178, 191, 193, 202, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–259, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 386–388, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 426, 430, 438, 442–444, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 490, 492, 494–497, 499, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 526, 528, 534, 536, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 566.
Granberry, J. C., 305.
Gray, Peter W. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 63, 122, 173, 257, 322, 386, 420, 451, 462, 483, 515.
Committees:
Flag and Seal, 22.
Judiciary, 21, 82, 83, 413.
Leave of absence, 150.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 382.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 244, 295, 367, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 116, 121, 126, 128, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 193, 203, 212, 216, 221, 224–231, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 474–476, 490, 492, 494–497, 499, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Great Britain.
Recall of commissioners from, 71.
Green, Duff, 109, 156, 200.
Green, Wharton J., 239.
Griffin, John L., 331.
Griffin, Nancy, 104, 120, 192.
Griffin, Thomas M.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Leesburg, Va., 142.
Gunboats.
Construction of, 24, 48, 89, 105, 159, 162, 164, 308, 316, 329, 424, 494.
Habeas Corpus.
Suspension of writ, 34, 52, 130, 142, 194, 235, 279, 280, 290, 318–320, 373–377, 384, 391, 412, 413, 481, 505–511, 516–518, 557, 560.
Hairston, William, 110.
Hall, Wilkins, 349.
Halleck, Henry W., 298.
Halyburton, James D.
Administers oath to the President, 18.
Hampton Roads, Va. Battle, March 8–9, 1862.
Action of Captain Buchanan, 211.
Action of Congress on report of Captain Buchanan, 193, 211.
Message of the President, 82, 85.
Thanks to Captain Buchanan and command, 80, 86, 87, 93.
Hancock, Spencer T., 48.
Hanly, Thomas B. (Arkansas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 22, 47, 66, 80, 81, 96, 127, 153, 160, 302, 310, 331, 342, 360, 383, 398, 437, 505.
Committees:
Accounts, 22.
Indian Affairs, 22.
Special, 28, 234.
War Tax, 307.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 10, 23, 97, 103.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 245, 295, 367, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 147, 152, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 247, 248, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 452, 453, 460, 461, 469, 474, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 516–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 559, 562, 563.
Hapson, Lucien, 386.
Harmison, Jonathan, 336.
Harmony, Tug, 350, 353, 354.
Harris, Thomas A. (Missouri).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 106, 122, 312, 382, 397, 456, 469, 472, 473, 477, 484, 520.
Committees:
Conference, 563.
Military Affairs, 21, 24, 161, 194, 231, 259, 285, 364, 378, 484, 523, 524, 555.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 367, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 153, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 218, 221, 224, 225, 229–231, 237, 250, 257–260, 264, 265, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 360, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 430, 435–439, 442–446, 449, 451–453, 469, 474–476, 492, 494–496, 499–501, 505, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563.
Harris, William A., 67.

Harrison, Burton N.
Private Secretary to the President, 110, 126, 140, 142–144, 148, 149, 156, 164, 167, 169, 175, 191, 201, 205, 216, 219, 255, 258, 261, 265, 267, 271, 285, 286, 290, 293, 294, 297, 337, 339, 350, 356, 366, 368, 382, 387, 401, 409, 420, 426, 429, 437, 439, 444, 452, 453, 458, 460, 475, 477, 481, 497, 511, 518, 527, 542, 557, 560, 561, 565–567.
Hartridge, Julian (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 310, 317, 333, 360, 470, 517.
Committees:
Commerce, 309.
Conference, 562.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Special, 110.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 181, 331, 470.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 97, 137, 179, 245, 295, 367, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 306, 321, 323, 355, 358, 360, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442–447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Harvey, Richard M., 361, 416.
Hatteras, Fort, N. C., 241.
Haven, Edward, jr., 469, 494.
Hawkins, James D., 165.
Haynes, W. H., 379.
Head, John W.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., 368.
Heiskell, Joseph B. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 26, 44, 91, 129, 145, 156, 172, 207, 222, 275, 284, 293, 304, 305, 314, 327, 353, 385, 441, 473, 474.
Committees:
Judiciary, 21, 83, 174, 194, 413.
Special, 150, 319, 325, 339, 359, 385.
War Tax, 307.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 71, 82.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295, 367, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 437–439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451, 453, 460, 461, 469, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 500, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 549–552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Helm, John E., 540.
Hemphill, John (Texas).
Delegate to Provisional Congress.
Transportation of remains, 104, 199.
Henningsen, Charles F., 469.
Henry, Gustavus A. (Tennessee).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 290.
Special, 565.
Henry, Gustavus A., jr., 379.
Henry, J. H., 350.
Henry, Patrick, C. S. S.
Thanks to officers and crew, 211, 219, 223, 255.
Henry, Fort, Tenn. Capture, Feb. 6, 1862, 28, 29, 75, 77, 164, 166, 174, 234.
Herbert, Caleb C. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 45, 155, 457, 471.
Committees:
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 526.
Leave of absence, 203.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 86, 104, 125, 130.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49, 50, 52, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 99, 100, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 159, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 237, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 323, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 443–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 515–518, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Herron, William R., 139, 200.
Hesse, Julius, 332, 402.
Higgins, Edward.
Action of Congress on report of operations about New Orleans, La., 319.
Hill, Benjamin H. (Georgia).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 481, 490.
Printing, 29.
Hill, Daniel H., 238, 242.
Hill, Gabriel H., 239.
Hilmitter, P., 130.
Hilton, Robert B. (Florida).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 50, 75, 158, 280, 302, 367, 437, 457, 480, 489, 551.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
Military Affairs, 162, 191, 371, 404, 448, 488, 489, 557.
Patents, 22.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22.
War Tax, 307.
Leave of absence, 148, 339.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 81, 410.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 225, 227–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 426,

Hilton, Robert B.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
428, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 532, 534, 536, 537, 543, 547, 550–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Hindman, Thomas C., 331, 356, 477.
Hodge, George B. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 447.
Committees:
Naval Affairs, 309.
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Leave of absence, 453.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 179, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 301, 323, 326, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 408, 409, 412, 419, 425, 426, 431, 435, 436, 442, 447.
Hoge, Moses, 71, 75, 86, 93, 97, 103, 174, 178, 283.
Holcombe, James P. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 211, 315, 379.
Committees:
Conference, 125, 127.
Judiciary, 21, 111, 119, 120.
Leave of absence, 177.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 78, 315, 336, 523.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 14, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224, 226–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442–447, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 500, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Holliday, John P., 317.
Holt, Hines (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 29, 51, 81, 91, 136, 170, 209, 273, 302, 349, 385, 436, 471, 520.
Committees:
Conference, 160, 169.
Inauguration, 13.
Special, 284.
Ways and Means, 21, 166.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 50, 122.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 224–230, 235, 237, 254, 257–259, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–438, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490, 492, 494, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 545, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Homan, J. C., 145, 199.
Homes, J. M., 93.
Homesteads.
Provision for officers and soldiers, 381.
Hooe, John, 78.
Horses.
Improper food for, 313.
Number and value of, lost, 162.
Payment for:
Lost in military service, 30, 82, 145, 190, 191, 200, 315, 320, 328, 336, 362, 363.
Purchased by Col. A. W. McDonald, 203, 204, 285, 292, 294, 391, 449, 455, 481.
Hospitals.
Accommodations for sick and wounded, 304, 312, 439, 444, 450, 478, 558.
Chaplains for naval, 204, 233, 263, 264, 287.
Establishment, 24.
Management of, 288, 289, 303, 317, 373, 384.
House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress.
Clerical force, 29, 48, 76, 103, 212, 213, 244, 272, 313, 448.
Contested election, 10, 22, 23, 112–114, 133–136, 168, 169, 175, 177, 178, 330, 338, 391–395, 414, 419, 425, 426, 428.
Measures for comfort of members, 15, 93.
Officers, 7–10, 14, 21, 28, 311.
Organization, 5–9, 11.
Privilege of floor, 47, 84, 123.
Privileges of the Senate to members, 74, 210.
Publication of Journal, 556.
Regulations for payment of officers, 263, 274.
Rules, 7, 24, 32, 37–43, 51–54, 57, 58, 61, 67, 109, 120, 127–129, 145, 146, 154, 161, 163, 164, 166, 177, 182, 218, 226, 249, 250, 284, 297, 301, 307, 322, 323, 325, 339, 379, 386, 408, 434, 438, 454, 460.
Status of members holding commissions in the Army, 33, 82–84, 136–138, 140.
Howe, R. H., 540.
Huger, Benjamin, 238, 242, 243, 306, 368.
Huger, Fort, N. C., 239, 240.
Hunt, F. S., 556.
Hunter, David, 339.
Hunter, John, 163, 338, 455, 492, 498, 518.
Hunter, Nicholas, 153, 200.
Hunter, Robert M. T. (Virginia).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committee, special, 147, 325.
President pro tempore of the Senate, 7, 12, 17, 18.
Hunton, Eppa.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Leesburg, Va., 142.
Hyde, Charles K., 418, 419, 453.
Hyer, ——.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 179, 245, 295.
Imports.
Duty free, except from the United States, 66, 166, 167, 170, 171, 256–258.
Increase of facilities, 194, 195, 286, 289, 293.
Prohibited from United States, 29, 45, 147.
Repeal or suspension of duty, 23.
Impressments.
Cotton and tobacco, 532.
Private property, 271, 315.
Slaves, 300, 316, 324, 336.

Indian Affairs.
Arkansas and Red River Superintendency, 47, 115, 116, 151, 167, 210.
Transmission of report, 94.
Indian Nations.
Census of Cherokees east of Mississippi River, 104.
Fidelity to treaties, 299.
Pay and mileage to delegates in Congress, 513, 514, 523, 527, 561.
Trade and intercourse, 47, 115, 151, 167, 210.
Indian Tribes.
Pensions, 43, 79.
Insurrection.
Incitement of servile, 469.
Irick, A. B., 78.
Iron.
Manufacture of, 71, 162, 192.
Isaacs, William B., & Co., 479.
Jackson, Thomas J.
Action of Congress on report of operations in Valley of Virginia, 13, 36.
Mentioned, 340.
Thanks of Congress, 183, 185, 187, 201, 307.
Jackson, Fort, La. Surrender, April 28, 1862.
Action of Congress on reports, 319.
James River, Va.
Condition of fortifications on, 19, 20, 131, 132.
Jamestown, C. S. S.
Thanks to officers and crew, 211, 219, 223, 255.
Jenifer, Walter H.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Leesburg, Va., 30, 37.
Jenkins, Albert G. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 30, 282.
Committees:
Printing, 22.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Leave of absence, 110.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 33, 53.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295.
Resignation, 296, 340, 341.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 121, 126, 138, 146, 148, 152, 159, 167, 168, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 254, 257, 259, 264, 265, 275, 280, 282–286, 293.
Jeter, J. B., 238, 250, 261, 269.
Jett, John, 82, 190.
Johns, John, 18, 144.
Johnson, Jilson P.
Contestant for seat in House from Arkansas, 10, 22, 23, 112–114, 133–136, 168, 169, 175, 177, 178, 330, 338, 391–395, 414, 419, 425, 426, 428.
Johnson, Robert W. (Arkansas).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Rules, 16.
Special, 147.
Johnson, Richard M., 195, 196.
Johnson, Thomas C., 8, 9.
Johnston, Albert Sidney.
Call for information regarding operations of, 76, 77, 164, 174, 186.
Conduct and death at Shiloh, Tenn., 188.
Mentioned, 29.
Resolutions on death of, 186.
Johnston, Joseph E.
Mentioned, 291.
Thanks of Congress, 305.
Johnston, Robert (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 27, 352, 498.
Committees:
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22.
Special, 166.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 128, 138, 146, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 216, 218, 224, 225, 229–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257, 258, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 371, 378, 379, 383, 387, 388, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–439, 442–447, 449, 474, 480, 490, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Jones, George W. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 10, 16, 92, 95, 111, 136, 179, 215, 232, 235, 274, 278, 311, 372, 386, 414, 429, 430, 434, 441, 512, 516, 527.
Committees:
Conference, 548, 552.
Rules, 8, 21.
Rules and Officers of the House, 22, 74, 84, 94, 95, 434.
Special, 296.
Ways and Means, 21, 170, 171, 304, 315, 481.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 402.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 437, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 480, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Jones, Thomas M.
Action of Congress on report of evacuation of Pensacola, etc., 368.
Jordan, John V., 239.
Jordan, Thomas, 341.
Josselyn, Robert.
Private Secretary to the President, 25, 86, 93, 96, 100, 103, 107.
Resignation, 110.
Judge-Advocate-General.
Creation of office of, 88, 191.
Justice, Department of.
Abolishment of office of Assistant Attorney-General, 153, 192.
Salary of Assistant Attorney-General equalized, etc., 538, 548, 550, 551, 562.
Kansas.
Bill relative to, 307, 379.

Kenan, Augustus H. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 136, 169, 373, 401, 420, 461.
Committee on Military Affairs, 21.
Leave of absence, 152.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 431, 435–439, 442–446, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 547, 549, 550, 552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Kenan, Owen R. (North Carolina).
Committees:
Accounts, 22.
Special, 110.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 349.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99, 100, 102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 224–230, 235, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 321, 323, 326, 327, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 516–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Kenner, Duncan F. (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 13, 15, 24, 31, 43, 56, 63, 76, 117, 123, 125, 182, 205, 212, 272, 343, 351, 361, 415, 555.
Committees:
Special, 13, 15, 16, 187.
Ways and Means, 21, 45, 79, 103, 116, 117, 123, 132, 140, 143, 146, 147, 149, 150, 152, 160–162, 171, 175, 187, 212, 214, 216, 265, 275, 287, 329, 346, 347, 359, 367, 390, 402, 403, 446, 447, 468, 481, 498, 500, 502, 507, 514, 515, 521, 539, 540, 549, 555.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 33, 58, 350.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 237, 247, 248, 250, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–439, 442–447, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499, 500, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549, 550, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Kennon, Beverly.
Thanks of Congress, 417.
Kentucky.
Additional forces for Provisional Army, 318, 342, 364, 505, 507, 524, 542, 543, 551, 561.
Disasters to armies of Confederate States in, 11, 76, 77, 186.
Kentucky—Continued.
Memorial of citizens, 81, 251.
Post routes, 415.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 10, 46, 124, 295.
Suspension of war tax, 205.
Kepler, Rev., 153.
Kern, John, jr., 183.
Kernstown, Va. Battle, March 23, 1862.
Thanks of Congress to Gen. T. J. Jackson and officers and men under his command, 183, 185, 187, 201.
Kinney, Arch., 240.
Kinney, John, 130.
Kostar, M. T., 418
Laboratories.
Appointment of chief laboratorian, 79.
Lamar, Albert R.
Secretary pro tempore of the Senate, 7.
Lamar, Gilbert, 200.
Lamar, Thomas G.
Thanks of Congress, 309.
Lamb, Benjamin, 82.
Lanay, Henry M., et al., 97.
Lander, William (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 332.
Committees:
Patents, 22.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
War Tax, 307.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 61, 313.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 138, 146, 152, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 186, 193, 203, 212, 215, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 328, 355, 358, 361, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 431, 435, 436, 439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 480, 491, 492, 494, 496, 497, 499, 500, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 566.
Landom, Samuel W., 540.
Laughlin, H. C. M., 540.
Laws of the Confederate States.
Copies for members of House, 87, 93.
Laws of the Provisional Congress.
Publication and distribution, 29, 370.
Lay, George W.
Inspection report, 13, 36.
Leadbetter, Danville.
Action of Congress on report of operations on Tennessee River, etc., 368.
Lee, Robert E.
Dispatches from, relative to battle of Second Manassas, 339, 340.
Mentioned, 367, 371.
Status and duties, 181.
Thanks of Congress, 306, 371.
Leesburg, Va. Battle, Oct. 21, 1861.
Action of Congress on reports, 30, 37, 142, 160.
Leighman, S., 103.
Letcher, John.
Governor of Virginia, 14, 183, 296, 340, 341.

Levy, J. P., 269.
Lewis, Charles S., 341.
Lewis, David W. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 232, 303, 342.
Committees:
Rules, 8.
Rules and Officers of the House, 22.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Leave of absence, 354.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 310.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 172, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 216, 218, 221, 225–230, 235, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 276, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323.
Lincoln, Abraham, 163, 299, 469, 545, 546, 549, 551.
Liquors.
Sale of, 151.
Suppression of manufacture, 81.
Littlepage. See *Ayers & Littlepage*, 125, 130, 161.
Loans to the Confederacy.
Borrowed from States, 511, 521, 532.
Provision for payment, 512.
See also *Bonds*, etc.; *Debts*, etc.; and *Treasury Notes*.
Local Defense.
Volunteer companies, 440, 538, 548, 549, 560.
London Industrial Exhibition.
Commissioners to, 44, 64.
Longstreet, James, 340.
Loring, William W., 36.
Louisiana, C. S. S., 318, 338.
Louisiana.
Claims against Confederate States, 353.
Electoral votes, 12.
Legislative proceedings, 44, 195.
Post routes, 33, 44, 141, 195, 249.
Refund to, of excess of war tax, 483, 492, 504–506, 526.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 295.
Louisiana and Texas Railroad.
Construction, 260, 261, 279, 281, 290.
Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Navigation Company.
Privileges and franchises, 479.
Louisiana Troops.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **Wheat's**, 516, 542.
Love, Thomas R., 71.
Lovell, Mansfield.
Action of Congress on report of operations about New Orleans, La., 319.
Lowe, Enoch L., 17.
Lowe, S. B., & Co., 58.
Lynch, William F.
Mentioned, 239, 240, 242, 243.
Thanks of Congress, 373, 456.
Lyon, Francis S. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 82, 402.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
War Tax, 307.
Ways and Means, 21.
Lyon, Francis S.—Continued.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 43, 103, 151, 342, 360.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 179, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–439, 442–446, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 522, 525, 526, 558, 559.
Lyons, James (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 13, 19, 30, 34, 48, 67–69, 78, 90, 91, 102, 145, 165, 172, 177, 190, 215, 225, 271, 277, 306, 307, 313, 316, 329, 336, 371, 386, 391, 402, 424, 444, 452, 468, 469, 473, 505, 509, 528, 556.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Inauguration, 13, 17.
Public Buildings, 22.
Special, 15, 328, 555, 565.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 155, 165, 300, 329, 336, 338, 341, 359, 479, 516.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–51, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 138, 146, 152, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 203, 215, 218, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 366, 371, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442, 443, 445, 446, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 480, 500, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 532, 534, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
McClellan, George B., 339, 340.
McCoy, Joseph A., 311, 418.
McCulloch, Benjamin.
Resolutions on death of, 213, 279, 283, 285.
McCurry, B. C., 47.
McCurry, M., 296, 304.
McDonald, A. H., 133, 135.
McDonald, Angus W., 203, 285, 292, 294, 391, 449, 455, 481.
McDonald, James, 8, 540.
McDonald, R., 291.
McDowell, Thomas D. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 51, 67.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Inauguration, 13.
Leave of absence, 76, 402.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 24, 30, 154, 269, 384.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224, 226–230, 235, 237, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 306, 321, 323, 326, 328, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 431, 435–

McDowell, Thomas D.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 490–492, 494–497, 499, 500, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 559, 562, 563.
McFarland, T. W., 540.
Machen, Willis B. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 95, 96, 129, 204, 209, 303, 311, 351, 408.
Committee on Ways and Means, 21.
Leave of absence, 459.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 163, 201.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 268.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–439, 442–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480.
McIntosh, James.
Resolutions on death of, 213, 279, 283, 285.
McKown, John, et al., 145.
McLaughlin, James, 48.
McLean, J. R. (North Carolina).
Committees:
Claims, 22.
Foreign Affairs, 21, 407.
Special, 166.
Leave of absence, 102, 431.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 320, 384.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–51, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 128, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 193, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 275, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 354, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412.
McLeod, N. W., 141.
McLuer, Robert C., 155, 199.
McMahon, David, 58.
McNeill, Thomas, 29, 84.
McQueen, John (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 565.
Committees:
Accounts, 22, 290, 540, 541.
Foreign Affairs, 21, 467.
Inauguration, 13.
Special, 555.
Leave of absence, 88.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 204.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 218, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 321, 323, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
McQueen, John—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
McRae, D. G., 384, 556.
McRae, John J. (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 44, 255.
Committees:
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
Ways and Means, 21.
Leave of absence, 308.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 343.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 91, 99–102, 105, 126, 128, 138, 146, 151, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 180, 191, 193, 215, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 383, 387–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435, 436, 443, 445–447, 449, 451, 452, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 500, 501, 505, 515–518, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 550–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
McWilliams, John E., 145, 199, 201.
Macwillie, Malcolm H. (Arizona Territory).
Delegate in First Confederate Congress, 80.
Magruder, John Bankhead.
Mentioned, 131, 291, 354.
Thanks of Congress, 386, 404.
Mail Service.
Daily, 43, 198.
Employment of carriers and clerks under age of 16 years, 331.
Exemption of contractors, etc., from military service, 431, 433, 450, 471.
Payment:
Dues remaining from United States service, 331, 437, 453, 458.
Increase to route agents, 349, 526, 556.
Routes, 23, 24, 33, 44, 57, 58, 60, 75, 78, 81, 82, 115, 119, 122, 130, 141, 142, 153, 163, 181, 187, 195, 198, 199, 204, 215, 248, 249, 256, 279, 281, 290, 317, 331, 336, 362, 402, 415, 418, 454, 458, 491, 504, 541, 561–563.
Sunday, 15, 43, 61, 122, 154, 182, 195–198, 201, 302, 311, 324, 343, 381, 418, 556.
Support from revenues, 26, 299, 482.
Transportation:
Across the Mississippi River, 381, 410, 436, 454, 486, 487, 493, 497, 498.
Outside of the mails, 274, 275, 279, 291, 487.
Major-Generals.
Continuance in office, 28, 30, 31, 34, 62.
Regulation of appointments, 214, 215.
Malay, John C., 104.
Mallory, Stephen R.
Secretary of the Navy, 48, 56, 61, 80, 126, 143, 146, 174, 211, 213, 216, 261, 299, 305, 308, 321, 322, 338, 353, 354, 365, 389, 420, 439, 446, 453.
Manassas, Va. Battle, Aug. 30, 1862.
Message of the President, 339, 340.
Manning, John, 182.
Maps.
Preparation of geographical and topographical, 123.

Marcy, Peter, 67.
Marine Corps.
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Bounty, 184.
Enlistments:
Encouragement, 111, 132, 184, 199, 217, 478.
Persons subject to military service, 458, 463, 478, 481, 482.
Reorganization, 368, 370, 416, 427.
Temporary rank of officers serving with volunteer troops, 78, 184.
Mariners.
Exemption from military service of certain, 90, 92, 431, 433, 450.
Marque and Reprisal.
Issue of letters of, 124, 248, 284, 286, 293, 467, 468, 494, 531, 552.
Marshall, Henry (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 24, 161, 343, 474.
Committees:
Conference, 290.
Inauguration, 13.
Patents, 22.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 44, 381.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 179, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–226, 228–230, 237, 254, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 452, 453, 460, 461, 469, 474–476, 480, 491, 492, 496, 497, 499–501, 505.
Marshall, Humphrey.
Report of attack on General Cox, 368.
Martial Law.
Abolishment, 554, 559, 560.
Declaration, 162, 190, 191, 331, 356.
Limitation, 508, 509.
Power to declare, 130, 313, 318, 319, 373–377, 412, 413, 454, 509–511.
See also *Habeas Corpus.*
Maryland.
Additional forces for Provisional Army, 342.
Maryland Line.
Organization, 262, 273, 276, 278, 284.
Maryland Troops.
Maryland Line, 262, 273, 276, 278, 284.
Mason, James M., 423, 466.
Matthews, John J.
Design for flag, 103.
Maxwell, Augustus E. (Florida).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Engrossment and Enrollment, 99.
Special, 325.
Maxwell, Joseph H., 133.
Meadows, W. T., 53.
Mechanics. See *Artisans and Mechanics.*
Medals of Honor.
Provision for, 203, 309, 364, 378, 403, 553, 554, 560, 561, 564.
Medical Department.
Efficiency, 145, 156, 384, 444, 454, 493.
Increase of, 332, 362.
Investigation of, 164.
Officers to command enlisted men, 190, 276, 277, 558.
Rank of Surgeon-General in Provisional Army, 430, 431, 487, 557.
Reorganization, 444, 454, 486, 487, 557–559.
Medical Examining Boards.
Enrolled men, 441, 442.
Furloughs, 347.
Meem, Gilbert S., 130.
Memminger, Christopher G.
Secretary of the Treasury, 53, 102, 103, 119, 129, 149, 160, 167, 183, 269, 287, 298, 301, 319, 324, 352, 366, 381, 390, 402, 413, 414, 420, 439, 483, 496, 512, 527, 564.
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Aid to, 93.
Construction, 93.
Menees, Thomas (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 91, 172, 173, 227, 304, 365, 420, 472.
Committees:
Medical Department, 359, 373.
Printing, 22, 271.
Special, 166.
Territories and Public Lands, 22.
Leave of absence, 373.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 182.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 128, 147, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 237, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 283, 286, 293, 301, 306, 323, 326, 354, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386, 389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 436, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451, 460, 461, 469, 477, 491, 494–497, 500, 501, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 563, 566.
Merrimac, U. S. Frigate, 116.
Midlothian Coal Mining Company, 329.
Miles, William P. (South Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 20, 30, 32, 49, 51, 67, 90, 92, 138, 139, 144, 145, 149, 157, 163, 168, 177, 182, 204, 212, 213, 228, 236, 247, 253, 283, 291, 296, 304, 309, 320, 326, 328, 339, 350, 372, 384, 432, 438, 460, 462, 468, 472, 473, 507, 519, 520, 534.
Committees:
Conference, 437, 442, 562.
Military Affairs, 21, 29, 31, 33, 34, 49, 55, 63, 75, 79, 89, 117, 118, 125, 152, 155–158, 188–190, 213, 214, 216, 231, 232, 234, 255, 261, 267, 268, 276, 277, 280, 292, 294, 324, 328, 336, 337, 362–364, 377, 382, 403, 425, 426, 428, 429, 432, 435–438, 447, 448, 470, 477, 483, 484, 486, 500, 520–523, 532, 535, 536, 539–541, 547, 548, 556, 564.
Special, 10, 12, 13.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 67, 71, 139, 163, 304, 415.

Miles, William P.—Continued.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 187, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Military Courts. See *Courts, Military.*
Military Service.
Age subject to, 219, 220, 224, 225, 266, 299, 307, 311, 312, 343–345, 355, 388, 398, 399, 435, 436, 442–444, 488, 489.
Aid to families of soldiers, 307, 316.
Enlistment of persons not liable to, 343–349.
Enrollment of conscripts not physically qualified for, 360, 496, 556.
Exemptions, 30, 61, 77, 79, 87, 89–93, 95, 96, 111, 112, 119, 155, 192, 220, 224, 244, 272, 277, 279, 280, 284–286, 290, 292–294, 302, 304, 307, 310, 311, 315, 316, 320, 322, 330–333, 335, 336, 341–343, 349, 361, 371, 373, 379, 407, 415, 419, 420, 430–434, 436, 437, 444–446, 450–453, 456–462, 471–477, 481, 484, 487, 489, 490, 557, 561.
Rendezvous for examination of enrolled men, 441, 442, 505–507, 521, 522, 527, 561.
Substitutes, 220, 302, 312, 326, 331, 338, 341, 349, 355, 356, 364, 380, 395, 419, 425, 427, 460, 477.
Militia.
Organization, etc., for Confederate States service, 53, 108, 111, 130, 137, 138, 204, 220, 221, 226, 232.
Payment of Virginia officers, 116, 130, 157, 176, 189, 190, 248, 262, 286.
Status of State officers, 137, 138.
Miller, Caroline, 45, 120, 193, 231, 247, 255.
Miller, William D., 459.
Mills, Thomas, 27.
Mineral Resources.
Development, 162, 192, 246, 299.
Ministers of the Gospel. See *Clergymen.*
Minn, F. H., 315.
Mints.
Dahlonega, Ga., 310.
Resolution of North Carolina Convention, 24, 79.
Mississippi, C. S. S., 318, 338.
Mississippi.
Claims against Confederate States, 353.
Electoral votes, 12.
Legislative proceedings, 33.
Memorials of citizens, 122, 129, 182, 381.
Post routes, 122, 249, 541.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 10, 295.
Security from invasion, 424, 494.
Thanks of Congress to citizens of Vicksburg, 310.
Mississippi River.
Defense, 66, 80, 190.
Free navigation, 314, 334, 335, 404–407.
Mail service across, 381, 410, 436, 454, 486, 487, 493, 497, 498.
Missouri.
Additional forces for Provisional Army, 312, 342, 364, 505, 507, 524, 542, 543, 551, 561.
Advance of money to, 183, 187, 199, 200, 205.
Claims against Confederate States, 332, 378, 409, 419, 429, 554.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 295.
Suspension of war tax, 205.
Mitchel, Charles B. (Arkansas).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, 99.
Mobile Bay.
Defenses, 80, 96, 105, 110, 124, 128, 129, 142.
Monroe, Thomas B., 177.
Monroe, Fort, Va., 241.
Montgomery, J. E.
Thanks of Congress, 320.
Moore, Governor, C. S. Gunboat.
Thanks of Congress to officers and men, 417.
Moore, James W. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 32, 57, 87, 311, 317, 332, 415.
Committee on the Judiciary, 21, 79, 83, 192, 428.
Leave of absence, 107, 459.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 151, 317, 342, 459.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 224–230, 235, 248, 250, 254, 257, 258, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442–447, 449, 451, 453, 461, 469.
Moore, T. V., 162, 166, 169, 424, 428, 435, 440, 447, 453, 459.
Morgan, John H.
Thanks of Congress, 303.
Morgan, W. E., 392.
Morris, G. F., et al., 24.
Morris, Martha D., et al., 331, 348.
Munitions of War.
Captured from the enemy, 272, 273, 280.
Increase of, 56.
Inventions, 75, 97, 125, 130, 142, 156, 161, 350, 390, 410, 567.
Manufacture of, 25, 32, 44, 47, 70, 88, 96, 97, 118, 123, 129, 145, 150, 162, 184, 191, 192, 219, 232, 233, 245, 246, 251, 265, 279, 280, 290, 299, 312.
Pikes, 26, 138, 139, 157.
Purchase, 24, 25, 46, 89, 105, 292, 352, 366, 553.
Quantity on hand, 44, 53, 162, 216, 312.
Transportation for, 152, 188, 215, 251–254, 269.
Munnerlyn, Charles J. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 142.
Committee on Claims, 22.

Munnerlyn, Charles J.—Continued.
Leave of absence, 125, 193, 453.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 67, 103, 302, 311, 317, 343.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 18, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 81, 91, 99–102, 111, 138, 146, 152, 153, 163, 167, 301, 306, 321, 327, 358, 361, 366, 372, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451.
Musicians.
Payment of negro, 94, 132, 190, 215.
Myers, Abraham C.
Quartermaster-General, 163, 190, 357, 368, 369, 463.
Nalley, Rev., 414.
Nash, James H.
Secretary of the Senate, 7, 11, 13, 16, 20, 28, 31, 34, 46, 52, 58, 66, 68, 73, 74, 86, 88, 89, 94, 105, 106, 111, 115, 121, 124, 127, 128, 137, 139, 147, 151, 152, 155, 159, 162, 164, 165, 168, 171, 172, 175, 177, 184, 185, 191, 199, 210, 212–214, 217, 219, 224, 231, 232, 248, 255, 261, 263, 264, 267, 270, 272, 273, 279, 283, 286, 287, 290–296, 325, 329, 338, 347, 349, 351, 356, 361, 366, 368, 378, 381, 389, 409, 412, 414, 415, 426, 431, 437, 439, 442, 446, 449, 455, 458, 459, 470, 478, 481, 485–487, 491–493, 496, 498, 505, 506, 508, 511, 515, 518, 523, 526, 531, 538, 542, 547, 549, 551, 552, 554, 556, 560–567.
Nashville, C. S. S., 234, 262, 266.
Nashville, Tenn. Evacuation, Feb. 23–25, 1862, 28, 77, 164, 166, 234, 368.
Natchez, Miss.
Collector of the port, 163, 338, 455, 492, 498, 518.
Naturalization.
Repeal of United States laws and enactment of general law under Constitution of Confederate States, 109.
Rights of, in certain cases, 385.
Naval School.
Establishment, 184.
Navigation of the Confederate States.
Regulation of, 384.
River, 416, 450, 469.
Navy, Volunteer. See *Navy of the Confederate States.*
Navy Department.
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Clerical force, 305.
Investigation of, 322, 325, 328.
Navy of the Confederate States.
Appointment of chief constructor, 449, 454.
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Chaplains, 204, 233, 263, 264, 287.
Enlistment of persons subject to military service, 478, 481, 482.
Officers:
Promotions, 350, 390, 416, 417.
Storekeepers, 506, 559, 561.
Organization of, 24, 26, 56, 67, 89, 168, 184, 202, 216, 247, 279, 283, 285, 447.
Pay of, 320, 415, 416, 426, 439, 478.
Publication of register of, 341, 365.
Reserve list, 182.
Volunteer, 76, 248.
See also *Gunboats;* and *Vessels of War.*
Negroes.
Employment in the Army, 142, 158, 277, 316, 448.
Negroes—Continued.
Reward to, for slaying Union soldiers and sailors, 469.
See also *Slaves.*
Nelson, Geo. E. W.
Superintendent of Public Printing, 158, 159.
New Orleans, La.
Establishment of naval depot at or near, 41.
New Orleans, La. Surrender, May 1, 1862.
Correspondence, etc., relative to, 315, 319, 338.
New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.
Connection with Texas and New Orleans Railroad, 45.
New Orleans Delta Newspaper Company, 33, 120.
Newspapers.
Exemption of editors and employees from military service, 431, 433, 450, 458.
Nichols, L. L., 29.
Nicholson, Hunter, 379.
Niter and Mining Corps.
Establishment, 125, 210, 214, 219.
Noland, B. P., 328.
Norfolk, Va. Evacuation, May 9, 1862.
Correspondence, etc., relative to, 315, 338.
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
Collector of port, 313, 324, 347.
North Carolina.
Claims against Confederacy, 109, 200.
Convention proceedings, 30, 79, 117.
Disasters to armies of Confederate States in, 11, 25, 28, 88, 167, 238–243.
Electoral votes, 12.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 61, 130, 198, 313, 320, 384.
Post routes, 24, 130, 198, 249, 541.
Refund to, of excess of war tax, 324, 325, 498, 504, 506, 526.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 10, 14, 295.
Security from invasion, 450.
North Carolina Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d,** 240; **8th,** 239, 240; **17th,** 239; **31st,** 239, 240.
Northern Virginia, Army of.
Resolutions of congratulation, 367, 371–373.
Thanks of Congress to officers and men, 371, 372.
Northrop, Lucius B.
Commissary-General, 410, 434, 521.
Northwestern States.
Free navigation of Mississippi and Ohio rivers by, 314, 334, 335.
Proposed commercial treaty with, 320, 321, 334, 335, 404–407.
Oaths.
Administration of, in certain cases, 401, 407, 408, 442, 462, 485.
Allegiance to the United States, 332, 348.
Officers.
Acceptance of resignations by generals, 302, 324.
Appointment:
Adjutants, of rank of subaltern, 333, 384, 404, 442, 462, 485.
Artillery, for ordnance duty, 309, 324, 351, 370, 377, 389.
Artillery, in Provisional Army, 182, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Naval storekeepers, 506, 559, 561.

Officers—Continued.
Chaplains, 71, 77, 119, 190, 231, 267, 273, 276, 294.
Commanding general, 24, 33, 34, 45, 46, 48, 49, 57, 66, 74, 107, 108, 126.
Corps for the working of niter caves, 125, 210, 214, 219.
Election of, by certain battalions and regiments, 360.
Increase of general, 532, 535, 536.
Pay of, 24, 30, 61, 79, 92, 204, 255, 368, 370, 415, 416, 426, 439, 470.
Promotions of naval, 350, 390, 416, 417.
Punishment for absence without leave, 302.
Rank of surgeons in Navy, 385.
Rations, 382.
Regulating appointment of, 22, 78, 182.
Relief for certain naval, 518, 527.
Relief for disbursing, and agents, 27, 338, 341, 364, 456, 463.
Relief of incompetent or disabled, 67, 142, 299, 384, 447, 448, 512, 513, 518–521, 525, 526, 538–540, 549, 560.
Retirement. See *Relief of*, etc. (ante).
Status of Army, who are members of Congress, 33.
Tactical examination, 381.
Vacancies in field, how filled, 332, 333, 512, 513.
Ohio River.
Free navigation, 314, 334, 335, 404–407.
Ordnance Department.
Appointment of artillery officers for ordnance duty, 309, 324, 351, 370, 377, 389.
Rank of Chief of Ordnance in Provisional Army, 430, 431.
Orr, James L. (South Carolina).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 155, 481, 490, 519, 552, 565.
Flag and Seal, 29.
Rules, 16.
Special, 11, 184.
Padgett, Nehemiah, 141, 200.
Partisan Rangers.
Organization of, 193, 261, 262, 277, 279, 281, 285, 309, 350, 403.
Passports.
Regulations, 45, 47, 64, 233, 234, 267, 268.
Pate, Richard A., 390.
Patent Office.
Establishment, 425, 427, 428, 439.
Patents.
Issuance of, 425, 427, 428, 439, 487.
Patrick Henry, C. S. S.
Thanks of Congress to officers and crew, 211, 219, 223, 255.
Pay and Mileage. See *Compensation.*
Pay Department.
Relief for disbursing officers, 27, 338, 341, 364, 456, 463.
Returns of disbursing officers, 147, 190, 265–267, 273, 274, 470, 555.
Separation from Quartermaster Department, 320, 362.
Peace Propositions, 385, 386.
Pegram, Robert B., 262, 266.
Pemberton, John C.
Action of Congress on report of engagements on James Island, S. C., 368.
Peninsula, Army of the.
Supplies furnished to, 354, 410.
Thanks of Congress, 386, 404.
Pensacola, Fla. Bombardment, Nov. 22–23, 1861, 87, 121.
Pensacola, Fla. Evacuation, May 9–12, 1862.
Action of Congress on report, 368.
Pensions.
Continuance of United States, 93, 141, 149, 205, 555.
Naval, 104.
Provision for payment, 43, 48, 61, 78, 79, 122, 141, 200, 204, 205, 269, 331.
Perkins, John, jr. (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 14, 23, 29, 33, 43, 47, 108, 109, 116, 142, 147, 153, 169, 174, 195, 227, 247, 254, 259, 260, 263, 269, 281, 292, 311, 312, 315, 318, 332, 341, 350, 381, 451, 457, 459, 460, 470, 472, 498.
Committees:
Conference, 481, 490.
Foreign Affairs, 21, 421, 493.
Rules, 8.
Rules and Officers of the House, 22, 95, 120.
Special, 296.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 187, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 321, 323, 326, 328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 367, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 474–477, 480, 491, 492, 495–497, 499, 501, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Peterkin, Joshua, 150, 160.
Pettigrew, W. J., 186, 193, 213.
Phelan, James (Mississippi).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 549.
Engrossment and Enrollment, 99.
Printing, 29.
Special, 325.
Phillips, Barnet, 181, 203.
Physicians.
Exemptions from military service of certain, 310, 315, 341, 431, 433, 450, 461, 462, 472.
Pierson, P., et al., 154.
Pikes.
Proposed arming of troops with, 26, 138, 139, 157.
Pillow, Gideon J., 85, 164, 174, 379.
Pilots.
Exemption from military service of licensed, 90, 92, 431, 433, 450.
Place, Adella C., 61.
Poe, John, 329, 348.
Polignac, Camillus J., 67.
Pollard, E. A., 540.
Pomone, French Steamer, 72.
Pontoniers.
Organization, 71.
Pope, John, 340.

Port Royal Ferry, S. C. Engagement, Jan. 1, 1862, 107.
Ports of Entry.
Abolishment, 87, 116, 194, 195.
Augusta, Ga., 51, 52, 195, 255, 263, 271.
Columbia, S. C., 415.
Postage.
Prepayment, 88, 132, 198.
Rates, 87, 263, 278–280, 294, 315, 418.
Postmasters.
Exemption from military service, 61, 77, 90–92, 431, 432, 450–452.
Pay of deputies, 139, 178–181, 267, 271, 283, 285.
Post-Office Department.
Advertisements, 141, 198.
Exemption of postmasters, etc., from military service, 77, 90–92, 431–433, 450–452, 471, 490.
Service self-sustaining, 26, 299, 482.
Post-Offices.
Establishment, 50, 67, 336.
Richmond, Va., 320, 322.
Post Routes. See *Mail Service.*
President of the Confederate States.
Counting of electoral votes, 10–13.
Election and acceptance, 12, 13, 16.
Inauguration, 13, 17–19, 48, 58.
Provision for filling vacancy in office, 70, 168, 201, 202, 234, 235, 266.
Salary, 146, 147, 168, 173, 175.
See also *Davis, Jefferson.*
President of the United States. See *Lincoln, Abraham.*
Preston, Walter (Virginia).
Committees:
Foreign Affairs, 21.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359.
Leave of absence, 164.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 78, 130.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 212, 215, 216, 218, 224, 225, 229–231, 235, 248, 254, 257–259, 264, 284, 285, 293, 321, 323, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435–438, 442–444, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 474, 476, 480.
Preston, William, 188.
Preston, William Ballard (Virginia).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 565.
Flag and Seal, 29.
Price, Sterling.
Thanks of Congress, 213, 279, 283, 285.
Prisoners, Political.
Measures for release of, 385, 418, 419, 440, 441, 453.
Prisoners of War.
Aid for, 75, 88, 136, 139, 140, 148, 155.
Exchange of, 94, 299, 300, 328, 345, 381.
Measures for release of armed citizens not regularly enlisted in the Confederate States Army, 440.
Payments to wives, 98.
Pay while held in custody, 470.
Prisoners of War—Continued.
Retaliation, 296–298, 328–330, 348, 385, 413, 449, 469, 470, 523, 526, 529, 543–547, 549, 551, 554, 565.
Treatment of, 296, 297, 348.
Privateers and Privateering.
Amendment of laws, etc., 303, 417, 418, 467, 468, 494.
Number of vessels commissioned, 144.
Private Property.
Depredations and seizures, 68, 78, 103, 119, 164, 198, 199, 204, 269, 270, 285, 329, 338, 348, 420.
Destruction for public safety, 24, 27, 51, 55, 58–60, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 94, 109, 115, 123, 141, 142, 303, 329, 342, 343, 455.
Impressments, 271, 315.
Indemnity for losses, 300, 555.
Perpetuation of testimony, 69, 142, 455.
Sale for taxes, 182, 183, 428, 449, 455, 481.
Prizes and Prize Goods.
Sale and distribution, 124, 168, 202, 215, 223, 248, 284, 286, 293, 303, 468, 494, 531, 552.
Value of captured, 144.
Proclamations.
Emancipation, 469.
Produce Loan.
Exchange of bonds for products subscribed, 147, 148, 185, 201, 214, 264, 265, 287, 291, 293, 294.
Relief of subscribers of cotton to, 332.
Sale or hypothecation of articles, 185, 201, 214, 264, 265, 287, 291, 293, 294.
Provisional Army of the Confederate States.
Additional forces to serve during war, 312, 318, 337, 342–345, 348, 349, 351, 354–356, 359, 361, 364–366, 368, 379, 380, 382, 383, 387–389, 395–401, 426, 428, 435–439, 442–444, 505, 507, 524, 542, 543, 551, 561.
Artillery officers, 182, 214, 279, 283, 285.
Establishment and organization, 486, 493, 499, 500.
Increase of:
Engineer Corps, 182, 214, 279, 283, 285.
General officers, 532, 535, 536, 564–566.
Medical Department, 486, 487, 493, 557–559.
Pay of officers, 204.
Rank:
Certain officers, 430, 431, 487.
Engineers, 309, 377, 412, 419, 429.
Temporary forces in States occupied by the enemy, 414, 429, 564, 566.
See also *Army of the Confederate States; Confederate Troops;* and *Public Defense.*
Provisions.
Cultivation in lieu of cotton and tobacco, 76, 94, 98, 99, 106, 125.
Payment for, to certain citizens, 81.
Provost-Marshals.
Abuse of power by, 360.
Military standing, 508, 509.
Pryor, Roger A. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 20, 28, 30, 61, 71.
Committee on Military Affairs, 21, 30, 62, 194.
Leave of absence, 88.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 48.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 137, 180.
Resignation, 183.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 69, 70.

Public Defense.
Provision for, 47, 48, 56, 74, 103, 106, 109, 123, 139, 146, 149, 156, 158, 168, 173–175, 182, 214, 215, 217, 219–229, 232, 237, 247, 258, 259, 261, 270, 281–283, 287, 289, 291–294, 296, 301, 309, 322, 325, 329, 330, 344, 345, 349, 351, 355, 360, 365, 370, 377, 388, 395, 420, 431, 436, 448, 450, 456, 458, 459, 463, 470, 483, 484, 488, 489, 496, 498, 506, 526.
Public Documents.
Preservation of, 35, 72, 73, 142, 234, 238, 267, 276, 291.
Public Printer.
Appointment or election, 12, 13, 53, 78, 104.
Exemption from military service, 90, 92, 431, 433, 450.
Public Printing, 12, 13, 29, 62, 68, 74, 103, 141, 158, 159, 182, 304, 305, 319, 332, 370, 434, 470, 471, 538, 539, 550, 556, 562.
Public Property.
Losses in battle, 30, 162, 190.
Unnecessary waste or destruction, 103, 110, 150, 190, 271.
Pugh, James L. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 46, 69, 86, 87, 255, 268, 302, 324, 441, 474.
Committees:
Conference, 481, 489, 490, 563.
Military Affairs, 21, 79, 118, 123, 125, 191, 262, 324, 343, 491.
Public Buildings, 22.
Special, 15.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 160, 256.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Quartermaster Department.
Clerical force, 232, 261, 263, 286.
Increase, 255, 256.
Investigation of, 321, 385.
Management of, in Tennessee, 76, 129, 130, 145.
Quartermaster-General.
Rank in Provisiona' Army, 430, 431, 486.
Raffner, W. H., 145.
Railroad Iron.
Remission of duties, 165, 171, 175, 178, 191.
Railroads.
Appointment of military transportation officers, 251–254.
Connection:
New Orleans and Opelousas and Texas and New Orleans, 45.
Richmond and Danville and North Carolina, 181, 222, 333, 356.
Construction:
Alabama and Georgia, 302, 362, 434, 455, 456, 471, 480–482, 485.
Railroads—Continued.
Construction—Continued.
Alabama and Mississippi Rivers, 171, 175, 178, 191.
Louisiana and Texas, 260, 261, 279, 281, 290.
Memphis and Little Rock, 93.
Vicksburg and Shreveport, 318, 363.
Exemption of employees from military service, 90, 95, 431, 433, 450, 457.
Extension of Western North Carolina, 109, 156, 200.
Government aid to Memphis and Little Rock, 93.
Increased efficiency, 82.
Inventions, 97, 103, 271.
Possession and control by Confederate States, 122.
Relief for Eastern Texas Company, 437, 440.
Transportation of troops and munitions of war, 152, 188, 215, 251–254, 269, 298, 384, 455, 456, 471, 480–482, 485.
Rainey, John T. H., 141.
Ralls, Rev., 80, 137, 222, 229.
Ralls, John P. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 46, 61, 115, 141, 172, 336, 477.
Committees:
Indian Affairs, 22.
Medical Department, 359.
Special, 166, 288, 289.
Leave of absence, 150, 359.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 155, 181.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 180, 245, 295, 547.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–230, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 326, 327, 355, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–439, 442–444, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 559, 566
Ramsay, Mr., 82.
Randolph, George W.
Secretary of War, 139, 155, 160, 164, 166, 167, 170, 174, 222, 258, 263, 298, 299, 345, 356, 357, 368, 369, 380, 402, 410, 413, 415, 420, 427, 434, 439, 446, 453, 454, 463, 477, 482, 483, 488, 496, 512, 513, 521, 542, 547.
Randolph, Robert, 470.
Rations for the Army.
Commutation for, 154.
Supplies, 382.
Raven, Ernst, 422
Read, C. W.
Thanks of Congress, 417.
Read, Charles H., 495, 499, 507, 511, 521, 532.
Read, Henry E. (Kentucky).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 87, 93, 128, 303, 311, 342, 447.
Committee on Patents, 22.
Leave of absence, 453.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368.

Read, Henry E.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 70, 81, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 187, 193, 218, 221, 230, 231, 235, 237, 247, 260, 275, 276, 279, 280, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 453.
Reagan, John H.
Postmaster-General, 53, 68, 140, 223, 299, 410, 424, 482, 499, 556.
Recognition by Foreign Powers.
Additional commissioners, 43, 65, 66, 74, 86, 96, 104, 105, 107, 224.
Diplomatic, consular, or commercial agents, 47, 48, 317, 333, 334, 421–424, 464–468, 478, 479, 493.
France, 466.
Great Britain, 71, 466.
Negotiations, 65, 66, 466.
Religious Denominations.
Exemption from military service, 320, 336, 379, 431, 450, 460, 490.
Payment of exemption tax, 460, 490.
Retaliation, 296–298, 328–330, 385, 413, 449, 469, 470, 523, 526, 529, 543–547, 549, 551, 554, 565.
Retirement of Officers.
Disabled, etc., 67, 142, 384, 447, 448, 512, 513, 518–521, 525, 526, 538–540, 549, 560.
Returns.
Disbursing officers, etc., 147, 190, 265–267, 273, 274, 470, 555.
Revenue.
Provision for raising, 82, 367, 426, 480, 481, 485, 486, 493, 496–499, 514, 516, 526.
Richard II, 374.
Richardson, William T., 540.
Richardson & Co., 540.
Richmond, Va.
Condition of defenses, 19, 20, 131, 132, 494.
Mail facilities at, 320, 322.
Removal of seat of government from, when public interests require, 35, 36.
Salary of certain civil officers at, 381.
Shelter and subsistence for troops passing through, 313, 363.
Richmond and Danville and North Carolina Railroads.
Connection of, 181, 222, 333, 356.
Rich Mountain, W. Va. Battle, July 11, 1861.
Action of Congress on reports, 270.
River and Harbor Defenses.
Coast and rivers, 132, 150, 361, 450.
Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, 342, 365, 415, 416, 424, 494, 521, 532, 567.
James River, 19, 20, 131, 132.
Mississippi River, 66, 80, 190.
Mobile Bay and Alabama River, 80, 96, 105, 110, 124, 128, 129, 142.
Western and southern rivers, 446, 468, 493, 495, 511.
Rives, Alfred L., 131.
Roanoke Island, N. C. Battle, Feb. 8, 1862, 25, 28, 30, 51, 76, 88, 139, 151, 167, 168, 238–243, 271, 277, 373, 456.
Roberts, James, 269.
Roberts, John, 269.
Roberts, Noah, 269.
Root, S.
Design for flag, 381.
Rost, Peter A., 423.
Royston, Grandison D. (Arkansas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 23, 35, 57, 61, 66, 70, 75, 78, 81, 87, 108, 122, 145, 146, 153, 316, 331, 360, 388, 436, 520.
Committees:
Medical Department, 359, 373.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 195, 215, 454, 487.
Leave of absence, 309, 342, 373.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 57, 60, 87, 93, 97, 141, 153, 163, 331.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 5, 180, 245, 295, 368, 547, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 321, 323, 326, 328, 358, 361, 366, 367, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 442, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Ruggles, Daniel.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 368.
Ruskell, George, 291.
Russell, Charles W. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 12, 24, 27, 35, 53, 60, 61, 69, 94, 130, 137, 139, 155, 170, 204, 220, 224, 226, 227, 300, 307, 324, 328, 329, 391, 456, 461, 462, 489, 514, 528, 535, 547, 549, 554.
Committees:
Judiciary, 21, 82, 84, 192, 337, 348, 373, 377, 384, 391, 413.
Naval Affairs, 233.
Special, 187, 319.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 548, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 59, 60, 62, 63, 69, 70, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 254, 257–259, 264, 265, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 411, 412, 430, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442–447, 449, 451, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Saint André, Baron de, 422.
Saint Charles, Ark. Battle, June 17, 1862.
Action of Congress on report, 308.
Saint Philip, Fort, La. Surrender, April 28, 1862.
Action of Congress on reports, 319.
Salaries. See *Compensation.*
Salt Mines or Springs.
Public use, 317, 318.
Sanders, George N., 316, 390.
Savannah, U. S. Ship, 350, 353, 354.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of, 422.

Schermerhorn, Captain, 240.
Scott, William C.
Action of Congress on report of operations at Rich Mountain, W. Va., 270.
Scott, William R., 410.
Seal of the Confederate States.
Designs for, 234, 415.
Establishment of, 431, 440, 538, 562, 563, 565, 566.
Punishment for counterfeiting, 81.
See also *Committee on Flag and Seal* (*Joint*); and *Flag and Seal*, etc.
Seat of Government of the Confederate States.
Removal from Richmond when public interests require, 35, 36.
Staff and clerical force for general assigned to duty at, 106, 132, 137.
Secessionville, S. C. Engagement, June 16, 1862.
Action of Congress on report, 368.
Thanks of Congress to Colonel Lamar and officers and men, 309.
Secretary of the Navy.
Proposed abolishment of the office of, 303.
Secretary of War.
Abolishment of office proposed, 46.
Seeley, L. W., 316, 319, 322, 325, 328.
Selden, William B., 240.
Selma and Meridian Railroad.
Completion, 181, 222.
Semmes, Raphael.
Thanks of Congress, 331, 347, 359, 382.
Semmes, Thomas J. (Louisiana).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 290, 563, 565.
Flag and Seal, 29, 272.
Special, 296, 325.
Senate of the First Confederate Congress.
Organization, 11.
Sequestration.
Amendment of acts, 120, 139, 192, 332, 337, 362, 364, 390, 414.
Exemption of commissioners from military service, 92.
Indemnity under act of, 82, 84, 125, 139.
Suspension of law, in certain cases, 342.
See also *Alien Enemies*.
Sexton, Franklin B. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 30, 44, 88, 91, 92, 123, 290, 305, 337, 350, 407, 473, 519.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and Military Transportation, 359, 480.
Special, 166.
War Tax, 307.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 58.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 171, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 259, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 367, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 426,
Sexton, Franklin B.—Continued.
Yea and nay votes—Continued.
428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–444, 447, 449, 451, 452, 469, 475–477, 480, 492, 494, 496, 497, 499, 509, 515–518, 520, 523, 525, 526, 532, 534, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 566.
Shannon, E. B., 347.
Sharpshooters.
Organization authorized, 232, 277–279, 284, 291–294.
Shaw, Henry M., 239–242.
Sheffey, Hugh W.
Speaker of Virginia House of Delegates, 169.
Shiloh, Tenn. Battle, April 6–7, 1862.
Action of Congress, 186, 191, 193, 215.
Message of the President, 187, 188, 368.
Shoes.
Manufacture for the Army, 80, 118, 483, 488, 492, 504, 506, 507, 518, 527.
Sibley, Henry Hopkins.
Thanks of Congress, 204, 219, 223, 255.
Sick and Wounded.
Asylums for, 380, 381.
Care in hospitals, 304, 312, 349, 439, 444, 450, 478, 558.
Discharges, 290, 343.
Examination, 330.
Furloughs, 43, 118, 142, 315, 363, 409, 411, 435.
Proposed contribution by members of House for relief of, 319.
Sigel, Franz, 263.
Signal Corps.
Organization, 182, 214, 279, 290, 350, 377, 449, 453, 458.
Singleton, Otho R. (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 97, 98, 142, 218, 284, 312, 326.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
Indian Affairs, 22.
Pay and Mileage, 22.
Special, 284, 285.
Leave of absence, 345.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 29.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 146, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 172, 177, 178, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 259, 260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282–285, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327.
Slaves.
Compensation for:
Lost in service, 155, 158, 199, 316, 370, 459.
Taken by the enemy, 410, 484.
Cooks for the Army, 54, 79, 250, 262, 263, 279, 283, 285, 316.
Disposition of captured, 391, 427.
Emancipation proclamation, 469.
Gradual emancipation in border States, 163.
Importation from certain border States prohibited, 163.
Impressment, 300, 316, 324, 336.
Protection of rights of owners, 556, 557, 560.
Punishment of, taken in arms against Confederate States, 296, 348.

Slaves—Continued.
Recovery of fugitive, 440, 537, 538.
Reward to, for slaying Union soldiers and sailors, 469.
See also *Negroes*.
Sildell, John, 423, 466.
Smith, A. R., 145, 199, 201.
Smith, R. M., 12, 13.
Smith, William (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 9, 10, 13, 28, 54, 61, 65, 90, 91, 93, 94, 186, 193, 233, 256.
Committees:
Claims, 22.
Naval Affairs, 21.
Special, 10, 16.
Leave of absence, 110.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 71, 78, 82.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 137, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 191, 193, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–228, 230, 231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 283.
Smith, William N. H. (North Carolina).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 28, 101, 107, 150, 154, 158, 204, 280, 282, 312, 332, 342, 355, 407, 445, 450, 457, 460, 471, 477, 501, 504, 507, 518, 521, 536.
Committees:
Conference, 290, 292.
Elections, 21, 112, 133, 136, 168, 175, 340, 391, 428.
Medical Department, 359.
Rules and Officers of the House, 22, 166.
Special, 307.
Leave of absence, 221.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 10, 180, 245, 295, 548, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 21, 47, 50–52, 54, 59, 60, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 367, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 436, 438, 443–445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 460, 461, 475, 477, 491, 492, 494, 496, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 523, 526, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 562, 563, 566.
Smith, William R. (Alabama).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 75, 80, 141.
Committees:
Flag and Seal, 22.
Foreign Affairs, 21, 407, 424, 464, 467.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 16, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548.
Yea and nay votes, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 138, 146, 151, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 193, 212, 216, 218, 221, 225, 229–231, 235, 237, 250, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 355, 358, 361, 371, 373, 378, 379, 386–388, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 500, 501, 509, 516–518, 522, 523, 525, 526, 534, 536, 539, 543, 547, 549, 552, 559.
Soulé, P., 309.
South American States.
Diplomatic relations with, 468, 478, 479, 493.
South Carolina.
Claims against Confederate States, 353.
Electoral votes, 12.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 82, 204, 304, 333, 350, 362, 415, 458.
Post routes, 204, 249, 362, 458, 541.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 6, 60, 295.
Southern Express Company.
Exemption of employees from military service, 87, 90, 96.
Frauds, 223.
See also *Express Companies*.
South Mills, N. C. Engagement, April 19, 1862.
Action of Congress on report, 368.
Sparrow, Edward (Louisiana).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 437, 481, 490.
Special, 11, 565.
Sprigg, Rev., 351.
Standing Committees. See *Committees, Standing*.
Staples, Waller R. (Virginia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 77, 164, 183.
Committees:
Elections, 21, 112, 114.
Patents, 22.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 45.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 52, 54, 59, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 111, 115, 128, 138, 146, 152, 163, 167, 172, 177, 178, 191, 193, 212, 216, 218, 224, 229–231, 248, 254, 257–260, 264, 275, 284–286.
Starke & Cardozo, 160, 199, 271, 540.
State Department.
Abolishment of office of Assistant Secretary, 30, 153, 192.
Clerical force, 300.
States.
Claims against Confederate States, 109, 200, 332, 353, 378, 409, 419, 429.
Exemption of officers from military service, 431, 432, 450.
Free navigation of Mississippi and Ohio rivers by Northwestern, 314, 334, 335, 404–407.
Gradual emancipation of slaves in border, 163.
Payment of war tax into the Treasury, 161, 162, 167, 175.
Proposed commercial treaty with Northwestern, 320, 321.
Proposed league, offensive and defensive, with certain, and territories on Pacific Coast, 469, 470.
Tender of troops by brigades, 67, 119.
Stationery.
House, 11, 30, 33, 45, 76, 153, 199, 302, 541.
Provisional Congress, 160, 271, 286, 289, 293.
Steamboats.
Exemption of officers, etc., from military service, 431, 433, 450.
Steele, William, 67.
Stephens, Alexander H.
Vice President of the Confederate States:
Election and acceptance, 12, 13, 16.
Inauguration, 13, 17–19, 48, 58.

Stewart, Rev., 203.
Storekeepers.
Naval, 506, 559, 561.
Stout, James M., 130.
Stout, Steven D., 386.
Stribling, William H., 182.
Strickland, Hardy (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 310, 347, 448.
Committees:
Accounts, 22.
Patents, 22.
Leave of absence, 450.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 75, 458.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 152, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 186, 191, 193, 202, 212, 216, 218, 225–231, 235, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 387–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 412, 419, 425, 428, 430, 431, 435–438, 443, 445, 447, 452.
Subsistence.
For the Army, 363.
Quantity on hand, 162.
Substitutes. See *Military Service.*
Sumter, C. S. S.
Thanks of Congress to officers and crew, 331, 347, 359, 382.
Supreme Court.
Organization, 26, 204, 391.
Swan, William G. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 23, 31, 44, 61, 71, 88, 109, 119, 123, 137, 217, 225, 227, 235, 236, 304, 322, 333, 342, 451.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
Military Affairs, 21, 64, 79, 119, 491, 495, 524, 525.
Leave of absence, 164.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 82, 104, 208, 333, 386.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 91, 99–102, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 148, 153, 215, 218, 225–231, 235, 237, 247, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 284–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 395–397, 400, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 437–439, 442, 443, 445, 446, 449, 451, 453, 461, 469, 475–477, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 537, 539, 543, 549–552.
Sykes, W. J., 402.
Taliaferro, William B.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va., 24, 89.
Mentioned, 339.
Tariff. See *Customs Duties.*
Taxes.
Assessors, 90, 92.
Collection, 148, 248, 262, 287.
Collectors:
Exemption from military service of certain, 90, 92.
Taxes—Continued.
Collectors—Continued.
Extension of term of office, 540, 561, 564.
Payment of, in certain cases, 33, 116, 117, 147, 165, 203, 212, 219, 296, 304, 310, 311, 317, 511, 512, 542, 551, 561.
Cotton, 44, 79.
Excess refunded:
Louisiana, 483, 492, 504–506, 526.
North Carolina, 324, 325, 498, 504, 506, 526.
Missouri war tax, 205.
Payable on assets above liabilities, 123.
Payment of certain, at seat of government, 71.
Relief for taxpayers, 182.
Sale of property in default, 182, 183, 428, 449, 455, 481.
Secretary of the Treasury relative to war tax, 160.
Slave property, 410, 484.
States to pay into the Treasury, 161, 162, 167, 175.
Suspension of collection in certain cases, 119, 187, 205, 233.
Virginia war tax, 155, 160, 161.
War tax for redemption of Treasury notes, 30, 44, 79, 84, 88, 117, 183.
Taylor, S. C., 142, 156.
Taylor, W. H. S.
Auditor, 352, 353, 390, 413, 414.
Teazer, C. S. S.
Thanks of Congress to officers and crew, 211, 219, 223, 255.
Telegraph Companies.
Consolidation with postal system proposed, 565, 566.
Exemption of employees from military service, 90, 96, 431, 433, 450.
Tennessee.
Disasters to armies of Confederate States in, 11, 25, 28, 29, 71, 76, 77, 85, 88, 122, 164, 166, 174, 186, 234.
Electoral votes, 12.
Enforcement of conscript law in, 314.
Legalization of acts of district attorney, marshal, etc., 109, 174, 175, 178, 219.
Management of Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in, 76, 129, 130, 145.
Memorials of citizens, 30, 182.
Post routes, 24, 82, 249, 415.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 7, 70, 108, 295.
Security from invasion, 424, 494.
Tennessee Branch Bank.
Loan to General Hindman, 477.
Payment of interest due, 341, 455, 516.
Tennessee River.
Defense, 342, 365, 368, 415, 416, 424, 494, 521, 532, 567
Territorial Integrity of the Confederacy.
Maintenance of, 14, 20, 23, 34, 44, 57.
Testimony.
Perpetuation, 69, 142.
Texas.
Defense of frontier, 155, 164, 170, 173, 355, 383.
Electoral votes, 12.
Judicial districts, 437, 440, 448, 449.
Petition of citizens of Cass County, 60.
Post routes, 60, 249.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 7, 295.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad.
Connection with New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, 45.
Texas (Eastern) Railroad Company.
Relief for, 437, 440.
Thanksgiving Day.
Observance, 390.
Thomas, W. E., 342.
Thompson, Lewis, 133.
Tibbs, William H. (Tennessee).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 30, 129, 314.
Committees:
Enrolled Bills, 22, 109, 162, 223, 255, 265, 495.
Indian Affairs, 22.
Leave of absence, 85, 164.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 145, 386.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 221, 224, 225, 229–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 257–261, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 430, 436–438, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 451–453, 461, 476, 477, 480, 491, 492, 495–497, 499–501, 520, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 549–552.
Tobacco.
Delivery to the enemy prohibited, 181.
Destruction of. See *Private Property: Destruction*, etc.
Exportation of present crop prohibited, 117, 126, 150, 152, 162, 165, 185, 256–258.
Export duty, 67, 117, 300.
Impressment, 532.
Indemnity to owners for destruction of, 27, 55, 58–60, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 109, 115.
Limitation of production, 76, 94, 98, 99, 106, 125.
Loan to Confederate States, 147.
Sale or hypothecation to foreign governments, 292, 532.
War tax, 148.
Torrence, A. P., 317.
Trade and Intercourse.
Foreign, 29, 45, 65, 66, 166, 167, 170, 171, 256–258, 269, 270, 384, 532.
Indians. See *Indian Nations.*
Prohibition with the enemy, 29, 45, 153, 181, 188, 189, 235–237, 263–265, 271.
Trans-Mississippi Department.
Conscription, 318, 331, 356.
Seizure of cotton in, 331, 356.
Transportation.
Commutation for, 220, 225, 382.
Organization of transport train for Army, 51.
Soldiers, 52, 118, 151, 152, 188, 215, 251–254, 309, 350, 363.
Troops and munitions of war by railroads, 152, 188, 215, 251–254, 269, 298, 384, 455, 456, 471, 480–482, 485.
Treasury Department.
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Clerical force, 167, 168, 171–174, 202, 214, 223, 247, 255.
Meeting requisitions on, 343, 381, 402, 480.
Treasury Notes.
Appropriation for printing, 431.
Change of force, 329, 346, 347.
Treasury Notes—Continued.
Counterfeits. See *Counterfeit Notes.*
Issue, 30, 44, 79, 84, 88, 117, 171, 175–177, 186, 199, 212, 216, 217, 219, 255, 298, 330, 347, 351, 352, 357–359, 389, 403, 419, 429, 514, 515, 554.
Legal tender, 26, 51, 77, 78, 97, 130, 145, 161, 192, 296, 333, 336, 411–413, 428, 498, 508, 523, 554.
Redemption, 30, 44, 79, 84, 88, 117, 183.
Treaties.
Proposed with:
Foreign powers, 65, 66.
Northwestern States, 320, 321, 334, 335, 404–407.
Trimble, Isaac R., 339.
Trippe, Robert P. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 17, 33, 35, 101, 303, 311, 332, 419, 476, 520.
Committees:
Commerce, 22.
Elections, 21, 419, 425.
Special, 319.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 43, 81, 331.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 128, 138, 146, 152, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 202, 218, 224–231, 237, 248, 250, 257, 258, 260, 264, 265, 275, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 436, 438, 442–445, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 477, 480, 491, 492, 494, 496, 497, 499–501, 509, 515–518, 520, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534.
Tyler, John (Virginia).
Representative-elect to First Confederate Congress.
Death of, 277.
Mentioned, 130, 137, 143.
Tyler, Julia Gardiner.
Relief for, 130, 137, 143.
Tyler, Robert.
Register of the Treasury, 287.
Union Theological Seminary.
Memorial of professors, 373.
United States.
Commissioner to, 360.
Continuance of pensions received from, 93, 141, 149, 205, 555.
Prohibition of importations from, 29, 45, 147.
Reunion with, 46, 66, 74, 86.
Vacancies in Office.
Mode of filling:
Field officers, 332, 333, 512, 513.
Occurring during recess of Senate, 547, 548.
President and Vice-President, 70, 168, 201, 202, 234, 235, 266.
Van Dorn, Earl.
Action of Congress on report of battle in Arkansas, 263.
Thanks of Congress, 213, 279, 283, 285, 310.
Vanfelson, C. A., 203.
Vernon, J. M., 97.
Vessels of War.
Appropriation for, 446, 468, 493, 511.
Construction. See *Purchase or construction* (post).
Issue of bonds to meet contract, 315, 329, 330, 351, 356, 389, 420.

Vessels of War—Continued.
Purchase or construction, 67, 89, 105, 106, 126, 213, 216, 247, 248, 259, 282, 292, 294, 299, 316, 318, 352, 356, 366, 389, 477, 495, 552, 553, 567.
Vest, George G. (Missouri).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 183, 320, 332, 381, 399.
Committees:
Elections, 21, 395.
Special, 319.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 308.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368, 563, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 138, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 187, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 247, 248, 250, 257, 258, 264, 276, 285, 286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 355, 358, 361, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 435, 436, 438, 439, 442, 443, 445–447, 449, 453, 480, 491, 492, 494–496, 501, 505, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.
Vetoes.
Bills returned, 107, 108, 499, 500, 515, 557, 567.
Message, 287, 288.
Vice-President of the Confederate States.
Counting of electoral votes, 10–13.
Election and acceptance, 12, 13, 16.
Exemption from military service, 90, 92, 431, 432.
Inauguration, 13, 17–19, 48, 58.
Private Secretary for, 459, 463, 536, 537, 543, 548, 549, 551, 562.
Provision for filling vacancy in office of, 70, 168, 201, 202, 234, 235, 266.
Salary, 146, 147.
See also *Stephens, Alexander H.*
Vicksburg, Miss.
Action on General Beauregard's report on defenses of, 507.
Thanks of Congress to citizens of, 310.
Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.
Construction, 318, 363.
Villeré, Charles J. (Louisiana).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 67, 309, 311, 319.
Committees:
Claims, 22, 120.
Commerce, 22.
Military Affairs, 162, 191.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 67, 361.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 151, 153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 193, 202, 215, 216, 218, 221, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 358, 361, 366, 371–373, 378, 383.
Virginia, C. S. S., 87, 116, 174.
Virginia.
Defense of, by the Confederate Government, 238.
Electoral votes, 12.
Governor of, 14, 183, 296, 340, 341.
Legislative proceedings, 14, 33, 169, 335, 336.
Memorials and petitions of citizens, 68, 78, 130, 190, 198, 199, 315, 335, 336, 343, 371, 428.
Payment of militia officers, 116, 130, 157, 176, 189, 190, 248, 262, 286.
Post routes, 78, 130, 198, 249.
Virginia—Continued.
Representatives in First Confederate Congress, 7, 14, 16, 32, 137, 277, 295.
Security from invasion, 450.
Vindication of ancient boundaries, 14, 20, 23.
See also *Territorial Integrity of the Confederacy.*
War tax, 155, 160, 161.
Virginia Military Institute.
Exemption of cadets, etc., from military service, 335, 343, 433.
Virginia Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **44th,** 270; **46th,** 240; **59th,** 240.
Miscellaneous: **Wise Legion,** 110, 240, 242.
Volunteer Navy. See *Navy of the Confederate States.*
Volunteers. See *Army of the Confederate States;* and *Confederate Troops.*
Walker, Isham, 350.
Wall, John F., 53.
Walton & Conn, 361.
War.
Conduct of, 15–19, 154, 155, 297–300, 314, 320, 321, 328, 334, 335, 345, 346, 360, 385, 386, 404–407, 469.
Existence of, recognized, 124, 248, 284, 286, 293, 468, 494, 531, 552.
Prosecution of, 27, 146, 154, 155, 163, 166, 174, 405, 407, 556.
Voluntary contributions in aid of the, 139, 189, 210, 214, 219.
Ward, Rev., 347.
Ward, John H., 97, 103, 271.
War Department.
Appropriations. See *Appropriations.*
Auditing of accounts for, 261, 267, 275, 294.
Clerical force, 75, 89, 93, 101, 232, 261, 263, 286, 350.
Establishment and organization, 31, 52.
Memorial of clerks, 350.
Warley, A. F.
Thanks of Congress, 417.
Warren, James F., 88.
War Tax. See *Taxes.*
Watts, Thomas H.
Attorney-General, 352, 370, 449, 488.
Weights and Measures.
Decimal system, 97.
Wellons, Rev., 356.
Welsh, Israel (Mississippi).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 44, 312, 381.
Committees:
Pay and Mileage, 307.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads, 22, 454, 541.
War Tax, 307.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 13, 343.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548, 564.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 148, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 191, 193, 202, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 282–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 367, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–388, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 431, 436–438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 474–477, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 517, 518, 520, 522, 523, 525 526, 528, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

Westbury, W. J., 204.
Western North Carolina Railroad.
Extension, 109, 156, 200.
White, George W., 336.
Wigfall, Louis T. (Texas).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Conference committees, 124, 127, 437, 563.
Wilcox, John A. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 32, 186, 204, 233, 473, 525.
Committees:
Inauguration, 13.
Military Affairs, 162, 190, 191, 200.
Territories and Public Lands, 22, 379.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 67.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 51, 54, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 115, 121, 126, 128, 138, 151, 153, 159, 163, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 193, 212, 215, 218, 221, 224–228, 235, 237, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 435, 438, 442–445, 447, 449, 451–453, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 494–497, 499–501, 509, 515–518, 520, 525, 526, 528, 534, 536, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559.
Wilkes, Samuel M., 248, 267, 273, 276, 294.
Williams, Thomas H., 381.
Williams, Wilson, 75, 271.
Williamson, Dr., 104.
Willis, B. H., 163, 192, 201.
Wills, Thomas, 191.
Wilson, S. M.
Design for flag, 380.
Wise, Henry A., 88, 139, 151, 164, 167, 238, 239, 241–243.
Withers, A. Q., 97.
Withers, John, 243.
Withers, Jones M.
Action of Congress on report of battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 368.
Wolfe, Samuel M.
Design for flag and seal, 234.
Women.
Memorial from, of the South, 165.
Thanks of Congress for voluntary contributions, 189, 210, 214, 219.
Wool.
Manufacture of cards, 151.
Wright, Ambrose R., 242.
Wright, Augustus R. (Georgia).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 14, 31, 66, 67, 108, 258, 302, 360, 444, 452.
Committees:
Medical Department, 359, 408, 409, 444.
Naval Affairs, 21.
Pay and Mileage, 125.
Printing, 22.
Special, 10, 50, 307, 313.
Leave of absence, 152, 427.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 29, 71, 269, 296, 317, 331.
Wright, Augustus R.—Continued.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 6, 180, 245, 295, 368.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 148, 224, 226–231, 235, 237, 248, 254, 257, 259, 260, 264, 265, 275, 279, 280, 283, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 328, 355, 358, 361, 366, 367, 372, 379, 408, 409, 411, 419, 435, 436, 438, 443, 447, 451, 452.
Wright, John V. (Tennessee).
Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, 359.
Leave of absence, 229, 386.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 121, 180, 245, 295, 368, 548.
Yea and nay votes, 121, 126, 128, 138, 147, 152, 153, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 202, 212, 321, 323, 327, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–438, 443, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 492, 495, 497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 543, 547, 549–551, 559.
Wright, William B. (Texas).
Bills, resolutions, etc., introduced by, 383, 475.
Committees:
Indian Affairs, 22.
Patents, 22.
Leave of absence, 168.
Petitions, papers, etc., presented by, 386.
Representative in First Confederate Congress, 7, 180, 245, 295.
Yea and nay votes, 8, 9, 21, 36, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 59, 60, 62, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 111, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146, 152, 171, 177, 178, 180, 187, 191, 193, 212, 216, 221, 221, 225, 228, 230, 231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 275, 279, 280, 283–286, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326, 327, 355, 358, 361, 366, 372, 373, 378, 379, 383, 386–389, 396, 397, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 430, 435, 436, 438, 442–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 469, 475, 476, 480, 491, 495–497, 499–501, 505, 509, 515–518, 526, 528, 558, 559.
Wynne, R. H.
Doorkeeper of House of Representatives, 9, 540, 541.
Yancey, William L. (Alabama).
Senator in First Confederate Congress.
Committees:
Conference, 290, 437.
Special, 184.
Yea and Nay Votes, 8, 9, 20, 21, 36, 46, 47, 49–52, 54, 59, 60, 62–64, 69, 70, 77, 81, 91, 99–102, 105, 110, 111, 115, 116, 121, 126, 128, 138, 146–148, 151–153, 159, 163, 167, 168, 171, 172, 177, 178, 180, 186, 187, 191, 193, 202, 203, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 224–231, 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257–260, 264, 265, 275, 276, 278–280, 282–286, 292, 293, 301, 306, 321, 323, 326–328, 354, 355, 358, 360, 361, 366, 367, 371–373, 378, 379, 382, 383, 386–389, 395–397, 399, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 419, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435–439, 441–447, 449, 451–453, 460, 461, 468, 469, 474–477, 480, 490–492, 494–497, 499–501, 505, 508, 509, 515–520, 522, 523, 525, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 537, 539, 543, 547, 549–552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566.

O